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THE  
BUILDER'S DIRECTOR,  
OR  
BENCH-MATE:

BEING  
A POCKET-TREASURY  
OF THE  
*Grecian, Roman, and Gothic* ORDERS  
of ARCHITECTURE,

*Made easy to the meanest Capacity by near 500 Examples,*

Improved from the best AUTHORS,  
Ancient and Modern,

Of Pedestals, Bases, Shafts, Capitals, Columns, Architraves, Friezes, Brackets, Cornices, Arches, Imposts, Key-stones, Trusses, Moldings of Raking Pediments, Frontispieces, Portico's, Arcades, Colonades, Chimney-Pieces, Fretts, Guilochi's, Groins, Weatherings, Moldings for Tabernacles, Frames, &c.

PROPORTIONED  
By MINUTES and by EQUAL PARTS.  
Engraved on 184 Copper Plates.

WHEREIN  
The Orders of ANDREA PALLADIO are truly  
laid down, free from erroneous Measures.

Written for the Use of *Gentlemen* delighting in True  
ARCHITECTURE; and for *Masters* and *Workmen*  
to draw from and work after.

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By BATTY LANGLEY, Architect.

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LONDON: Printed for HENRY WEBLEY, in Holborn, near  
Chancery-lane. 1767.



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## INTRODUCTION.



THE greatest Part of the Architecture of ANDREA PALLADIO, published by *Leoni, Ware, &c.* in large Folio's, consists chiefly of Designs of Palaces, Bridges, and Temples, which to Workmen are of little Use; and as these Books are of large Prices, beyond the Reach of many Workmen, and too large for Use at Work; I have therefore, for the common Good, extracted from the Works of that great Master all that is useful to Workmen; and which (with very large Additions of the best Examples in every Order, in this small Volume, which renders it an entertaining and instructive Companion) I have made fully as plain and intelligible, as they have done in their large Folio's, and at so easy a Rate, as to be purchased by any common Labourer.

In the following Work, I have taken the utmost Pains to lay down every Individual with the strictest Truth, as a late Author \* pretends to have done before me; but upon a just Examination, it is evident he has not done so.—As for Example: In his *Ionick* Entablature, whose Height should be equal to one 5th of the Column, viz. 108 Min. he has made it 109 Min. and the Height of his Architrave, which *Palladio* makes equal to one 6th of the Entablature, viz. 36 Min. he has made 36  $\frac{1}{2}$  Min.

And notwithstanding that the Projection of the *Cima Recta*, called by *Palladio*, *Gola Diritta*,

which crowns the Entablature of every Order, is never made greater than equal to its own Height; yet he has made that of the *Tuscan* to exceed it  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Min. that of the *Dorick*  $\frac{3}{4}$  Min. that of the *Ionick*  $\frac{1}{2}$  Min. that of the *Corinthian*  $\frac{5}{8}$  Min. and that of the *Composite* 1 Min. which *Palladio* himself, was he living, could not justify.

To these I could add much more, which I omit, and instead thereof shall lay down some general Rules, which should be known to every Person delighting in sound Architecture, that will be more useful; viz.

I. That the Height of the	<table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>Tuscan</i></td> <td rowspan="5"> <table border="0"> <tr> <td rowspan="5">{</td> <td>Column, including its Base, Shaft, and Capital, is</td> <td rowspan="5">{</td> <td>7</td> <td rowspan="5">} Diameters of the Column next above the Mouldings of its Base.</td> </tr> <tr><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td></tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr><td><i>Dorick</i></td></tr> <tr><td><i>Ionick</i></td></tr> <tr><td><i>Corinthian</i></td></tr> <tr><td><i>Composite</i></td></tr> </table>	<i>Tuscan</i>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td rowspan="5">{</td> <td>Column, including its Base, Shaft, and Capital, is</td> <td rowspan="5">{</td> <td>7</td> <td rowspan="5">} Diameters of the Column next above the Mouldings of its Base.</td> </tr> <tr><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td></tr> </table>	{	Column, including its Base, Shaft, and Capital, is	{	7	} Diameters of the Column next above the Mouldings of its Base.	8	9	10	10	<i>Dorick</i>	<i>Ionick</i>	<i>Corinthian</i>	<i>Composite</i>
<i>Tuscan</i>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td rowspan="5">{</td> <td>Column, including its Base, Shaft, and Capital, is</td> <td rowspan="5">{</td> <td>7</td> <td rowspan="5">} Diameters of the Column next above the Mouldings of its Base.</td> </tr> <tr><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td></tr> <tr><td>10</td></tr> </table>	{			Column, including its Base, Shaft, and Capital, is		{		7	} Diameters of the Column next above the Mouldings of its Base.	8	9	10	10		
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<i>Dorick</i>																
<i>Ionick</i>																
<i>Corinthian</i>																
<i>Composite</i>																

II. That the Height of the Base to the Column of every Order is always equal to the Semidiameter of the Column; unless in the *Tuscan* Order, whose Cincture (which is Part of the Shaft) is sometimes included in the Height of the Base, as A, Page 8.

III. That the Height of the *Tuscan* and *Dorick* Capitals is also equal to the Semidiameters of their Columns.

IV. That the Height of the *Ionick* Capital is but 20 Minutes, unless the entire Height of the Volute be included; and then, from the Top of the Abacus to the lower Part of the Volute, is equal to a Semidiameter, as aforesaid.

V. That the Height of the *Corinthian* and the *Composite* Capitals is each 1 Diameter and 10 Min. viz. 10 Min. to each Abacus, and 1 Diameter to each *Campana* or Bell Part.

VI.

VI. That the Height of the *Tuscan* and *Dorick* Entablatures is always each equal to  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the Height of the Column; and therefore the Height of the *Tuscan* Entablature is 1 Diameter and  $\frac{3}{4}$ , and the *Dorick* 2 Diameters.

VII. That the Height of the *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, and *Composite* Entablatures be each equal to  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the Height of the Column; and therefore

The Height of the  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ionick} \\ \text{Corinthian} \\ \text{Composite} \end{array} \right\}$  Entablature is  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ D. } 48 \text{ M.} \\ 2 \text{ — } 0 \\ 2 \text{ — } 0 \end{array} \right.$

VIII. That the Height and Projection of every Cornice must be equal, unless the *Dorick*, which when Mutules are introduced, its Projection is greater, as in Plate 20.

IX. That the Diminution of the  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Tuscan} \\ \text{Dorick} \\ \text{Ionick} \\ \text{Corinthian} \\ \text{Composite} \end{array} \right\}$  Shaft of the Column is  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{4} \\ \frac{1}{5} \\ \frac{1}{6} \\ \frac{1}{7} \\ \frac{1}{7} \end{array} \right\}$  of its Diameter.

X. That the Upright of the Dado of every Pedestal be directly under the Upright of the Plinth, to the Base of the Column standing over it.

XI. That the Height of the Pedestal of every Order be divided into 4 equal Parts, as in Page 8, - - - - of which always give the lower 1 to the Height of the Plinth D,  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the next 1 to the Height of the Molding on the Plinth C; Half the upper 1 to the Height of the Cornice A, and the Remainder to the Height of the Dado B.

XII. That the Diameter of the Dado to the *Tuscan* Pedestal be always equal to its own Height, and to the Height of the Moldings on its Plinth, as in Page 8.

XIII.

XIII. That the Diameter of the Dado to the *Dorick* Pedestal be always equal to its own Height, as in Page 19.

XIV. That the Diameter of the Dado to the *Ionick* Pedestal be always equal to Half the Height of the whole Pedestal, as in Page 32.

XV. That the Semidiameter of the Dado to the *Corinthian* and to the *Composite* Pedestals be each equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the Height of the Plinth.

XVI. That the Projection of the Plinth and of the Cornice, before the Upright of the Dado in every Pedestal, be always equal to the Height of the Moldings on the Plinth, as in Pages 8, 19, and 32.

XVII. That the lower Fascia of every Architrave, and the Frieze of every Entablature, in all the Orders, do always stand directly over the Upright of the smallest Part of the Shaft of the Column or Pillaster, next under the Hollow of its Astragal, that thereby *Solid may rest on Solid*, and the Whole have a true Bearing.

In every of the following Orders, before I proceed to exhibit their particular Members, I have given all the Varieties of Cases, how to proportion their principal Parts to any given Height, and to find the Diameter of the Column, which must be first known, as being the Scale by which we give the Heights and Projections to all the Members, according to their Measures affixed. And therefore, in every Order, the Diameter of the Column is supposed to be divided either into 60 equal Parts, called *Minutes*, as in the Orders of PALLADIO, or into 24 or 36 equal Parts, as in the Orders of that  
venerable



venerable Master JACOMO BAROZZIO of *Vignola*, which I have comprized in this Work.

At the Bottoms of the following Pages, the Kind of Measure by which the Members are formed is signified; *viz.* by Minutes, Parts, &c. and in those Pages where both Minutes and 24th, &c. Parts are used together, the Minutes are distinguished from the 24th, &c. Parts by the Letter *M*.

The Heights of the Members are expressed by the Number of *Minutes* or *Parts* placed on them, to be read upwards; and their Projections are signified by the Numbers placed at their Extrems, which are accounted either from each other's Perpendiculars, as in the Entablature of PALLADIO, Page 5; or from the Upright of the Column, as in the Cornice in Page 10; or from the Central Line, as in its Architrave.

In the last Part of this Work I have given a great Variety of *Gothick* Moldings for the *Bases* and *Capitals* of *Columns*, *Arches*, *Weatherings*, *Faunbs* for Doors, Windows, Chimney-Pieces, &c. and the Manner of describing them geometrically of any Magnitude desired: Which, being entirely new, I hope will be favourably received.

BATTY LANGLEY.



The Names of Moldings, &c. by  
ANDREA PALLADIO.

The Molding, &c. which is generally called

- [ an *Abacus*,
- an *Annulet*,
- an *Architrave*,
- an *Astragal*,
- a *Base*,
- a *Cavetto*,
- a *Cima recta*,
- a *Cima reversa*,
- a *Cincture*,
- a *Corona*,
- a *Dado*,
- a *Dentil*,
- a *Drop*,
- a *Drip*,
- a *Fascia*,
- a *Fillet*,
- a *Frize*,
- a *Metope*,
- a *Modillion*,
- a *Module*,
- a *Mutule*,
- the Neck of a  
    *Tuscan* or *Doric* Capital, }
- an *Ovolo*,
- a *Pedestal*,
- a *Plinth*,
- a *Shaft*,
- a *Scotia*,
- a *Tenia*,
- a *Torus*,

ANDREA PALLADIO calls

- Abaco*.
- Anelli*.
- an *Architrave*.
- Tondino*.
- a *Base*,
- a *Cavetto*,
- Gola diritta*.
- Gola reversa*.
- Cimbria*.
- Gociolatoio*.
- a *Dado*.
- Dentilla*.
- Gutta*.
- Gronda*.
- Pascia*.
- Listello*.
- Fregio*.
- Metopa*.
- Modiglione*.
- Module*.
- Mutule*.
- Collarino*.
- Ovolo*.
- Poggio*.
- Zoccolo*, or *Orlo*.
- a *Fust*,
- a *Cavetto*,
- a *Benda*,
- a *Basione*.

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# An Explanatory INDEX

For YOUNG STUDENTS in ARCHITECTURE.

A.

**A** BACUS, the uppermost Member, or Members, on the Ovolo, &c. in the Tuscan or Dorick Capital: Also the Cima reversa on the Ionick, and all the Members, above the Volutes and Leaves, in the Corinthian and Composite Capitals.

Angle Brackets \_\_\_\_\_ Page 148

\_\_\_\_\_ are thus described, viz. Let the Curve 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, Fig. A. be a given Front Bracket, to find the Curve  $x b f d b$  of the Angle Bracket.

Draw the Ordinates 1. 2; 3. 4; 5. 6; 7. 8; at Pleasure, and continue them to  $a x$ , the Base of the Angle Bracket.

Make  $a b$  equal to 1. 2;  $c d$  equal to 3. 4;  $e f$  equal to 5. 6; and  $g h$  equal to 7. 8; then from  $b$  to  $x$  through the Extremes of the Ordinates  $d f h$ , trace the Curve required.

☞ NOTE, The acute and obtuse-angled Brackets B and C are also formed by this Rule.

Annulets, the Three small Fillets in the Dorick Capital, by Palladio and Vignola \_\_\_\_\_ 6, 17

Arch { Gothick, or Ox-ey'd, Fig. F. \_\_\_\_\_ }  
 { Hair-Lip'd, Fig. A. \_\_\_\_\_ } 169  
 { Crocketed, Fig. E. \_\_\_\_\_ } \_\_\_\_\_

Athenian, or Attick Base \_\_\_\_\_ 71

Architrave, the lowermost principal Part of an Entablature

B

Archi-

Architraves to Doors and Windows, their Breadths, to be not less than 1 Sixth, nor more than 1 Fifth of their Opening.

Architraves to Chimney Jaumbs, to be not more than 1 Sixth, nor less than 1 Eighth of the Vacuity.

Astragal, a Semi-circular Member, like a small Torus with a Fillet under it.—It is used to terminate the upper Parts of the Shafts of Columns and Pilasters; and on which their Capitals are placed.

B.

<b>B</b> Allustrade, its Height on an Entablature	147
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— Corinthian	41, 47, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 67, 68, 72, 73
— Composite	72, 73, 76, 81.

C.

**C** Ampana, the Bell of the Corinthian Capital, against which the Leaves are placed, as in 44

Cartelli, or Cartocci, a Truss, placed to support an Entablature, in the Place of a Column.

Cavetto, how described 116

Chimney-Pieces, 21 Varieties 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 144, 146, 147.

To proportion their Parts.

Divide the Vacuity in 3, &c. Parts, as therein expressed, and of those Parts, give to the Breadth and Height of each principal Member, as denoted by the Figures affixed.

N. B. When the entire Height of a Cornice to a Chimney-Piece is known, you are then to work any Cornice therein at Pleasure; for which Purpose I have given 24 Varieties in 126, 127, 128.

And of Tenia's or Bands to their Architraves, I have given 48 Varieties in 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121.



Cima Recta	} How described	—	Ibid.
Cima Reversa		—	
Column, the second or middle principal Part of an entire Order, standing on the Pedestal, consisting of three principal Parts, viz. its Base, Shaft, and Capital.			
Cincture, a Fillet or Band to the lower Part of the Shaft of a Column, as that on the Torus of the Base to the Tuscan Column		—	8
Collarino, the Neck of the Tuscan or Dorick Capital.			
Composite Pedestal, by Palladio, 74.	By B. L.		80
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Cornice, the uppermost principal Part of an Entablature; also that Part of a Pedestal which projects over its Dado.			
Cornices for Chimney-Pieces, 24 Varieties		126, 127	
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Cornices for Rooms, to find their Height.			
	B 2		I. Of

I. Of TUSCAN CORNICES.

If the Cornice is to be considered as the Cornice of an Entablature on a Column only, then divide the given Height in 35 equal Parts, and give three of those Parts to the Height of the Cornice. — But if the Column is supposed to stand on a Subplinth of 1 Diameter in Height, then divide the given Height in 39 Parts, and give 3 to the Cornice. And if the Column be supposed to stand on a Pedestal, then divide the given Height in  $43 \frac{3}{4}$  Parts, and give 3 to the Cornice.

II. Of DORICK CORNICES.

If the Cornice is to be considered as the Cornice of an Entablature on a Column only, divide the given Height in 40 Parts, and give 3 to the Cornice: But if on a Column and Subplinth of 1 Diameter, divide the Height in 44 Parts, and give 3 to the Cornice; and if on a Column and Pedestal, then divide the Height in 50 Parts, and give 3 to the Cornice.

III. Of IONICK, CORINTHIAN, and COMPOSITE Cornices.

If the Cornice is to be considered as the Cornice of an Entablature on a Column only, then divide the Height in 15 Parts, and give 1 to the Height of the Cornice: But if on a Column and Subplinth of  $1 \frac{1}{2}$  Diameter in Height, then divide the Height in 66 Parts, and give 4 to the Cornice; and if on a Column and Pedestal, then divide that given Height in 75 Parts, and give 4 to the Cornice.

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Trajanus	—	55, 56
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_____	<i>in the Temple of Antinos</i>	—	67
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_____	<i>Its Diminution 1 Sixth of its Dia-</i>		
_____	<i>meter at its Base.</i>		
_____	<i>How proportioned to any Height, and</i>		
_____	<i>to find its Diameter</i>	—	37, 38, 39, 40
_____	<i>How fluted—Divide the Girt or</i>		
_____	<i>Circumference of the Shaft next the Base, and next to</i>		
_____	<i>the Astragal, each into 96 Parts; of which give 3 to</i>		
_____	<i>each Flute, and 1 to each Fillet.</i>		
_____	<i>When fluted, hath 24 Flutes, and as</i>		
_____	<i>many Fillets.</i>		
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Crocket-Arch, how described.	Fig. D.	—	168

D.

**D**ORICK Pedestal and Base, by Palladio

By B. L.

Dorick Base of the Column, by Palladio

By Vignola

By B. L.

Dorick Base, its Height 30 Minutes.

Dorick Column, its Height 8 Diameters when alone, and  $8 \frac{1}{2}$  Diameters when with Pilasters.

Its Diminution  $\frac{1}{4}$  of its Diameter.

How proportioned to any Height, and

find its Diameter

11, 12, 13

How rusticated

104, 10

When fluted with Flutes only. Divide

the Girt or Circumference of the Column into 20 Parts

and each Part will be the Breadth of a Flute: But

when with Fillets, divide the Girt into 80 Parts;

which give 3 to a Flute, and 1 to a Fillet.

Dorick Capital, its Height 30 Minutes.

By Palladio

By Vignola

By B. L.

Dorick Entablature, its Height 2 Diameters.

By Palladio 16

By Vignola

By B. L.

Dorick Doors

104, 10

Dorick Imposts, by Palladio

By Vignola and B. L.

Dorick Key Stone to Windows

101, 11

to Doors, &c.

104, 10

Soffits

84, 8

Intercolumnations

Dado, the Dye, or that middle square Part of a Pedestal contained between its Cornice and Base.

E.

**E**ntablature, the uppermost principal Part of an entire Order, consisting of the Architrave, Frize, and Cornice.

FLUTES



F.

**FLUTES**, the Channelling of the Shafts of Columns and Pilasters.

their Number in the Dorick Column is 20.

in the Ionick, Corinthian, and Composite 24.

their Depth equal to half their Breadth.

Flutts, the flat Intervals between the Flutes.

Flut Ornamentals, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156

Flute, the middle principal Part of an Entablature, which in the Ionick Order is often made swelling, as in Page 28.

G.

**GLYPHS**, Channels, as those in the Dorick Frieze, which being three in Number, viz. two whole and two half ones, are therefore called Triglyphs; that is, Three Glyphs or Channels.

Gothick Bases 160, 161, 162, 165, 166

Capital 161, 162, 164, 165

Arches 168, are thus described, viz.

(1) Fig. A, divide the given Breadth  $n$  8 in 8 Parts; on the Points 2, 6, describe the equi-lateral Triangle  $2, 6, 7$ , and draw the Lines  $t r q$ , and  $s, r, p$ , cutting  $p$  in  $p$ , and  $7 q$  in  $q$ : On the Centers 2 and 6, describe the Hanch-Arches  $x z$ , and  $y 7$ ; and on  $p q$  the Arches  $z v$  and  $v y$ , and others concentrick, to form the Architrave at Pleasure.

The Hair-lip'd Arch, Fig. B.

Divide the given Breadth  $d$  10, in 10 Parts; make  $d c$  equal to 2 Parts, and draw the Lines  $c e 2$ —On the Points 2 and 8, describe the Arches  $d e$  and  $10 h$ , and draw the Line  $e h$ ;—On the Point 5 describe the Semi-circle  $e n o h$ , and draw the Line  $i u o k$  parallel to  $d 10$ .—Make  $n o$  equal to  $d 1$ , and draw the Lines  $e n$  and  $o h$ , which bisect in  $t$  and  $v$ . Bisect  $e t$ , and  $t n$  in  $x$  and  $w$ ; and  $h v$  and  $v o$  in  $g$  and  $l$ .

On

On the Points  $x$  and  $w$ , raise the Perpendiculars  $xz$  and  $wi$ ; and on the Points  $g$  and  $l$ , the two Perpendiculars  $gf$  and  $lk$ , and draw the Lines  $ib$  and  $kwf$ ; on the Centers  $b$  and  $i$ , describe the Arches  $et$  and  $tn$ ; and on the Centers  $k$  and  $f$ , the Arches  $ov$  and  $vb$ .

—The Hair-lip'd Arch Fig. C is described in the same Manner, and the Crocket-Arch Fig. D, is so plain to Inspection, that it needs no verbal Description.

Gothick Groins are thus described, Fig. C 160. Make the Ordinate  $a, b, c, d$ , &c. in Fig. C equal to the Ordinates in Fig. A, and from 4 through the Points  $b, q, f, b$ , &c. to  $z$ , trace the Groin required.

NOTE, The Groin Arches Fig. D, G, I, H, or any other Kind whatsoever, are found by this Rule.

Gothick Columns, their Height is 6 Diameters, including the Diameters of their small Cylinders, and their Intercolumnation is 4 Diameters.

Gothick Cornices ————— 174, 175, 176

————— Mouldings for Gates, 170; for Doors ——— 171

————— for Chimney Jaumbs ————— 172

————— for Weatherings to Doors, &c. ——— 173

Gothick Cornices ————— 174, 175, 176, 177

————— Chimney Pieces ————— 178, 179, 180, 181, 182

————— ————— 183, 184

————— Guilochi's ————— 157, 158, 159

————— Guttæ, Drops, as those in the Dorick Architrave, under the Triglyphs, and in the Soffits of the Mutes, commonly called Bells.

H.

H AIR-Lip'd Arch described. Fig. C ——— 160

————— Groin, how described, Fig. A ——— 161

I.

I Ntercolumnations, the Distance between two Columns. Ionick Pedestal and Base of the Column, by Palladio

————— by B. L. —————

Ionick

ars x	Ionick Bases, by Vitruvius	30, 47
vo Per	by Palladio	25, 73
i b and	by Vignola, 72; and B. L.	32
Arche	Ionick Column, its Height 9 Diameters.	
nes o v	Its Diminution 1-Sixth of its Diameter.	
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D, is fo	many Fillets, in every Respect, as the Corinthian Co-	
Descrip	lumn.	
	How proportioned to any Height, and to	
C 160	find the Diameter	21, 22, 23, 24
C equal	Ionick Volute	26
ugh the	ancient Capital, by Palladio	27
quired	modern Capital	33
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17	Column.	
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17	Doors, 106, 107—Soffits	86
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K.

16	KEY-Stones to Windows	101
16	to square-headed Doors	103, 105,
		107, 109
	to semicircular-headed Doors	102, 104
		106, 108
	How described	112, 113

L.

columns.	LEAVES of the Corinthian and Composite Capitals,	
Palladio	their Thickness to be equal to the Depth of a Flute,	
2	at the Astragal of the Column.	

C

MODIG-

M.

**MODIGLIONS:** Ionick at large — 36  
 ———— Corinthian — 49, 50  
 ———— Composite — 8

**Module, the Diameter of a Column at its Base, divided into 60 Minutes.**

**Mouldings for Architraves to Doors, &c.** 48 Varieties  
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———— for Tabernacle Frames — 122

———— for Cornices to Chimney Pieces, 24 Varieties  
 126, 127, 128

———— for Gothick Gates and Doors 170, 171

———— for Gothick Chimney Faucets — 172

———— for Weatherings to Gothick Windows, &c. 173

**Metope, that Interval in the Dorick Frieze, which is contained between two Triglyphs.**

**Minute, the 60th Part of the Diameter of a Column next to its Base.**

**Mutile, a Kind of Modilion, sometimes used to support the Corona of the Dorick Cornice, and is placed directly over a Triglyph, having its Soffit enriched with Gutta's or Drops, called Bells, as in** 84, 85

O.

**An entire ORDER: Its principal Parts are the Pedestal, Column, and Entablature.**  
*The 5 Orders of Columns are thus delineated.*

### I. By Modules and Minutes.

*The Diameter being given or found, as in Pages 1, 2, 3, 4; 11, 12, 13, 14; 21, 22, 23, 24; 37, 38, 39, 40 divide it in 6 equal Parts; and one of those Parts into 10, and then the Whole may be said to be divided in 60 Parts, called Minutes.*

*Of these Minutes, make the Height and Projection of every Member equal to the Number of Minutes affixed to them, as in Page 5: And then form their Extremities or Profiles, as is shewn in Page 116.*

II. B.



I. By the 24ths or 36ths of the Diameter, according to GIACOMO BAROZZIO of Vignola.

Divide the Diameter into 24 Parts, as in Page 7, or 36ths, as in Page 29; and of those Parts, make the Heights and Projections of each Member equal to the Number of Parts affixed to them, as before of Minutes.

### III. By equal Parts.

#### I. The TUSCAN ORDER.

Divide the entire Height in 5 Parts, as *ab* Page 1; the lower 1 is the Height of the Pedestal;—2dly, Divide the upper 4 Parts, as *e, f*, in 5 Parts, the upper 1 is the Height of the Entablature;—3dly, Divide the lower 4 Parts in 7 Parts, 1 is the Diameter of the Column;—4thly, Subdivide the Height of the Pedestal in 4 Parts, as in Page 8; give 1 to the Plinth; one third of one to the Moldings on the Plinth;  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the upper 1 to the Cornice, and the Remains to the Dado;—5thly, Divide the Height of the Entablature in 7, of which give 2 to the Architrave, 2 to the Frize, and 3 to the Cornice.

#### II. The DORICK ORDER.

The Height of the Pedestal is a 5th of the Whole, Page 11; and the Height of the Entablature is a 5th of the Remains, as before in the Tuscan Order;—divide the 4 remaining Parts in 8 Parts, 1 is the Diameter of the Column—The Parts of the Pedestal are proportioned as those of the Tuscan, but the Height of the Entablature must be divided in 8, as in Page 20, of which give 2 to the Architrave, 3 to the Frize, and 3 to the Cornice,

#### III. The IONICK ORDER.

The Height of the Pedestal is a 5th of the Whole as before, but the 4 remaining Parts must be divided in 6 Parts, of which the upper 1 is the Height of the

Entablature, and the other 5 of the Column, and which being divided in 9 Parts, 1 is the Diameter of the Column.—The Parts of the Pedestal are found as in the other Orders; but the Height of the Entablature must be divided into 10 Parts, of which give 3 to the Architrave, 3 to the Frize, and 4 to the Cornice, as in Pages 34, 35.

#### IV. *The CORINTHIAN and COMPOSITE ORDERS.*

The Height of the Pedestal is a 5th of the Whole, and the Height of the Entablature is a 6th of the Remains, as before in the Ionick; but the 5 remaining Parts must be divided in 10 Parts, one of which is the Diameter of the Column.—The Parts of the Pedestal are here the same as in all the preceding Orders, and the Entablature being divided in 10 Parts, as in the Ionick, give 3 to the Architrave, 3 to the Frize, and 4 to the Cornice. Vide Page 48.

☞ NOTE, *The Subdivisions of the respective Members of the preceding principal Parts in every of the Orders, being plain to Inspection, need no further Explanation.*

Ordinates, *right Lines parallel to the central Line of a Figure, as a b, c d, e f, g h, &c. in Figure s C, Page 169, which are parallel to their central Lines C z.*

Ovolo, *how described*

116

Ox-ey'd Arch, Fig. F.

169

P.

**P**Edestal, *the lowermost principal Part of an entire Order, consisting of 3 principal Parts, viz. its Base, Dado, and Cornice.*

☞ NOTE, *Their Height in every Order is 1 Fifth of the Height of the entire Order.*

Pediment, *its Height or Pitch in the Tuscan Order is equal to 1 Fourth of its Extent; but in every of the other*

other Orders the Height is equal to 2 Ninths of its Extent.

Pediment, open on Trusses, divide their entire Breadth in

22 Parts 143

broken 142

raking and returned Mouldings of Pediments are thus formed, Fig. A B C 142

Let Fig. A be the *Cima Recta* of the level Cornice; draw the Ordinates 3, 4; 5, 6; 7, 8; at Pleasure, and continue them to *imn*; from whence draw the Lines *ir*, *mt*, and *nw*.—Draw *ay* Fig. B, and *az* Fig. C—make the Ordinates *cd* and *rs*, each equal to the Ordinate 3, 4; also *ef* and *tw*, each equal to the Ordinate 5, 6; also *gb* and *wx*, each equal to the Ordinate 7, 8; then from the Point *b*, Fig. B, through the Points *d f h* to the Point *y*, trace the *Raking Cima*; and from the Point *q*, Fig. C, through the Points *s u x*, to the Point *z*, trace the *Returned Cima*, which are the Mouldings required.

B. The Raking and Returned *Cima Reversa* D, the *Cavetto* E, and the *Ovolo* F, are all found in the preceding Manner.

Also, the plain *Fascio* of an *Architrave*, as in 124, 125. Pilasters, their Heights of Bases, Shafts, and Capitals, in every Order, are the same as of Columns.

NOTE, When Pilasters are used with Columns, their Shafts must have the same Diminution as the Columns: But when they are used alone, they should not be diminished.

Pilasters are fluted as following, viz. divide the Breadth in 29 equal Parts, of which give 1 to each Fillet, and 3 to each Flute.

But if it is required that they should have a Bead at each Angle: Then divide the Breadth in 31 equal Parts, of which give 1 to each

*each Bead, and the other 29 to the Fillets and Flutes as before.*

*Portico's are thus proportioned, viz.*

**For 4 Columns :**

*Divide the given Front in 23 Parts, two of which is the Diameter of the Column; then give 3 Diameters in the Clear to the Middle, and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  Diameters to each Side Interval.*

**For 6 Columns :**

*Divide the given Front in 18 Parts, 1 Part is the Diameter.*

*Then give 3 Diam. to the Middle, and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  Diameters in the Clear, to the Sides as before.*

R.

R	Usticated Columns	102, 104, 106
	Rustick Quoin	}
	Rusticks Champhered	

S.

**SCOTIA**, *a hollow Member of the Base of a Column as that numbered 4 in*

*How described, vide 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 67, 68, 74, 75*

*Shaft of a Column, or Pilaster, is that Part which is contained between its Base and Capital, and is diminished from 1 Third of their Height, up to the Hollow, under the Fillet of their Astragal.*

*Shafts of Gothick Columns*

*Soffit, the under Part of the Corona of a Cornice, as*

*Pages 84, 85, 86, 87*

*Sub-plinth, a Pedestal without Base or Cornice, as A and B, Page 14.*

T.

**T***Abernacle Frame Mouldings*  
*Tenia's or Bands for Architraves to Doors, Windows, and Chimney Pieces, 48. Varieties in Page*

*116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121*

*Triglyph*



Triglyph, vide the Word Glyphs in Letter G.	
its Breadth 30 Minutes	
their Distance is equal to their Height, which is generally 45 Minutes.	
their Glyphs, how divided, see Page 17.	
Trusses to Doors and Windows	115
Tuscan Pedestal. By B. L.	8
Base of the Column. By Palladio	5
by Vignola, Fig. A	8
by B. L. Fig. B	
Its Height 30 Minutes.	
Tuscan Column, its Height 7 Diameters, including the Base and Capital.	
Its Diminution 1 Fourth of its Diameter next to its Base.	
proportioned to any Height, and to find the Diameter	1, 2, 3, 4
How Rusticated	102
Tuscan Capital and Entablature.	
by Palladio, Page 5. By Vignola	6
from the Ancients, Page 7. By B. L.	8
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Tuscan Doors	102, 103
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by Vignola and B. L.	90
Tuscan Key-Stones for Windows	101
For Doors, 103. For Arches, 92, 102	
Tuscan Intercolumnations	88

V.

**VOLUTE** Ionick — — — 26

In describing the Ionick Volute, Page 26, it is to be observed.—1. That the Centre of its Eye be placed directly under the Bottom of its Abacus, and against the Middle of the Astragal, as in Page 28. 2dly, That the Diameter of the Eye be equal to the Height of the Astragal; viz. 1 Eighth of the entire Height of the Volute, as in Page 26.—That therein be inscribed a Geometrical Square, with its Semi-Diameters divided, each in 3 equal Parts, at the Points

Points 6. 10; 5. 9; 11. 7; and 12. 8; in the Eye of the Volute at large; which are the Centres on which the Contour, or Out-line of the Volute, is described; viz. the Point 1 is the Center of the Arch *x i b*; the Point 2 of the Arch *b l d*; the Point 3 of the Arch *d o f*; the Point 4 of the Arch *f, g, h, &c*. And then each of those Parts being subdivided into 3 Parts, the first next to the aforesaid 12 Centres marked thus •, are the 12 Centres on which the Inside Curve of the Volute is described.

W.

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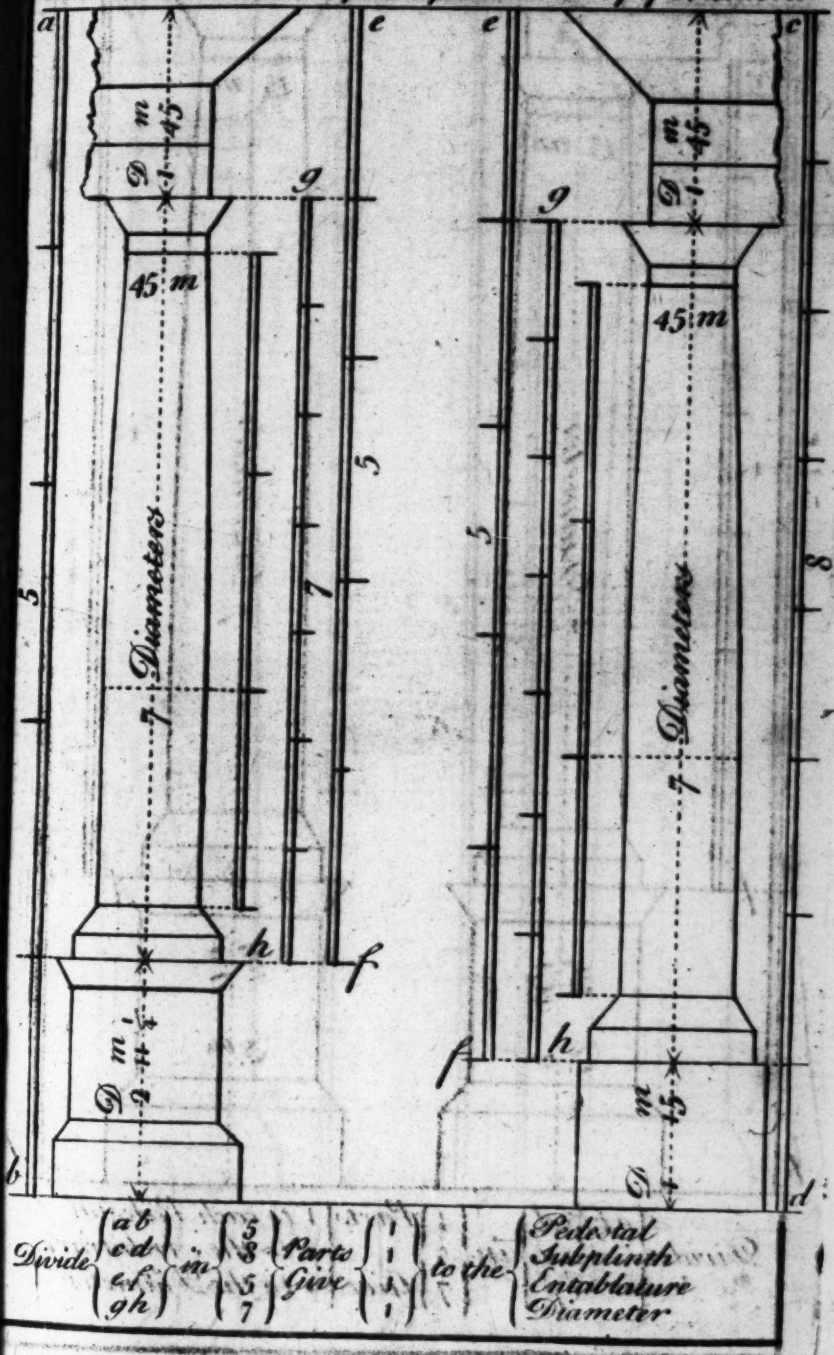
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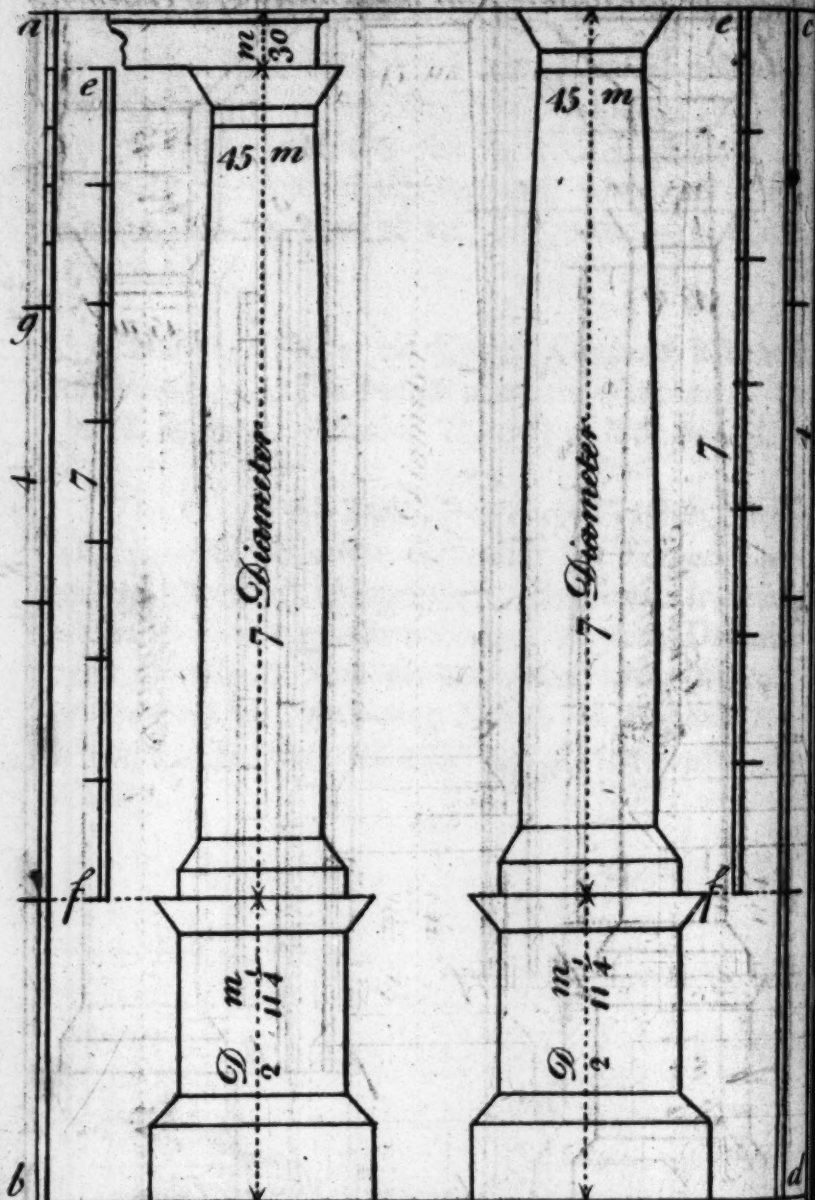
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# I. Of the TUSCAN ORDER.

To Proportion the Tuscan Column & Entablature,  
 with its Pedestal or Subplinth to any given Height,  
 as a b, or c d, and to find y<sup>e</sup> Diameter of y<sup>e</sup> Column.



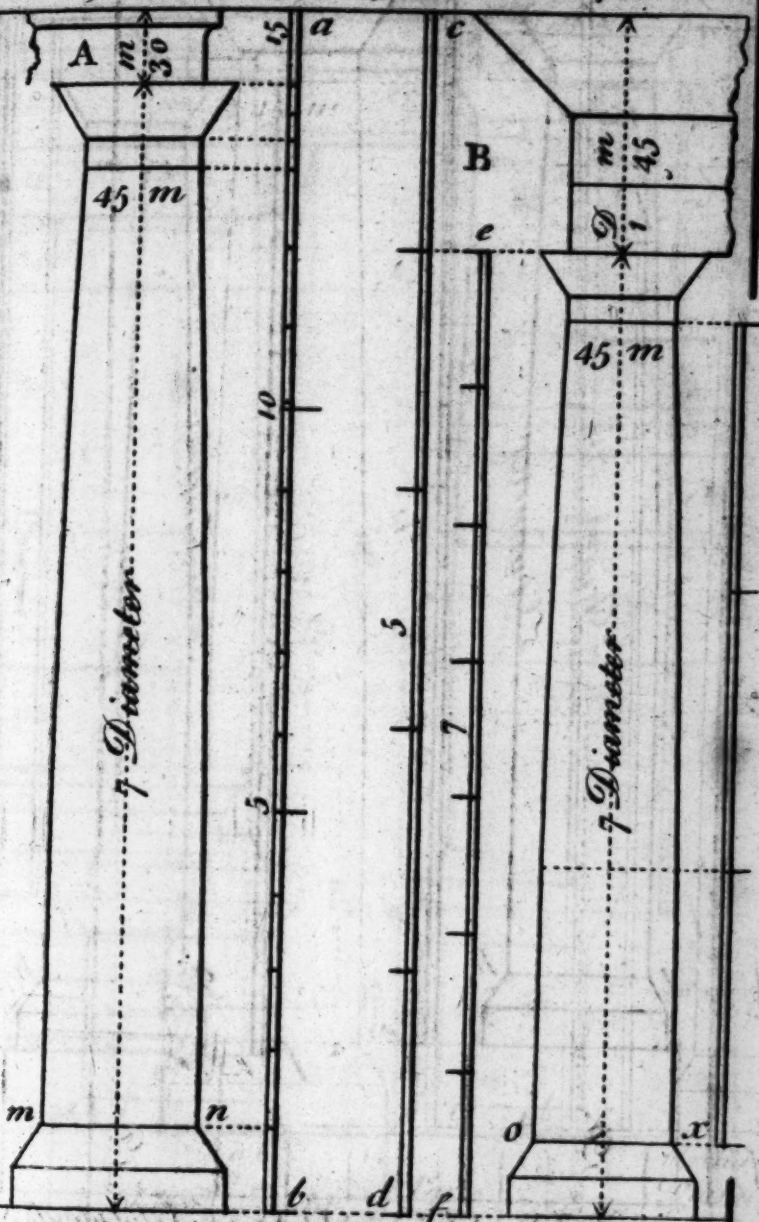
To Proportion the Tuscan Column & Pedestal, with or without its Architrave to any given Height, as  $a b$  &  $c d$  and to find  $\frac{1}{2}$  Diameter of  $\frac{1}{2}$  Column



Divide  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a b \& c d \\ a g \\ e f \end{array} \right\}$  in  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \text{ Parts} \\ 5 \\ 7 \text{ Give} \end{array} \right\}$  1 to each Pedestal  
 1 to the Architrave  
 1 to the Diameter

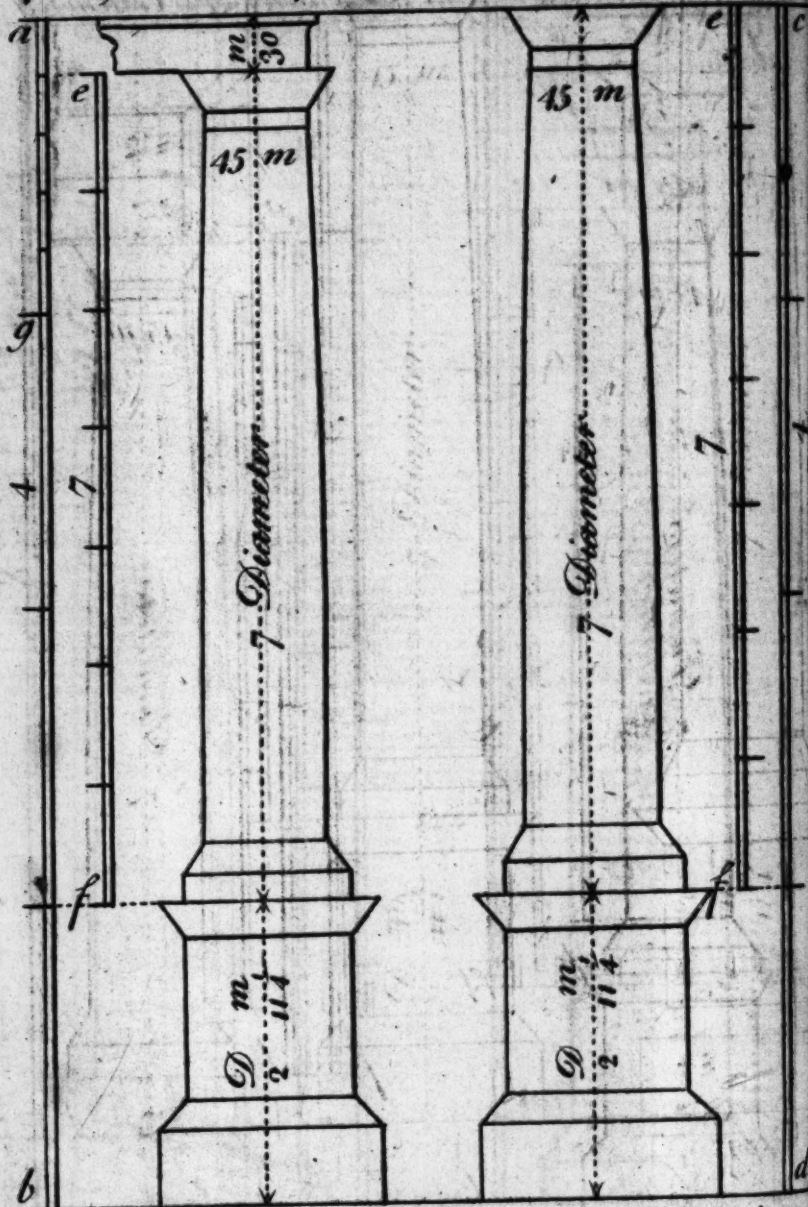


To Proportion the Tuscan Column with its Architrave only, or with its Entablature to any given Height, as a b & c d and to find y<sup>e</sup> Diameter to y<sup>e</sup> Column



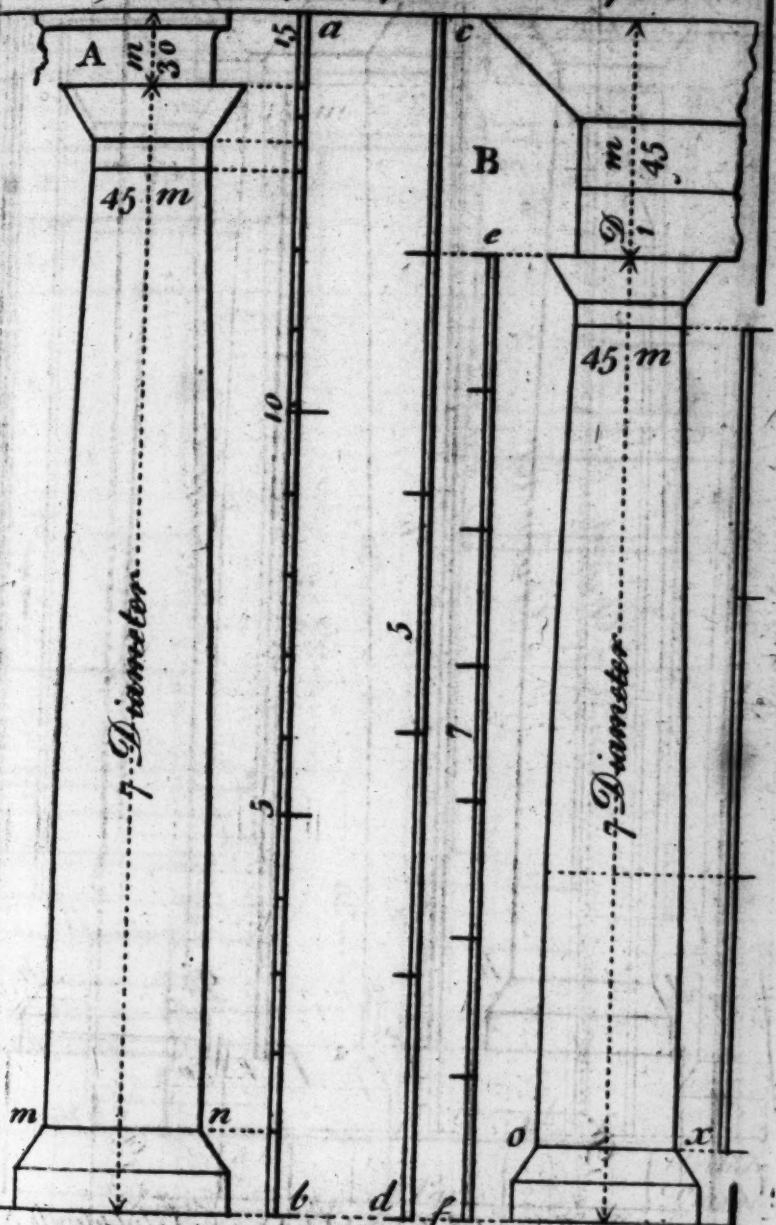
Divide  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a b \\ c d \\ e f \end{array} \right\}$  in  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 15 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{array} \right\}$  Parts  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\}$  Give  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\}$  to the Architrave A Diameter m n Entablature B Diameter o x

To Proportion the Tuscan Column & Pedestal, with or without its Architrave to any given Height, as a b & c d and to find  $\frac{1}{2}$  Diameter of  $\frac{1}{2}$  Column



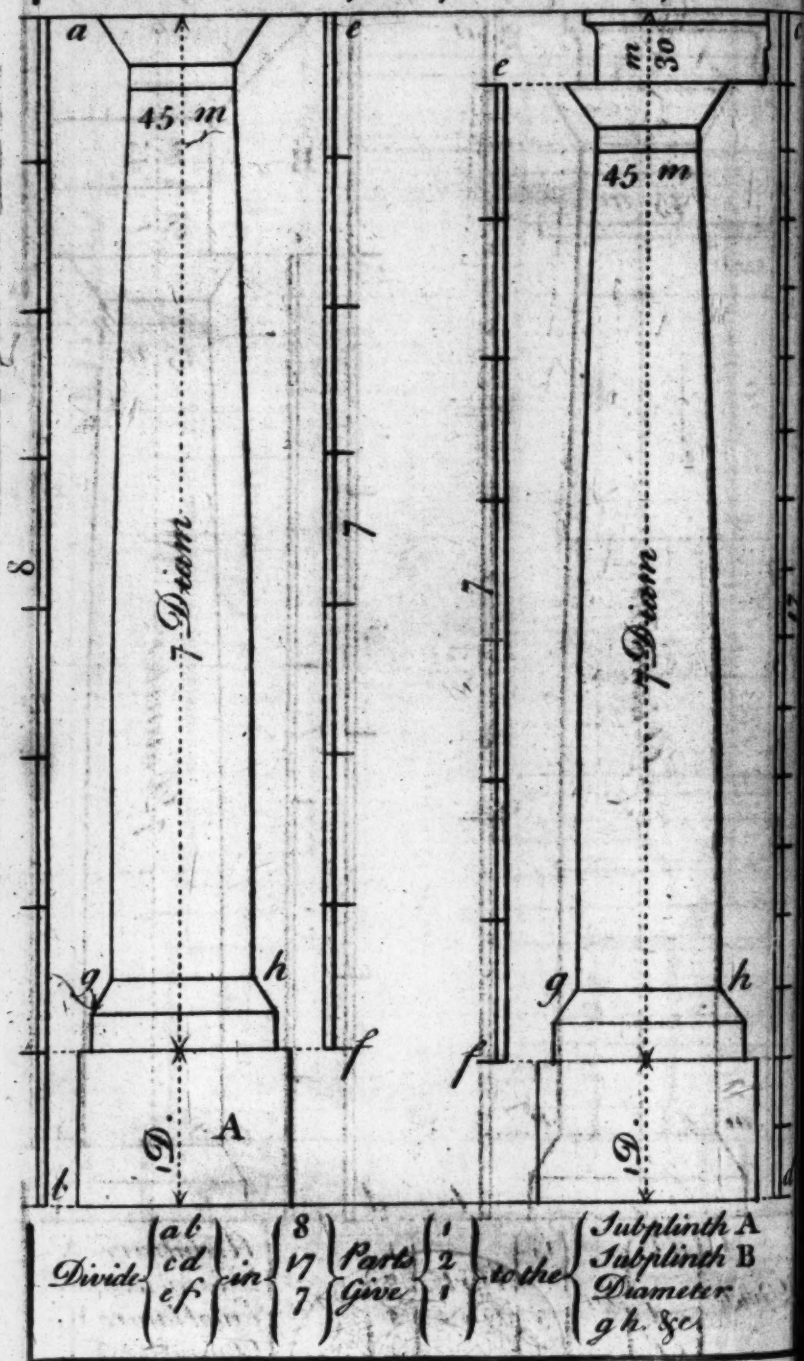
Divide  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a b c d \\ a g \\ e f \end{array} \right\}$  in  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{array} \right\}$  Parts  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ to each Pedestal} \\ 1 \text{ to the Architrave} \\ 1 \text{ to the Diameter} \end{array} \right\}$

To Proportion the Tuscan Column with its Architrave only, or with its Entablature to any given Height, as a b & c d and to find y<sup>e</sup> Diameter to y<sup>e</sup> Column



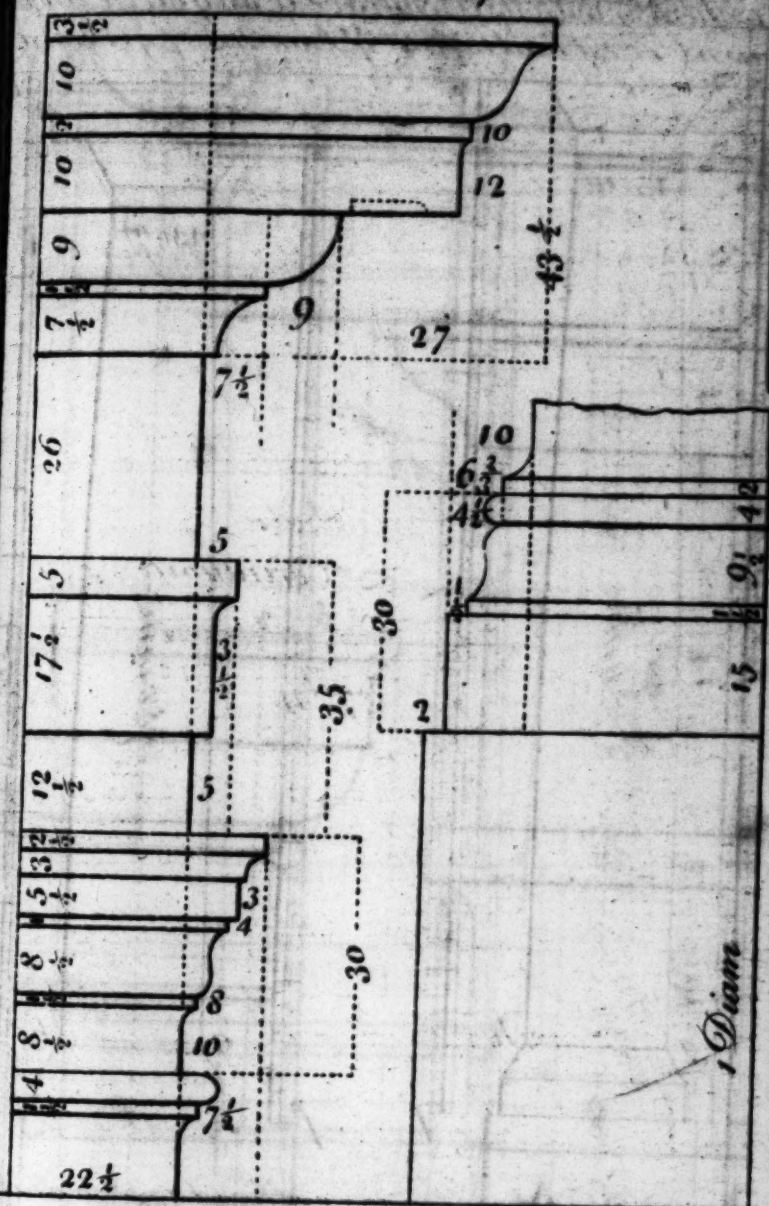
Divide  $\left\{ \begin{matrix} a b \\ c d \\ e f \end{matrix} \right\}$  in  $\left\{ \begin{matrix} 15 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{matrix} \right\}$  Parts  $\left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right\}$  Give  $\left\{ \begin{matrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{matrix} \right\}$  to the  $\left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{Architrave A} \\ \text{Diameter m n} \\ \text{Entablature B} \\ \text{Diameter o x} \end{matrix} \right\}$

To Proportion the Tuscan Column and Subplinth, without, or with its Architrave to any given Height as  $ab$  or  $cd$  and to find y<sup>e</sup> Diameter of y<sup>e</sup> Column.



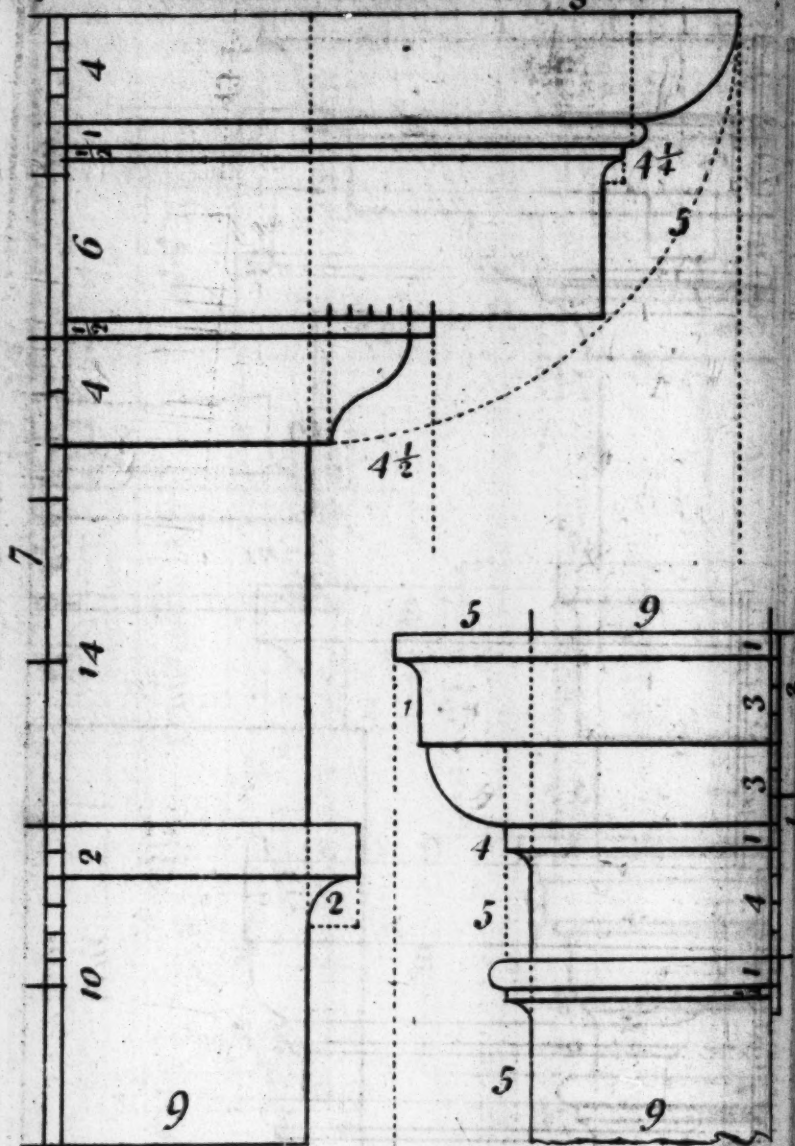


*The Tuscan Order by A Palladio.*



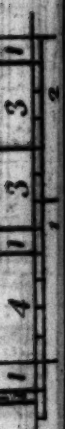
*By Minutes*

*The Tuscan Capital and Entablature by  
Iacomo Barozzio of Vignola.*



*NB That the Measures affixed to this and to all the other Orders of this Master are 24<sup>th</sup> of the Diameter as shewn in Page 7 by which the Height & Projection of every Member is made in the same manner as by Minutes, in Page 5.*

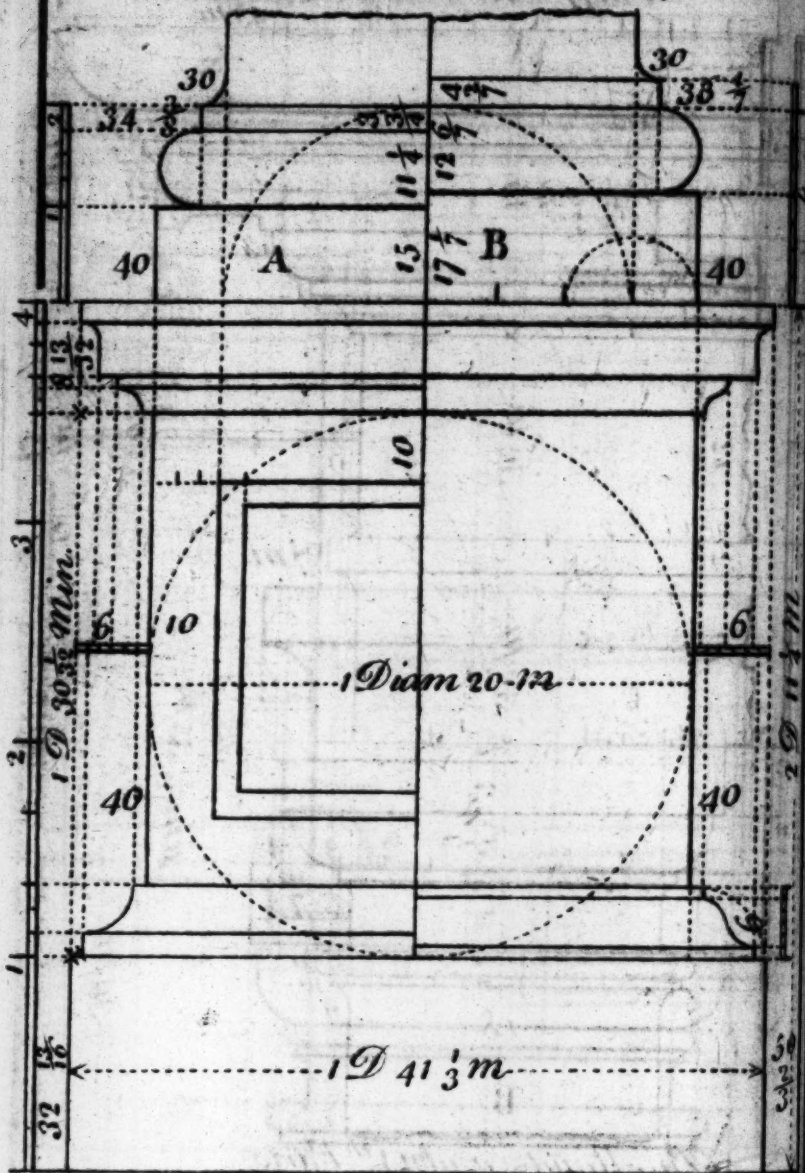
## 7



nd to  
4<sup>th</sup> of  
h the  
de in  
5.

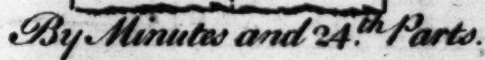
Give  $\left. \begin{array}{c} | \\ | \\ | \end{array} \right\}$  to the  $\left. \begin{array}{c} | \\ | \\ | \end{array} \right\}$  Architrave  
Frieze  
Cornice  
And Subdivide as Exhibited.

*The Tuscan Pedestal & Base by B L.*



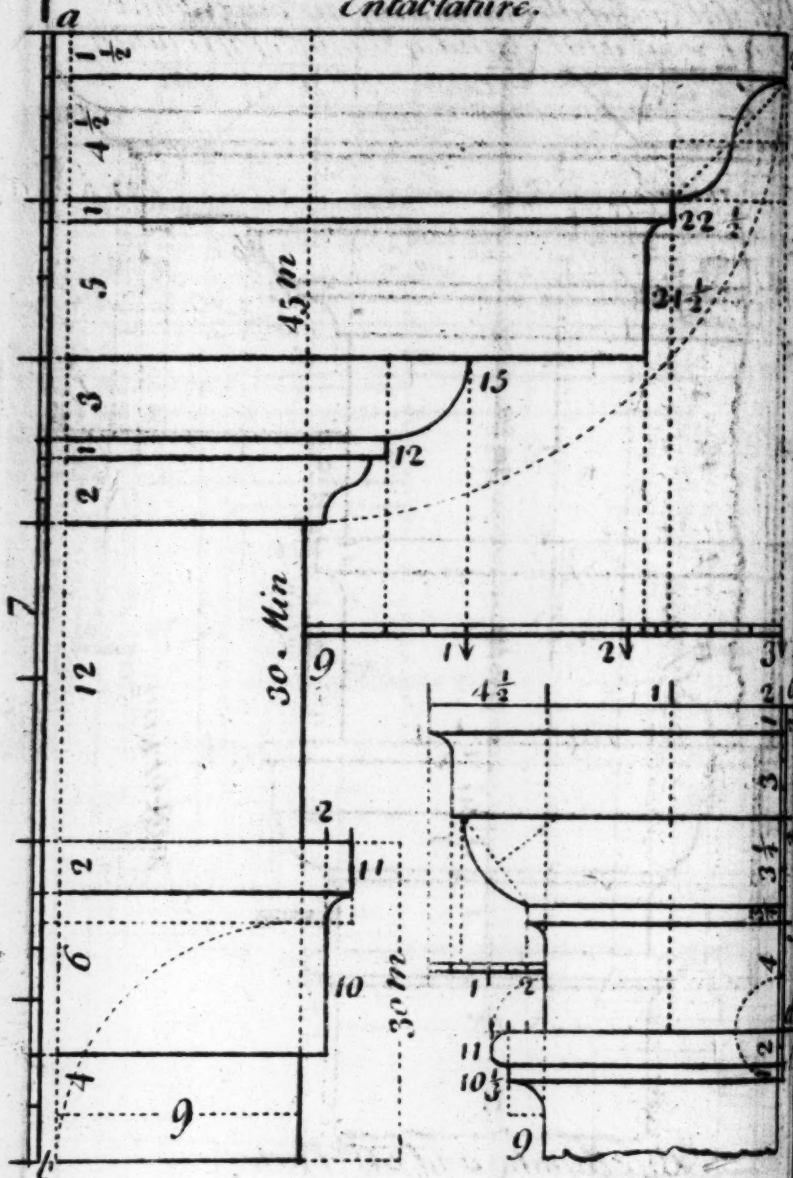
*By Minutes & by Equal Parts.*





NB Here the Projection of the Members are Accounted from the Central Line A B.

*A Fifth variety of the Tuscan Capital and Entablature.*

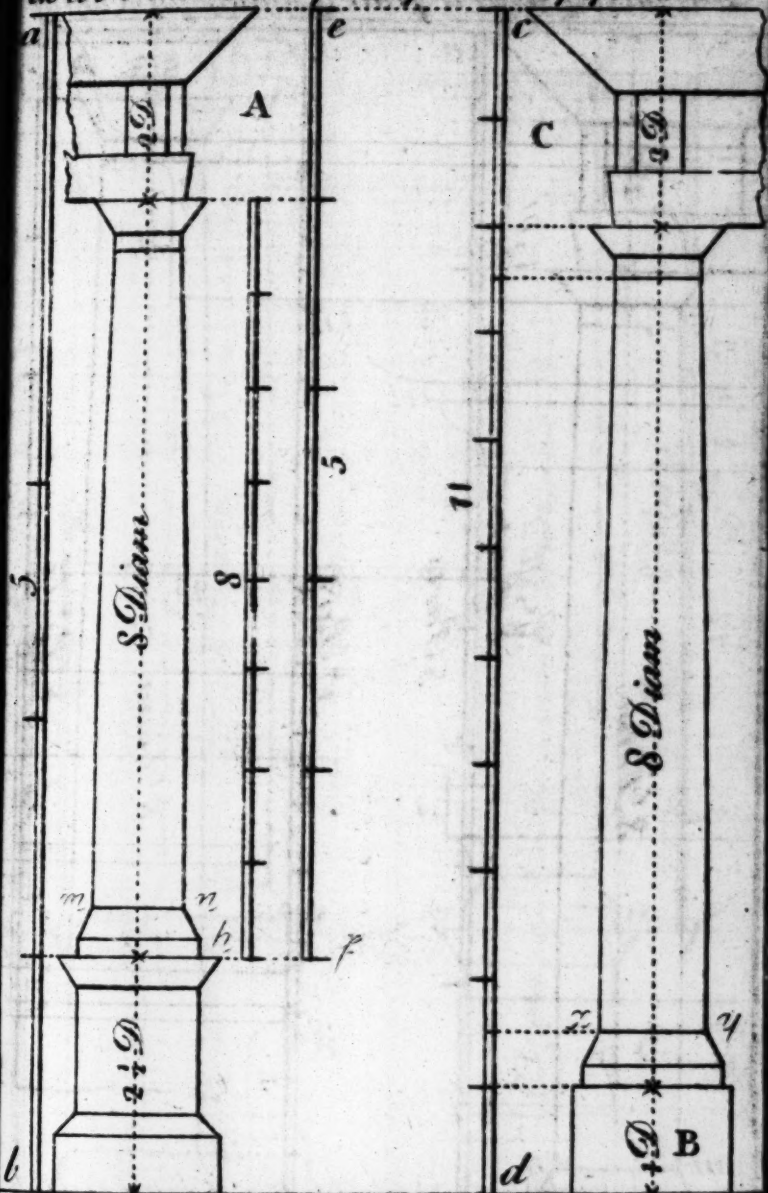


Divide  $\left\{ \begin{matrix} a b \\ c d \end{matrix} \right\}$  in  $\left\{ \begin{matrix} 7 \\ 3 \end{matrix} \right\}$  Parts as in Page 9 and Subdivide as Exhibited

NB The Measures Affixed are 24<sup>ths</sup> and the Projections are accounted from y<sup>e</sup> Central Line

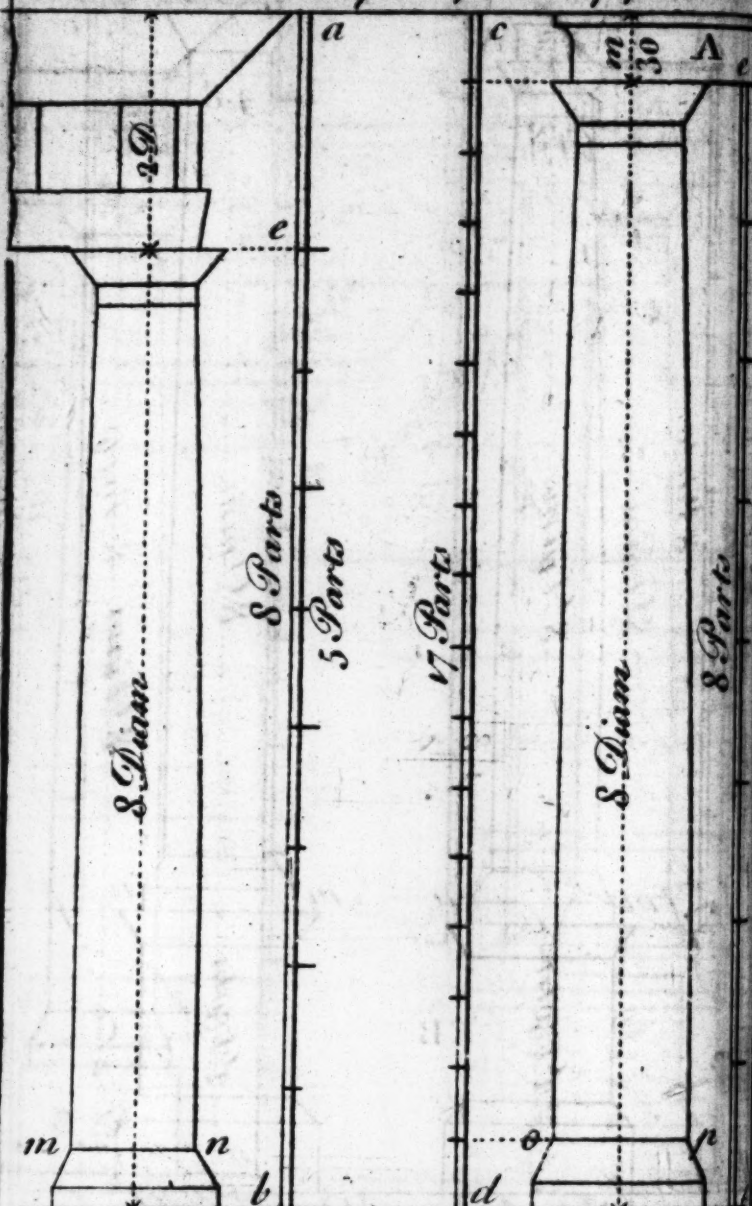
## II Of the DORICK ORDER.

To Proportion of Column & Entablature with its  
Pedestal or Subplinth to any given Height  
as  $a b$  &  $c d$  and to find of Diam: of of Column.



Divide  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a b \\ e f \\ g h \\ c d \end{array} \right\}$  in  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \\ 3 \\ 8 \\ 11 \end{array} \right\}$  Parts  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\}$  to  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pedestal} \\ \text{Entablature} \\ \text{Diam } m n \\ \text{Subplinth B, 2} \end{array} \right\}$   
the Entab C.8 to of Col.D. and 1 is the Diam & y.

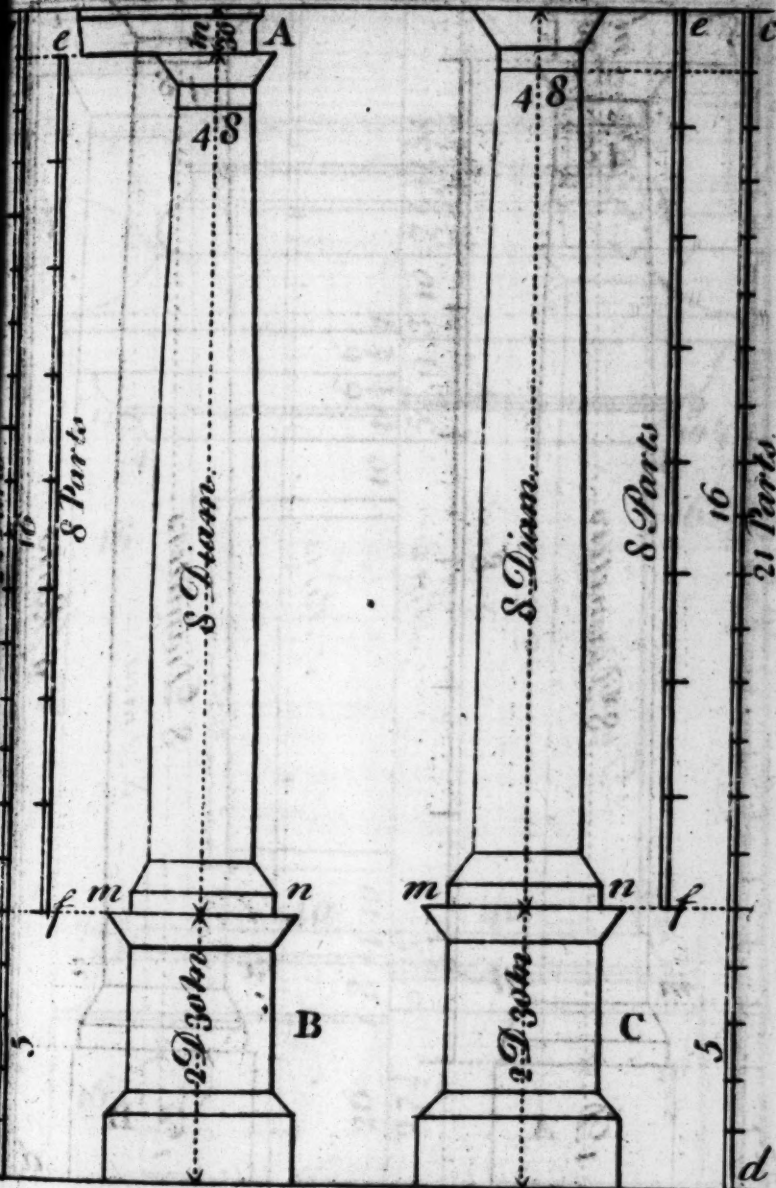
To Proportion the Dorick Column with its  
Architrave, or Entablature to any Height, as  
a b, or c d, and to find y<sup>e</sup> Diam: of y<sup>e</sup> Column



Divide  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a b \\ e b \\ c d \\ e f \end{array} \right\}$  in  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \\ 8 \\ 17 \\ 8 \end{array} \right\}$  Parts Give  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array} \right\}$  to the  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Entablature} \\ \text{Diam: m. n.} \\ \text{Architrave A} \\ \text{Diam: o. p.} \end{array} \right\}$

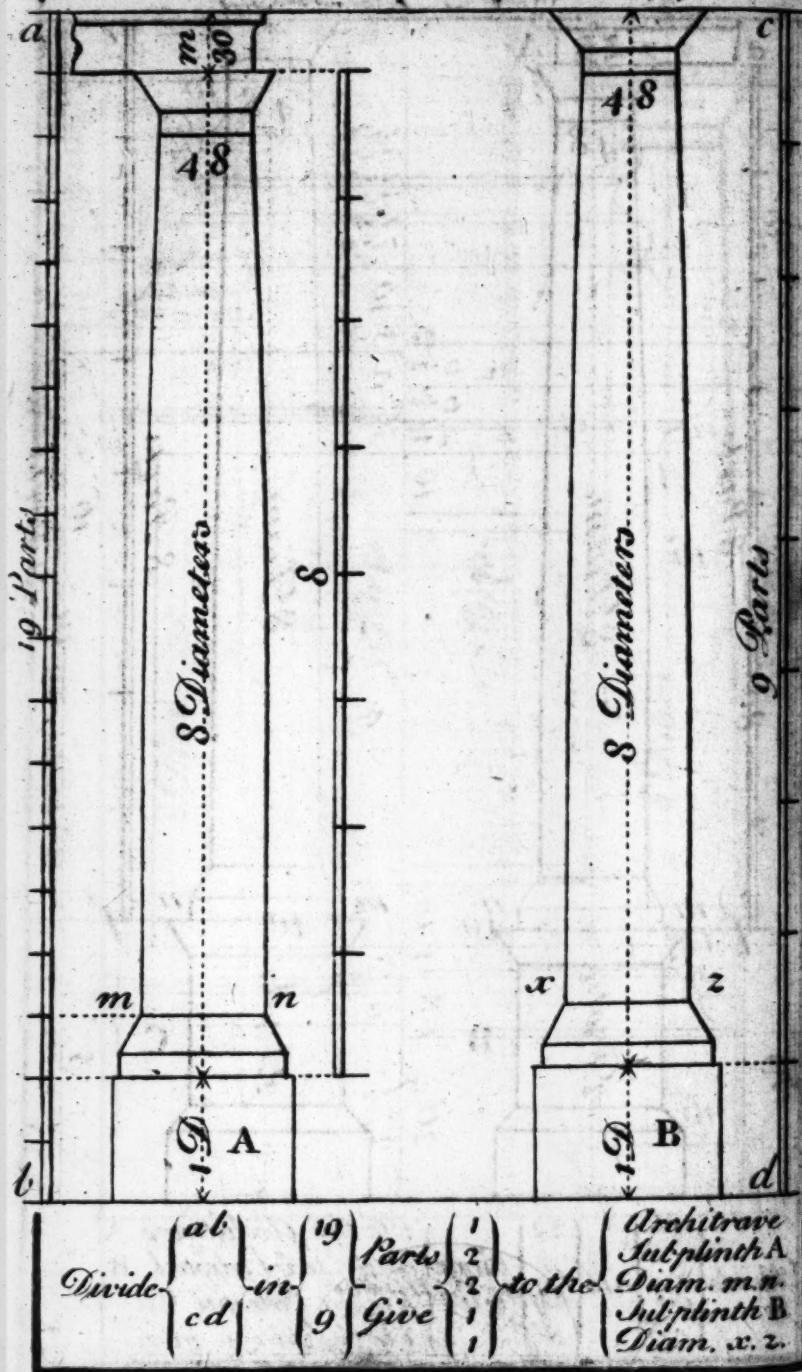


To Proportion the Dorick Column & Pedestal w<sup>th</sup>  
 or without its Architrave to any Height,  
 as, a b c & d, and to find y<sup>e</sup> Diam. of y<sup>e</sup> Column.

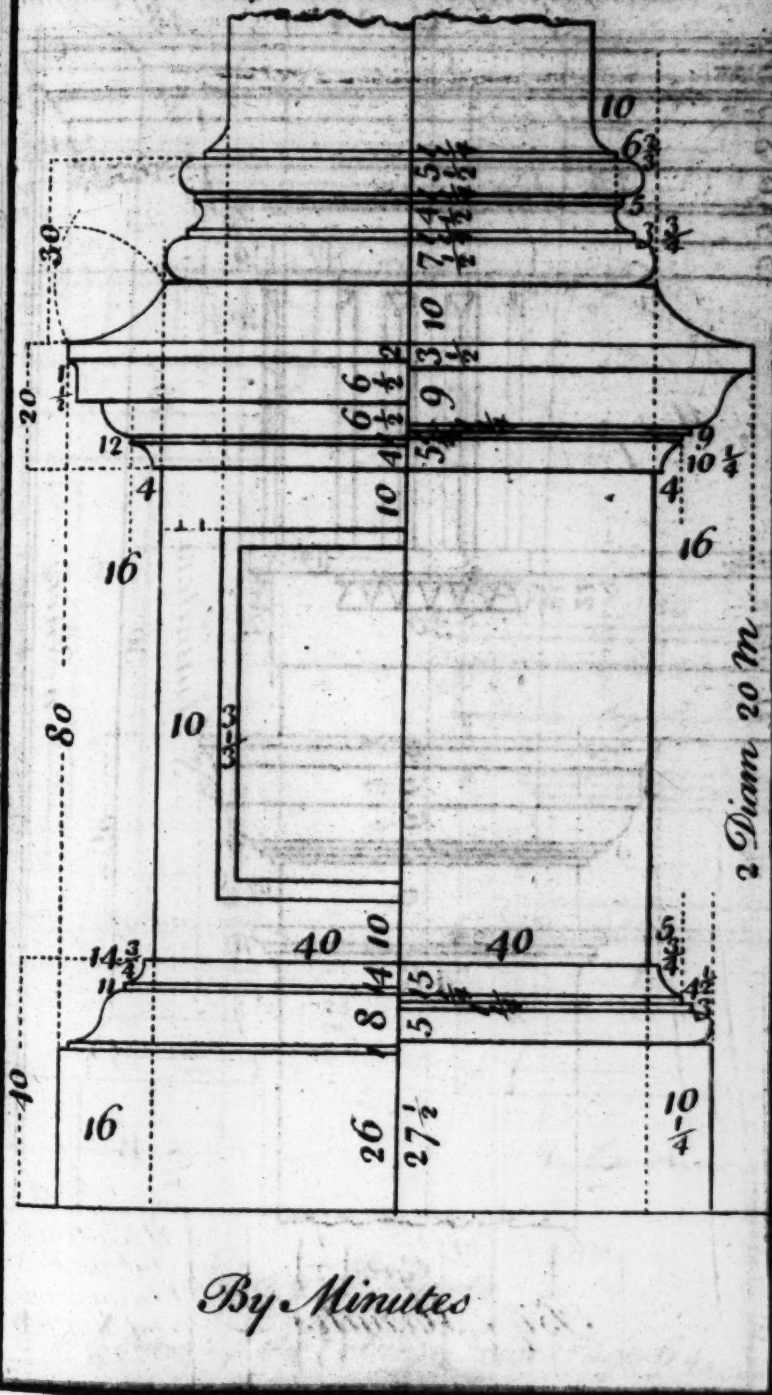


Divide  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ab \\ cd \\ ef \end{array} \right\}$  in  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 22 \\ 21 \\ 8 \end{array} \right\}$  Parts  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ to the Architrave A.} \\ \text{and 5 to y<sup>e</sup> Pedestal B.} \\ \text{Give 5 to the Pedestal C.} \\ 1 \text{ to the Diam. m. n.} \end{array} \right.$

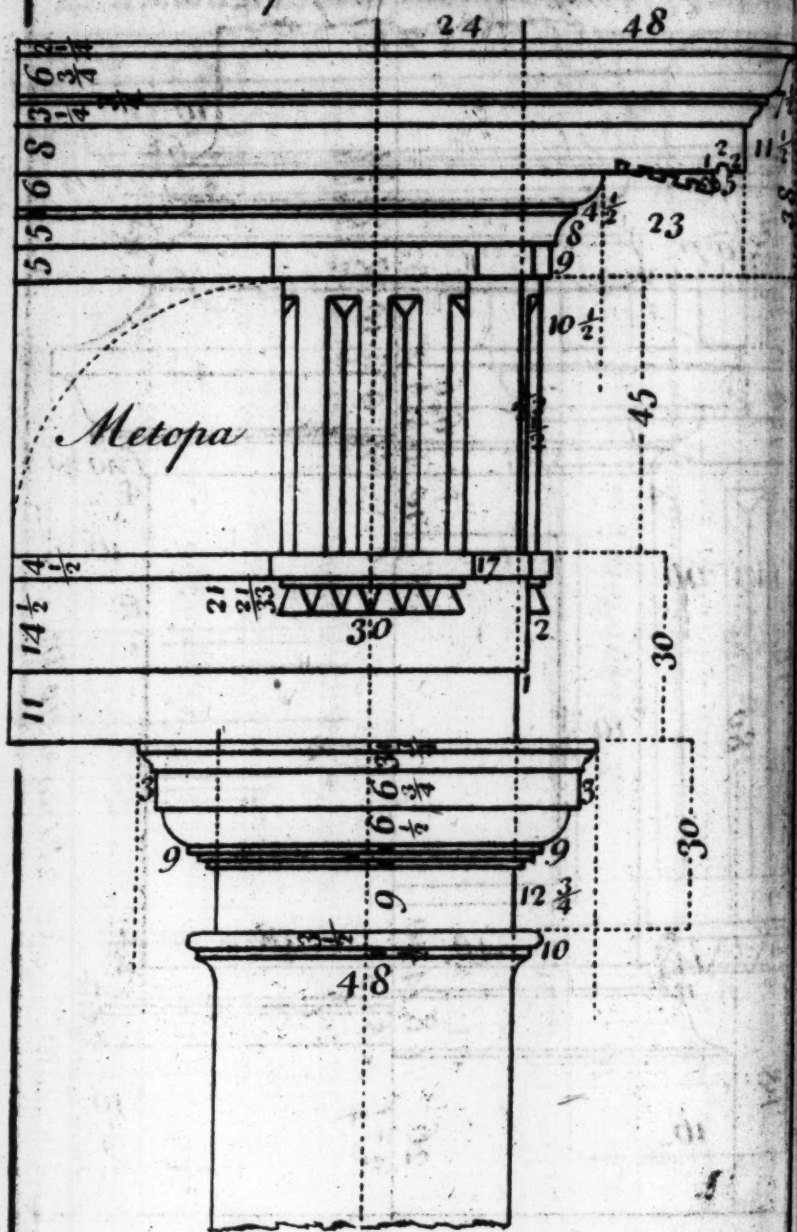
To Proportion the Dorick Column & Subplinth  
with or without its Architrave to any Height,  
as. *a b* or *c d* and to find y<sup>e</sup> Diam of y<sup>e</sup> Column



*The Dorick Pedestal & Base of y<sup>e</sup> Column  
By A Palladio.*



*The Dorick Capital & Entablature*  
*By Andrea Palladio.*



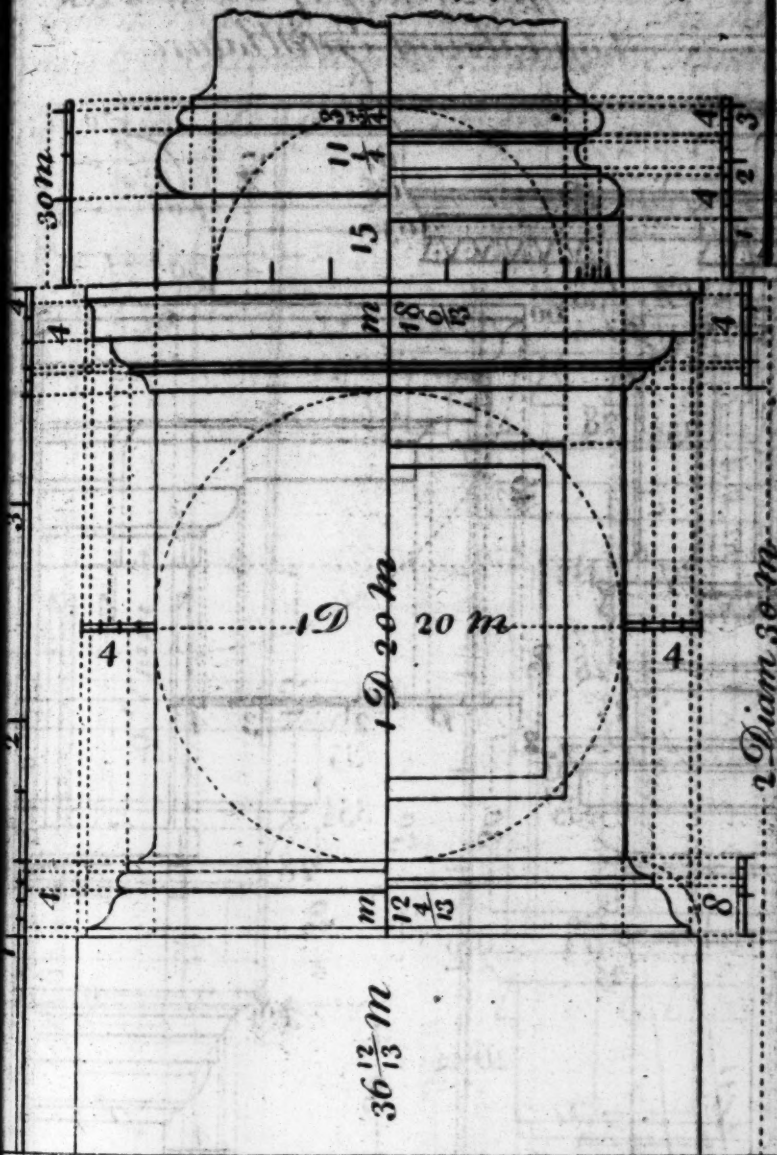
By Minutes





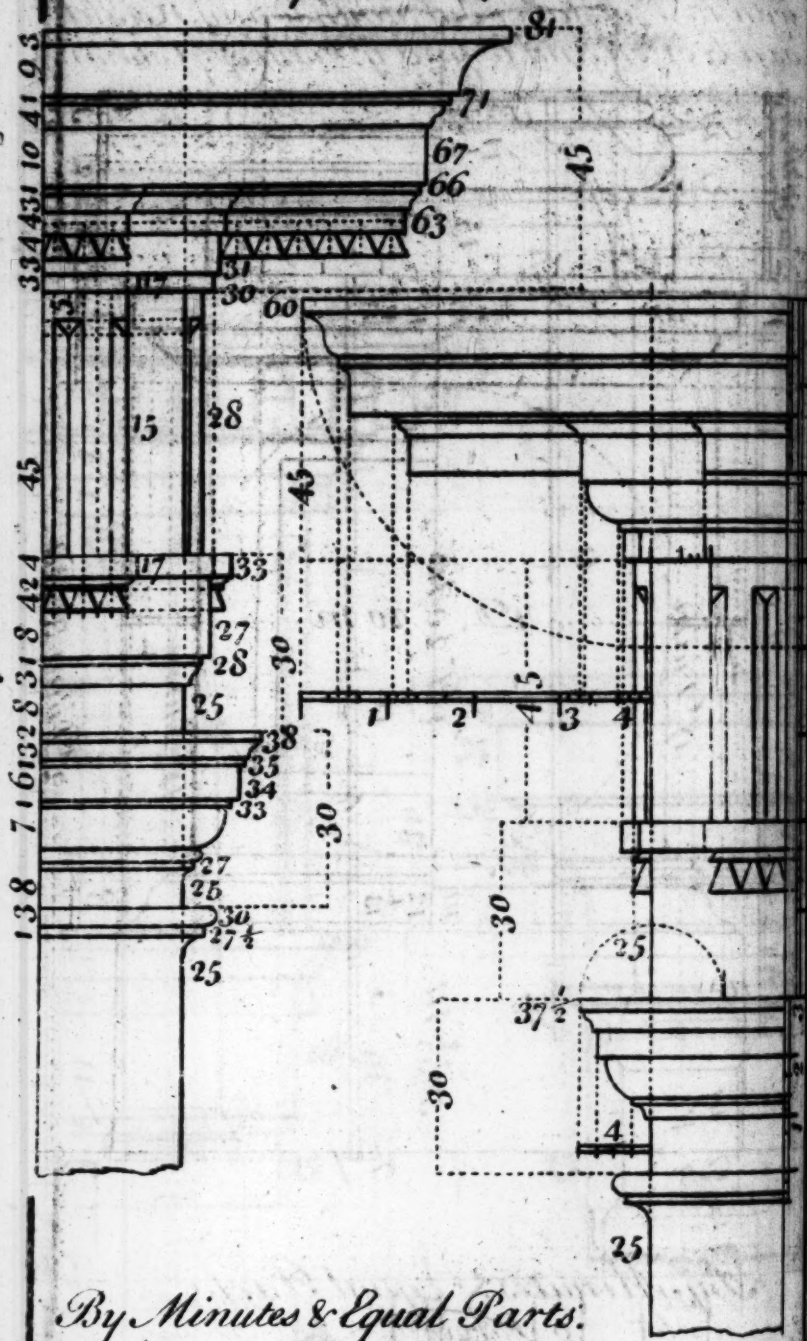


*The Dorick Pedestal & Base of Column. by R.L.*



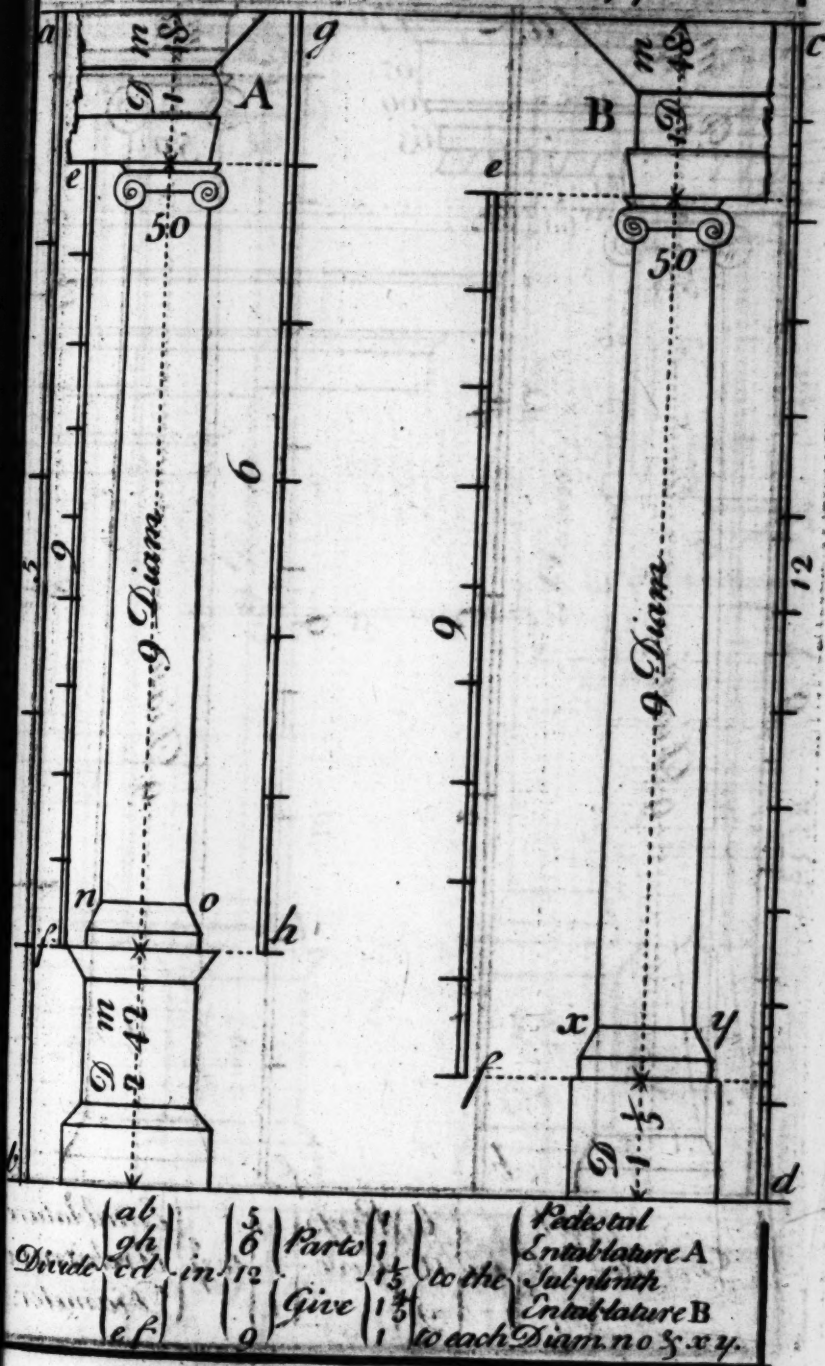
*By Minutes & Equal Parts.*

*Two Varieties of Dorick Capitals & Entablatures*

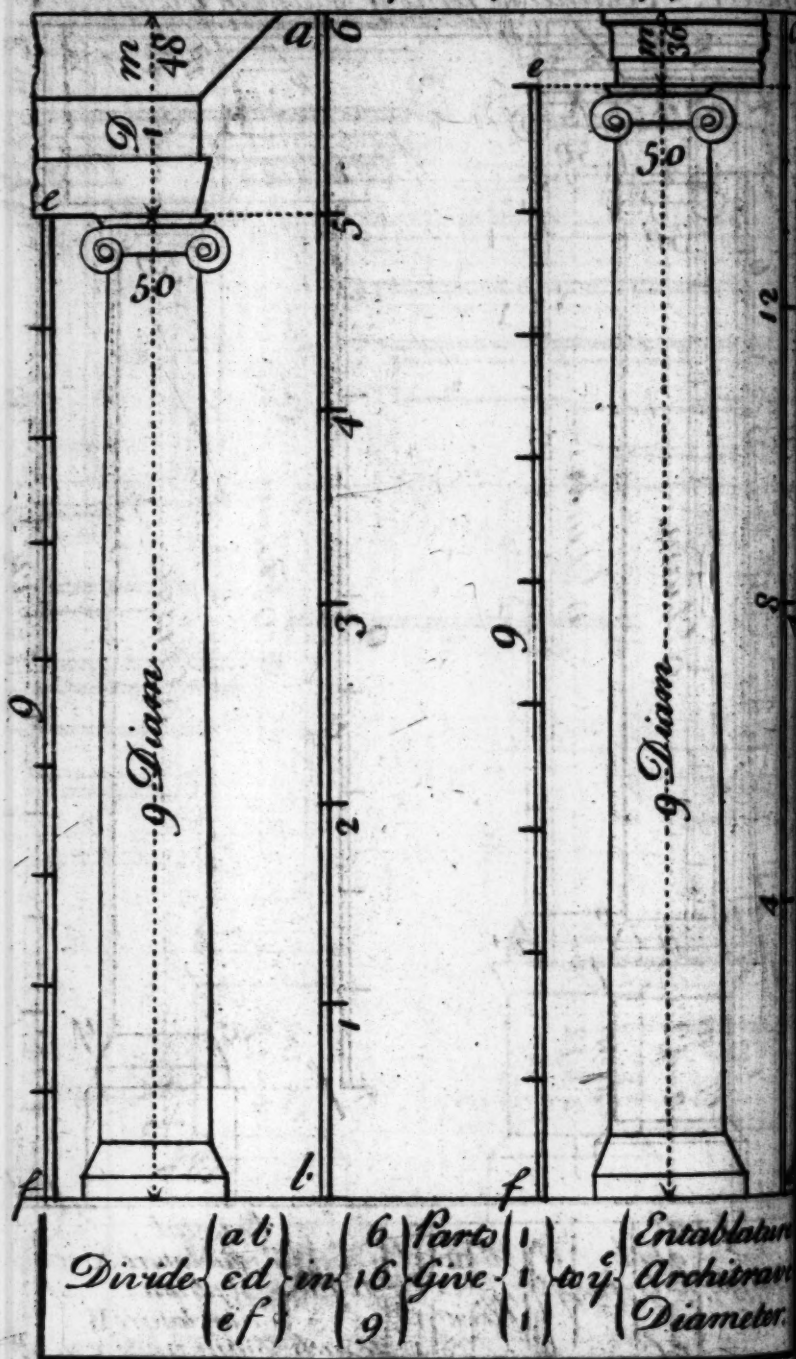




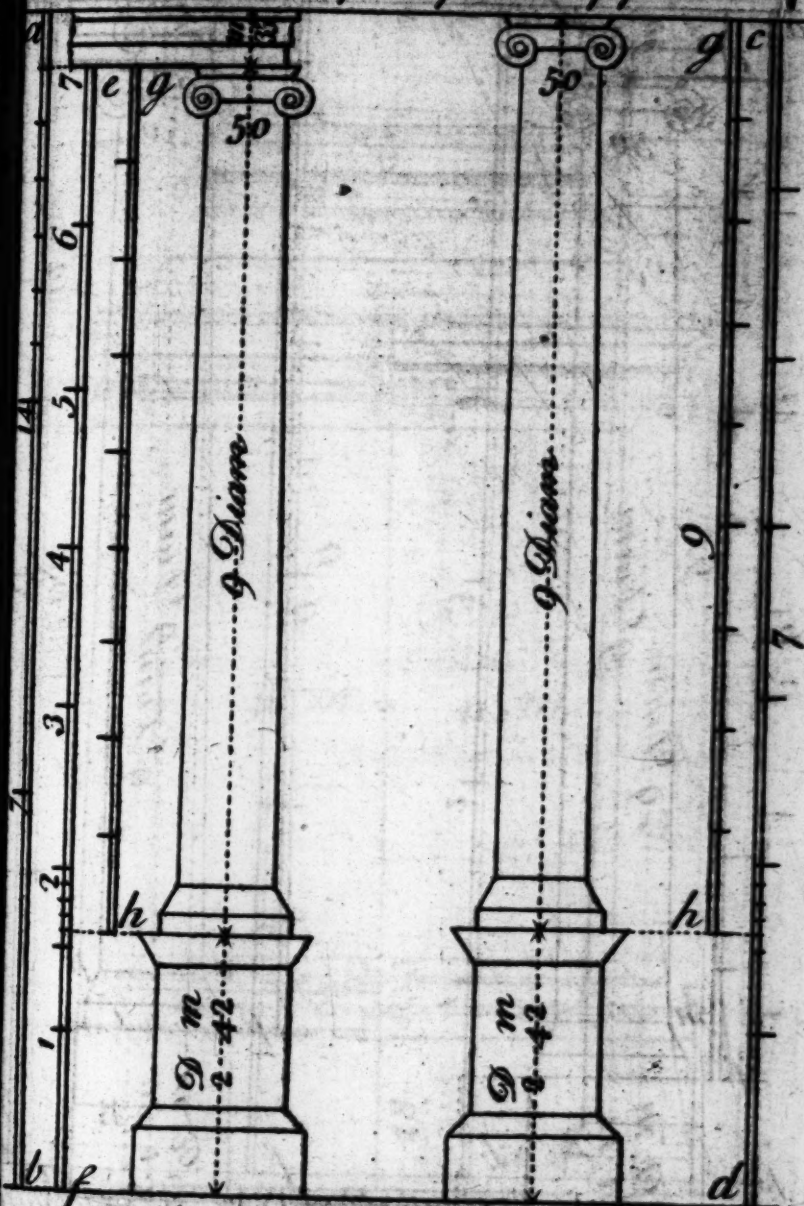
To Proportion of Ionick Column & Entablature  
with its Pedestal or Subplinth to any Height,  
as a b, or c d, and to find of Diam. of y<sup>e</sup> Column



To Proportion the Ionick Column with its  
Entablature or Architrave to any Height  
as a b or cd, and to find y<sup>e</sup> Diam of y<sup>e</sup> Column

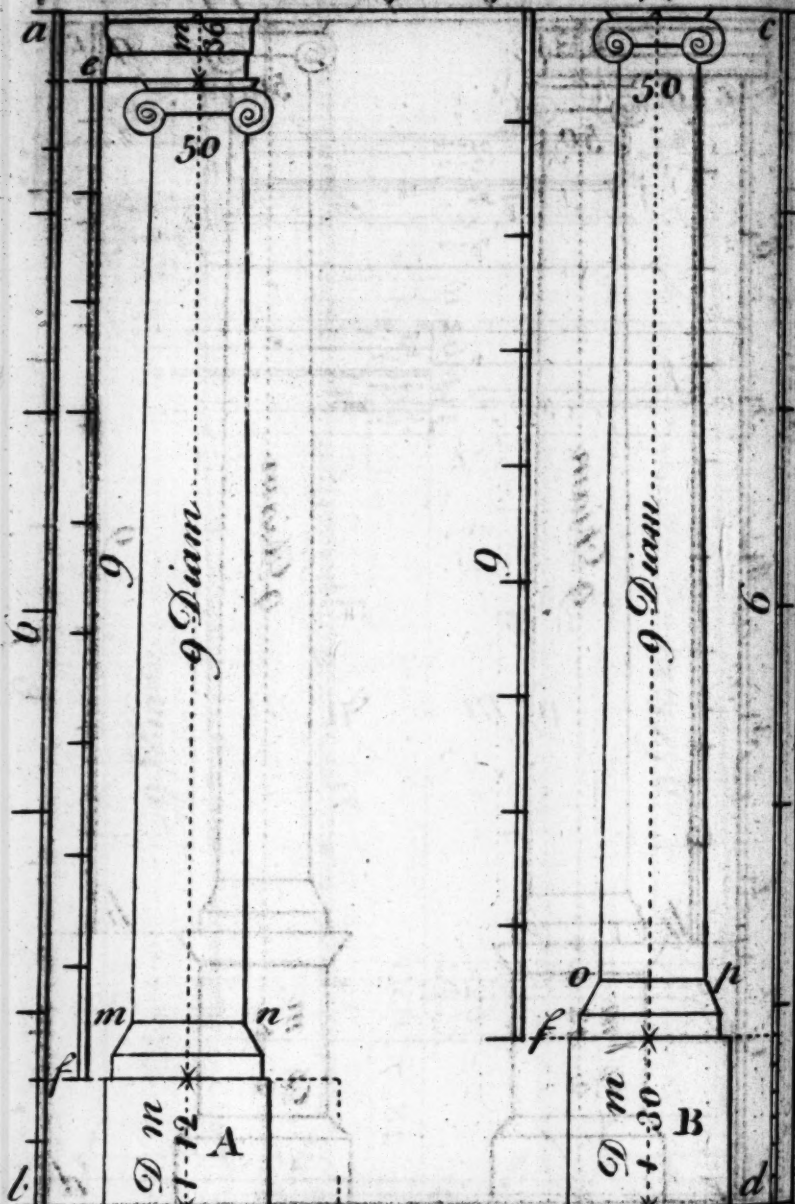


To Proportion the Ionick Column & Pedestal  
with or without its Architrave to any Height  
as a b, & c d, and to find y<sup>e</sup> Diam of y<sup>e</sup> Column



Divide  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ab \\ cd \& ef \\ gh \end{array} \right\}$  in  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 21 \\ 7 \\ 9 \end{array} \right\}$  Parts Give  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ to y<sup>e</sup> Architrave} \\ 1 \frac{1}{2} \text{ to y<sup>e</sup> Pedestal} \\ 1 \text{ to the Diam.} \end{array} \right\}$

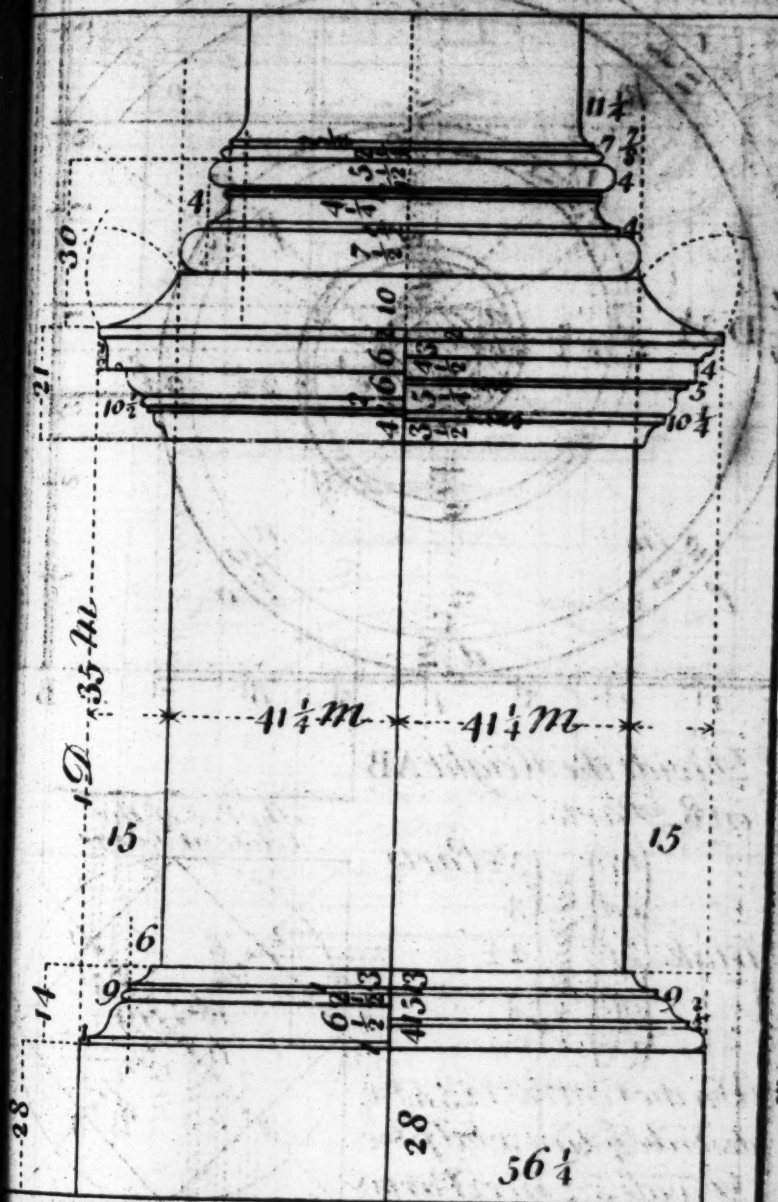
To Proportion the Ionick Column & Subplinth  
with & without its Architrave to any Height  
as ab or cd, and to find y<sup>e</sup> Diam of y<sup>e</sup> Column



Divide  $\begin{cases} ab \\ cd \\ ef \end{cases}$  in  $\begin{cases} 6 \\ 6 \\ 9 \end{cases}$  Parts Give  $\begin{cases} 3 \text{ to Plinth A and } 3 \text{ to the} \\ \text{Architrave} \\ 4 \text{ to Plinth B} \\ 1 \text{ to each Diam m n, op} \end{cases}$

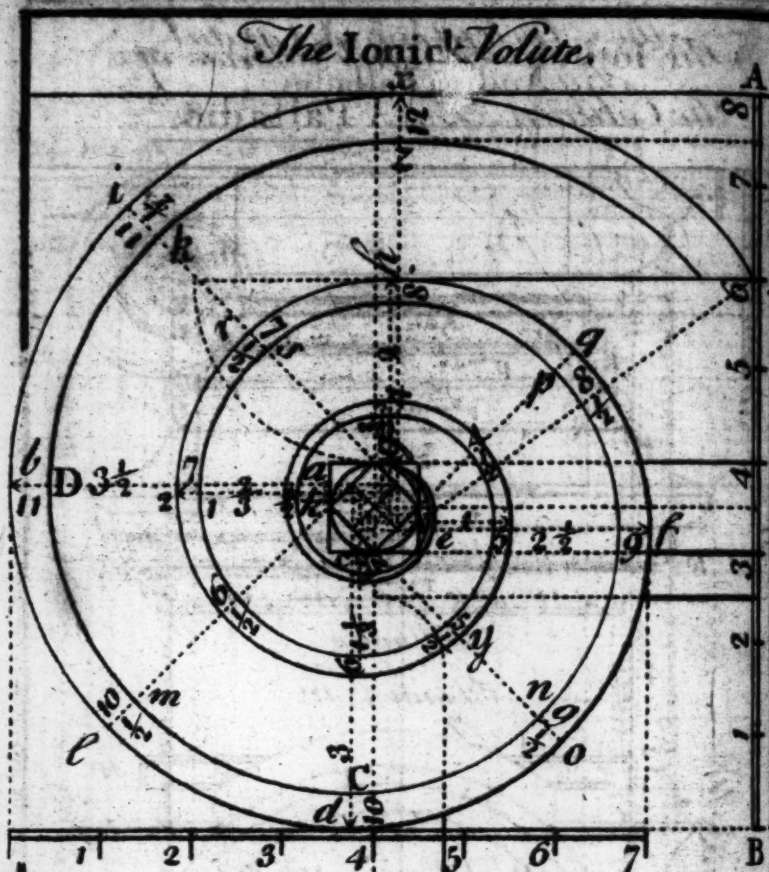


*The Ionick Pedestal & Base of  
the Column. By A Palladio.*



*By Minutes.*

## The Ionic Volute.



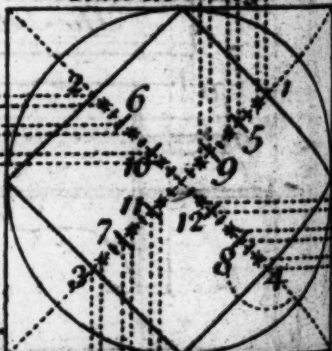
Divide the Height AB  
in 8 Parts.

Make  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ba \\ cd \\ ef \\ gh \\ \&c \end{array} \right\}$  Equal to  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3\frac{1}{2} \text{ Parts} \\ 3 \\ 2\frac{1}{2} \\ 2 \\ \&c \end{array} \right\}$

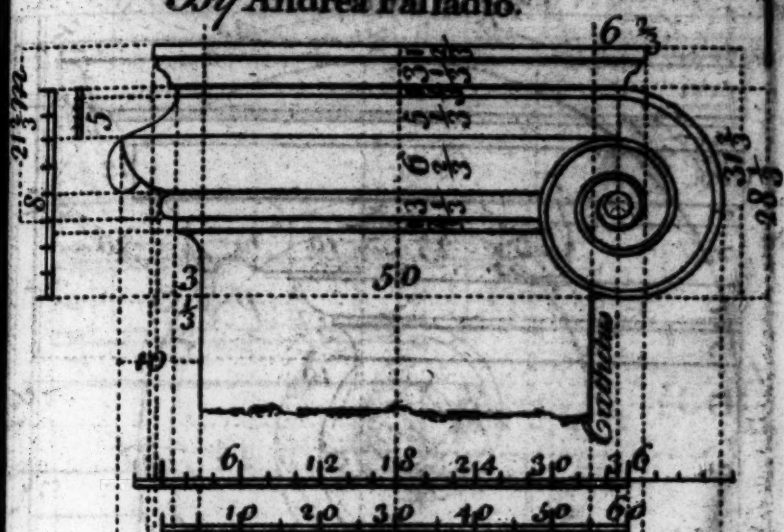
On the Centres 1, 2, 3, 4, &c.  
describe y<sup>e</sup> Line x, b, d, f, &c.

Divide x, z, in 12 Parts &  
draw y<sup>e</sup> Lines i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, &c. Make i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, &c. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , d, C 10 &c. And through y<sup>e</sup> Points z, k, D, m, C &c. describe y<sup>e</sup> inside Line on y<sup>e</sup> Centres \*\*\* &c.

The Eye of the  
Volute at Large



*The Ancient Ionick Capital*  
*By Andrea Palladio.*

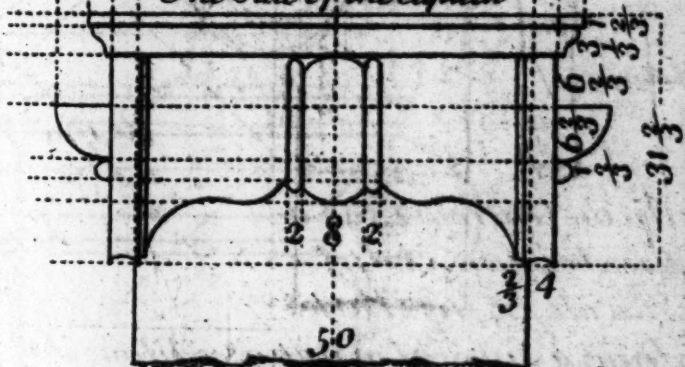


## Minutes

1. Diam. 7.5 m

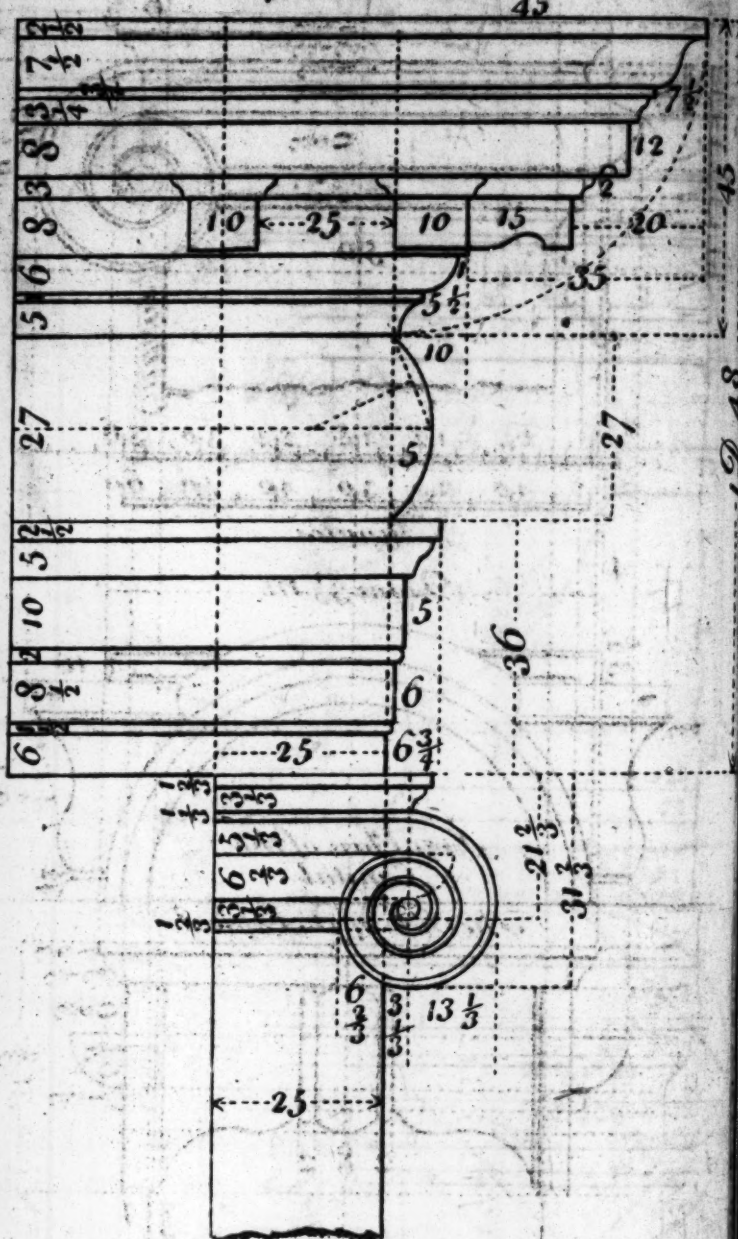


*The Side of the Capital*



By Minutes.

*The Ionick Capital and Entablature,  
By A Palladio.*



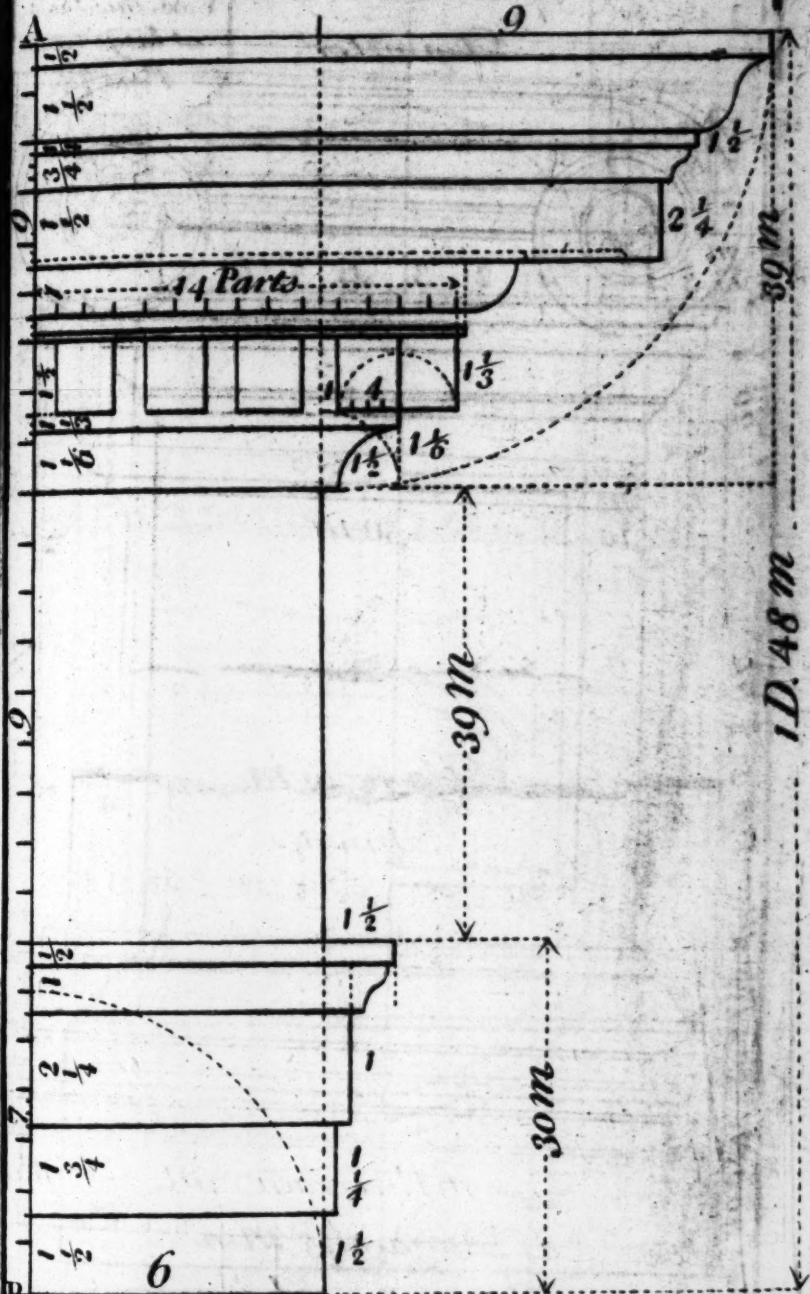
*By Minutes*







*An Ionick Entablature from  
the Ancients.*

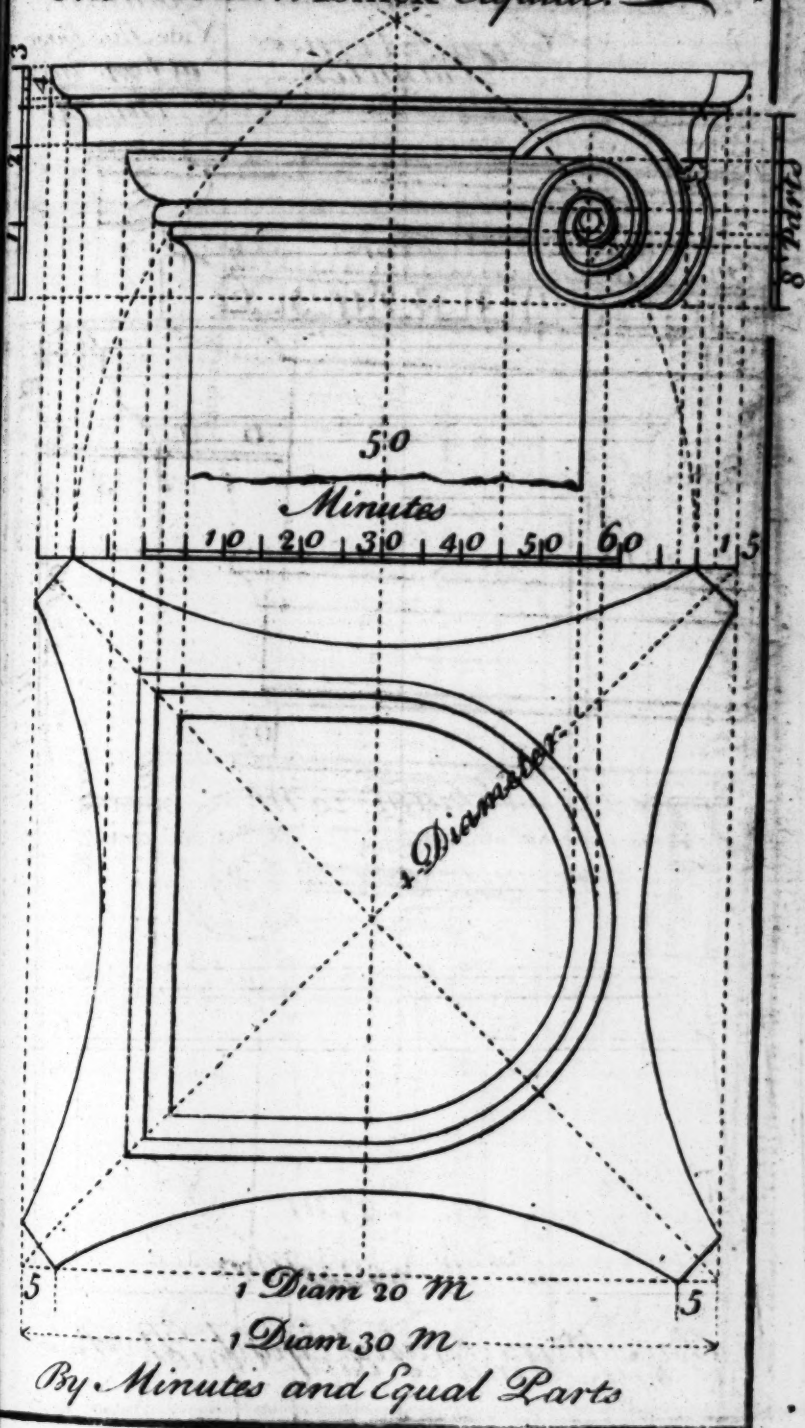


Divide the Height AB in 25 Parts, & of those  
Parts, give to each Member as y<sup>e</sup> Figures exp<sup>re</sup>ss.





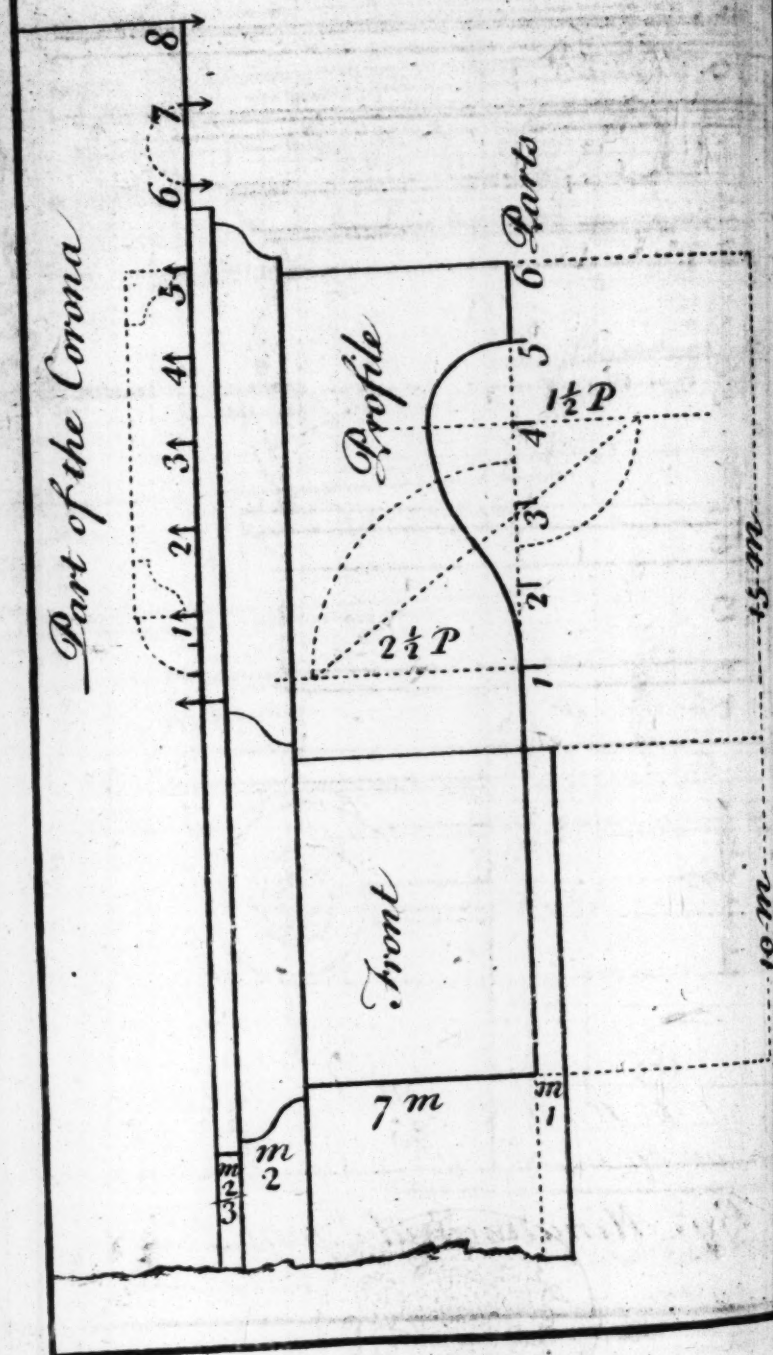
# The Modern Ionick Capital.





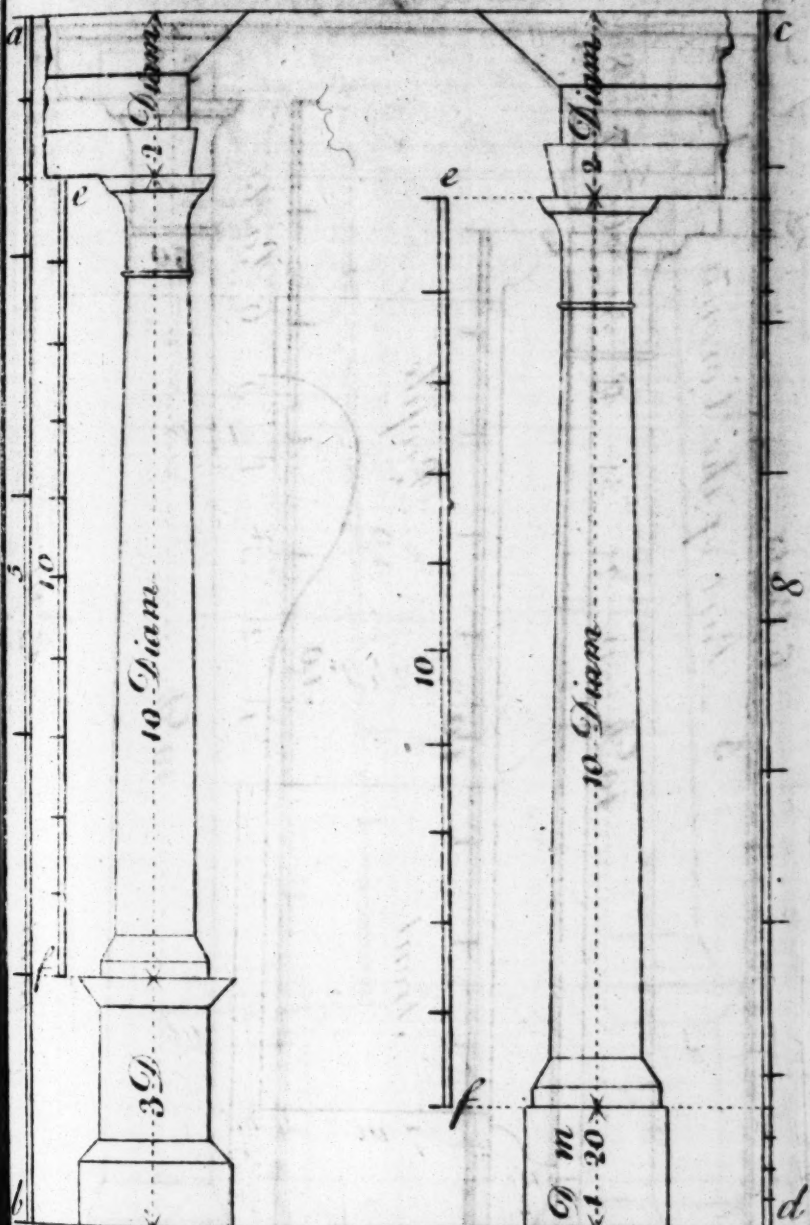


# The Ionick Modigliion at Large



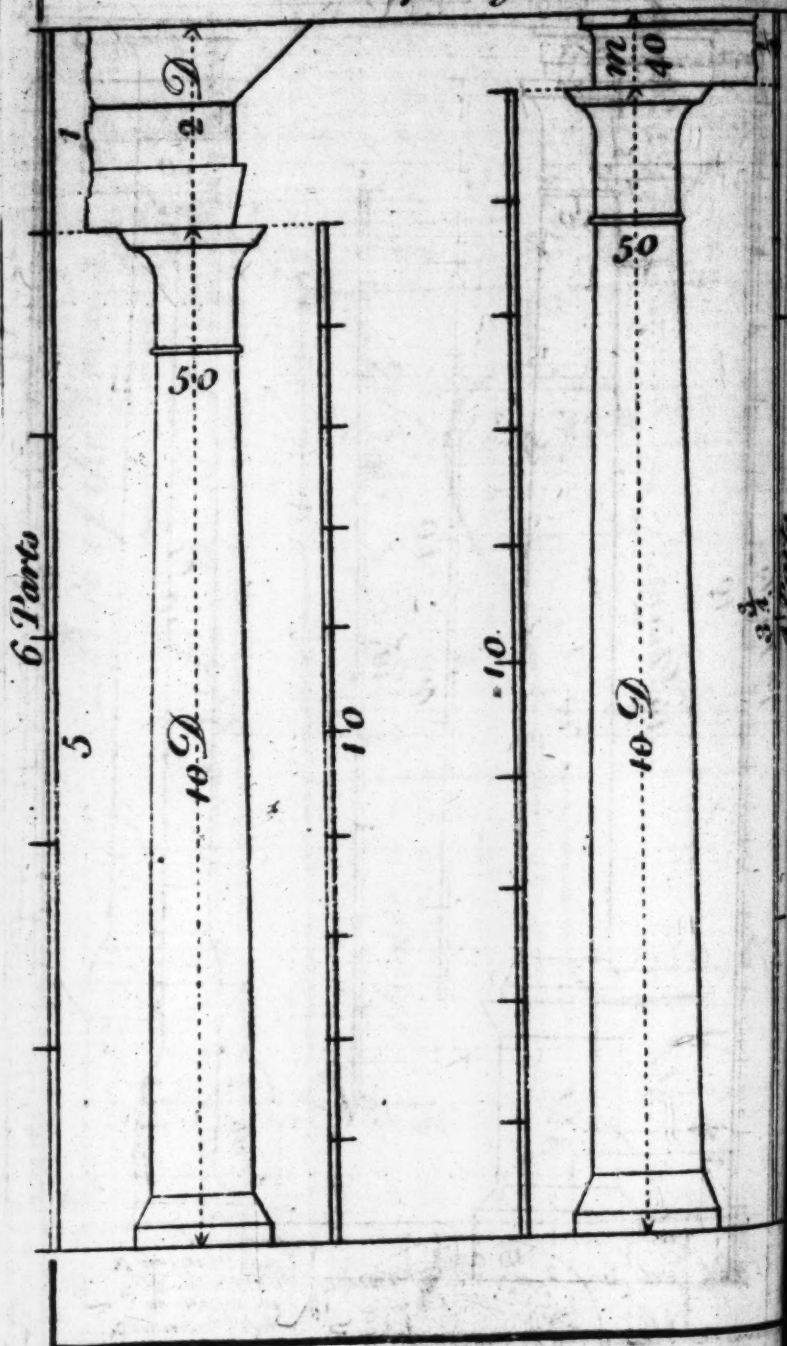


To Proportion of Corinthian Column & Entablature  
with its Pedestal or Subplinth to any Height.  
as a b. or c d. and to find y<sup>e</sup> Diam of y<sup>e</sup> Column.

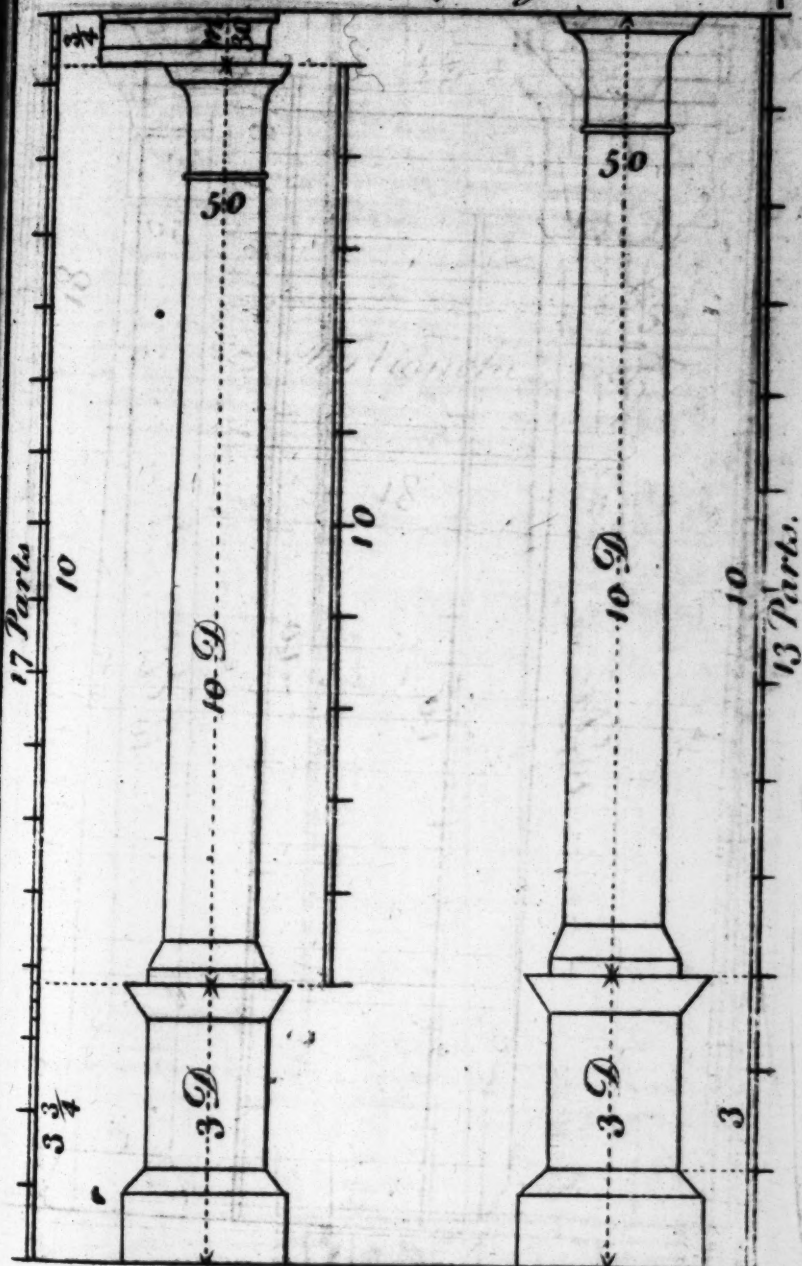


Divide  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ab \\ cd \\ ef \end{array} \right\}$  in  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \\ 8 \\ 10 \end{array} \right\}$  Parts  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} \\ 1 \end{array} \right\}$  to the  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pedestal} \\ \text{Entablature A} \\ \text{Subplinth B} \\ \text{Entablature C} \\ \text{each Diameter} \end{array} \right\}$

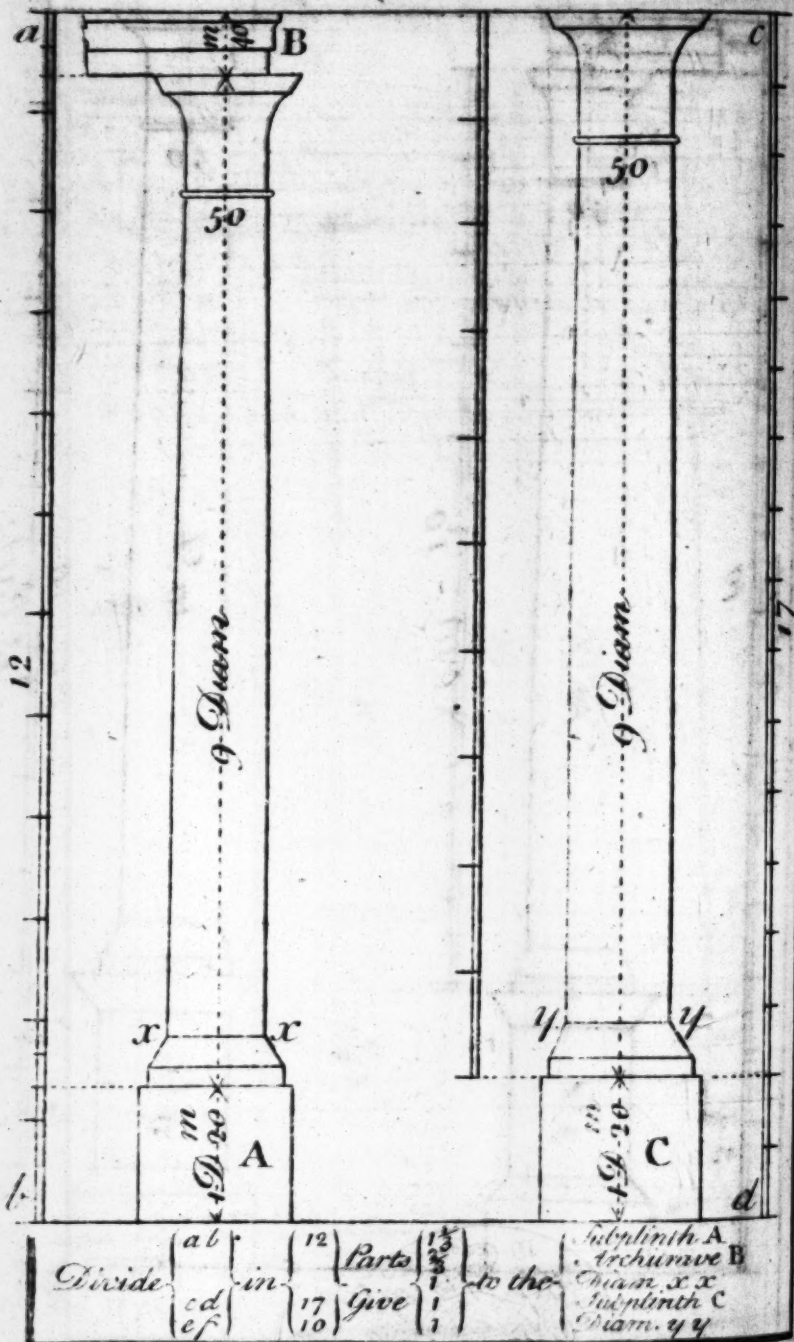
*To Proportion the Corinthian Column  
with its Entablature or Architrave  
to any Height.*



*To Proportion the Corinthian Column  
and Pedestal with or without its  
Architrave to any Height.*

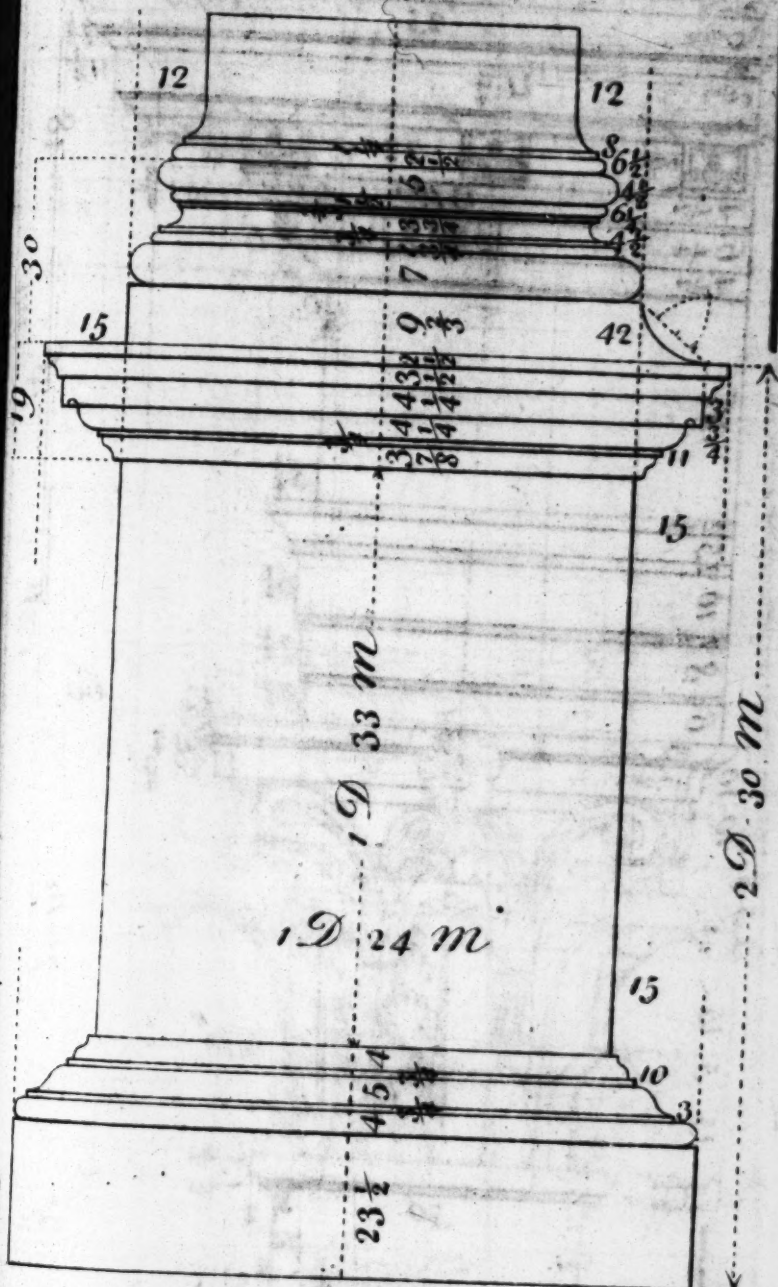


To Proportion y<sup>e</sup> Corinthian Column & Subplinth  
with & without its Architrave to any Height  
as a b. or c d. and to find y<sup>e</sup> Diam. of y<sup>e</sup> Column.

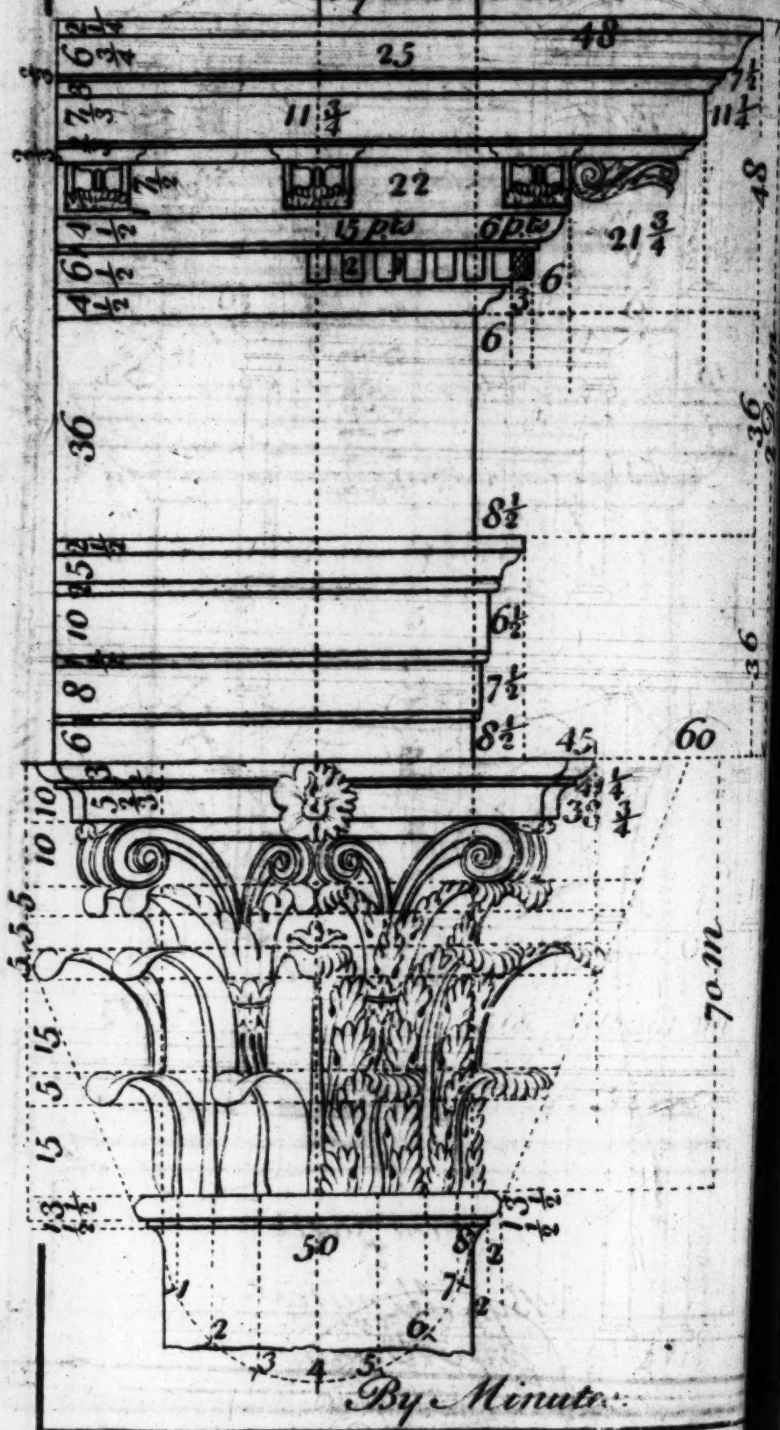




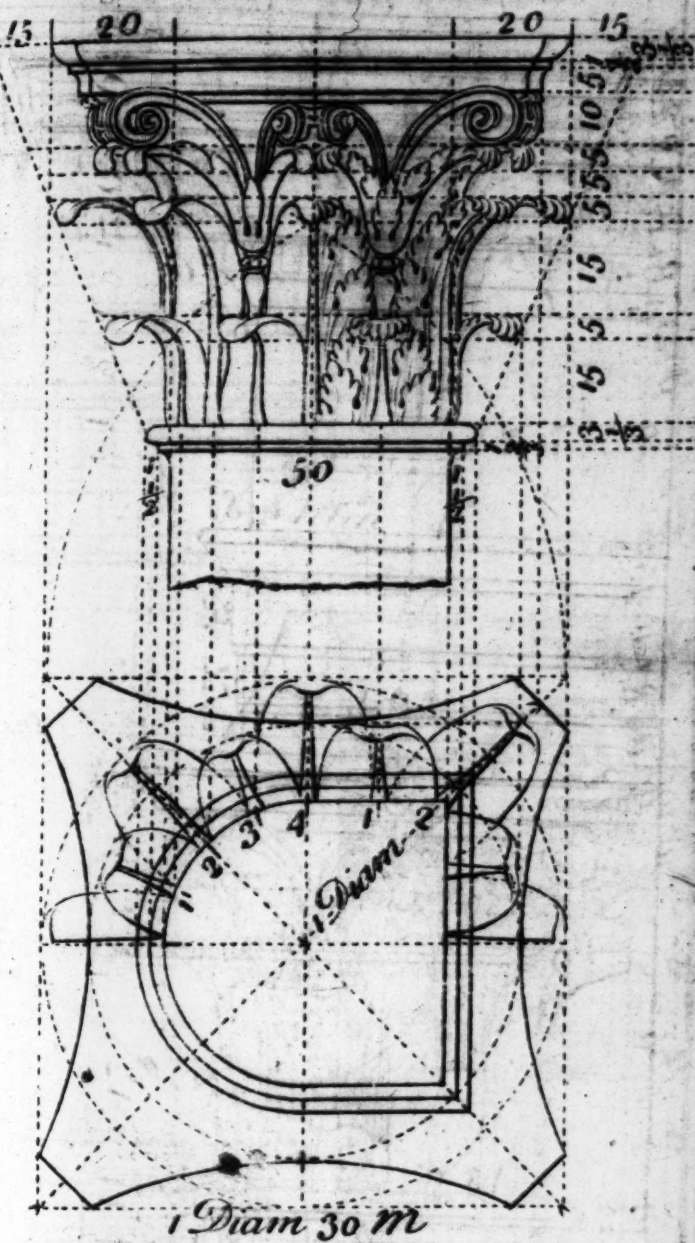
*The Corinthian Pedestal and Base*  
*By A Palladio.*



*By Minutes.*



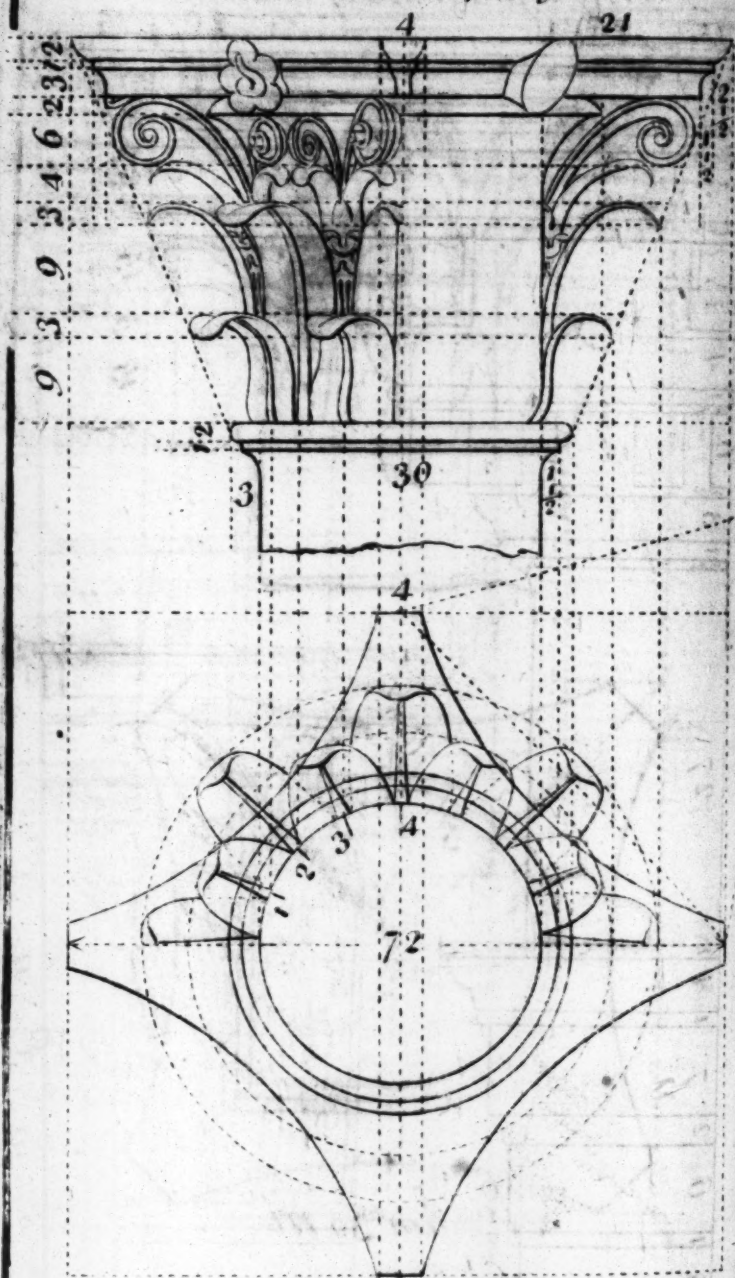
*The Plan and Elevation of the  
Corinthian Capital, viewed in Front*



1 Diam 30 m

*By Minutes*

*The Corinthian Capital viewed at an Angle*  
*By G. Barozzio of Vignola.*

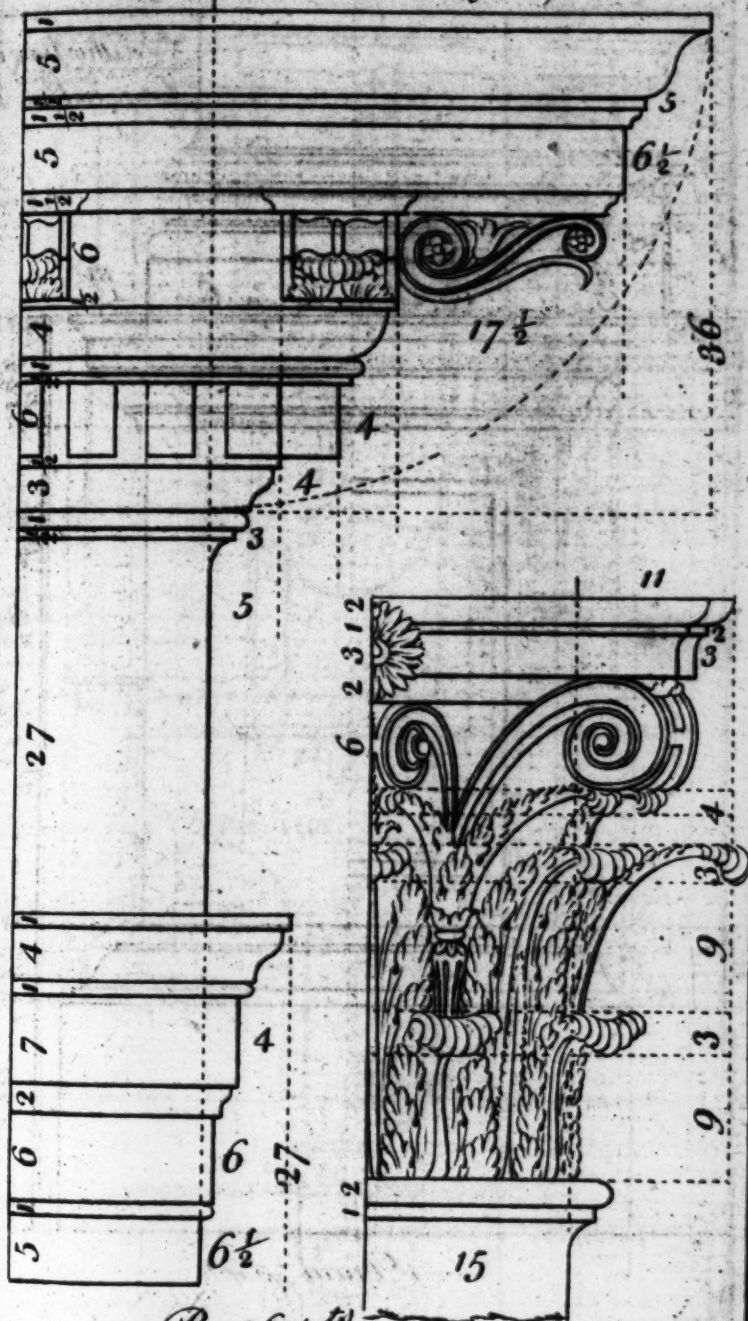


*By 36<sup>th</sup> of the Diam.*

27  
4  
7  
2  
6  
5



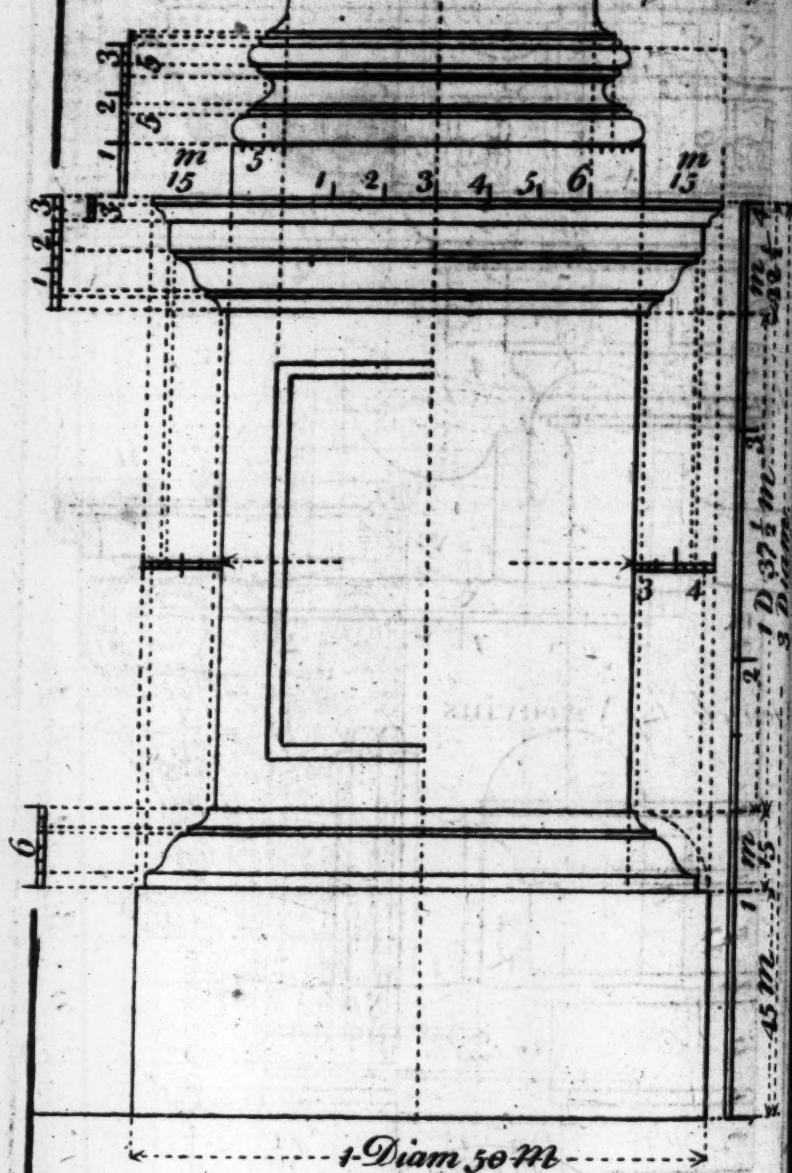
*The Corinthian Capital and Entablature*  
*By G. Barozzio of Vignola.*



By 36 p.<sup>ts</sup>

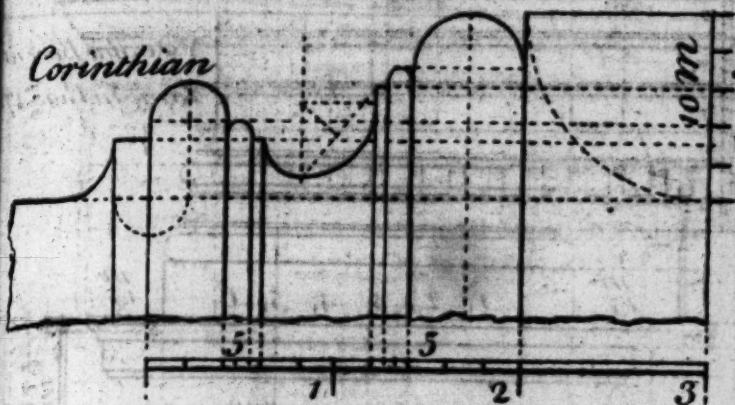
*The Corinthian Base and Pedestal*  
By B L.

Vide This Box on  
large in Page 47

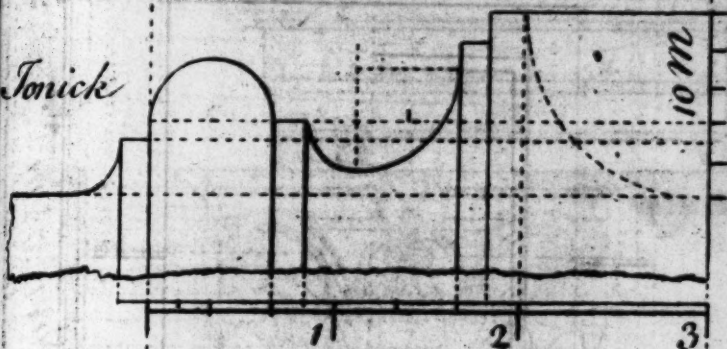


Ionick and Corinthian Base at Large.

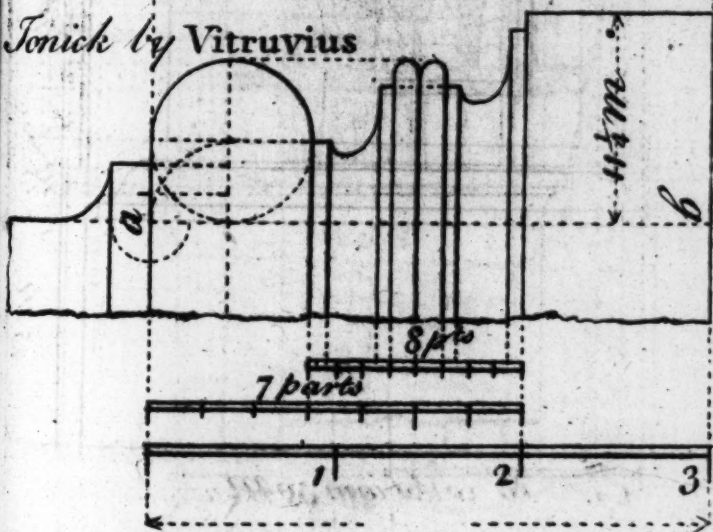
Corinthian



Ionick

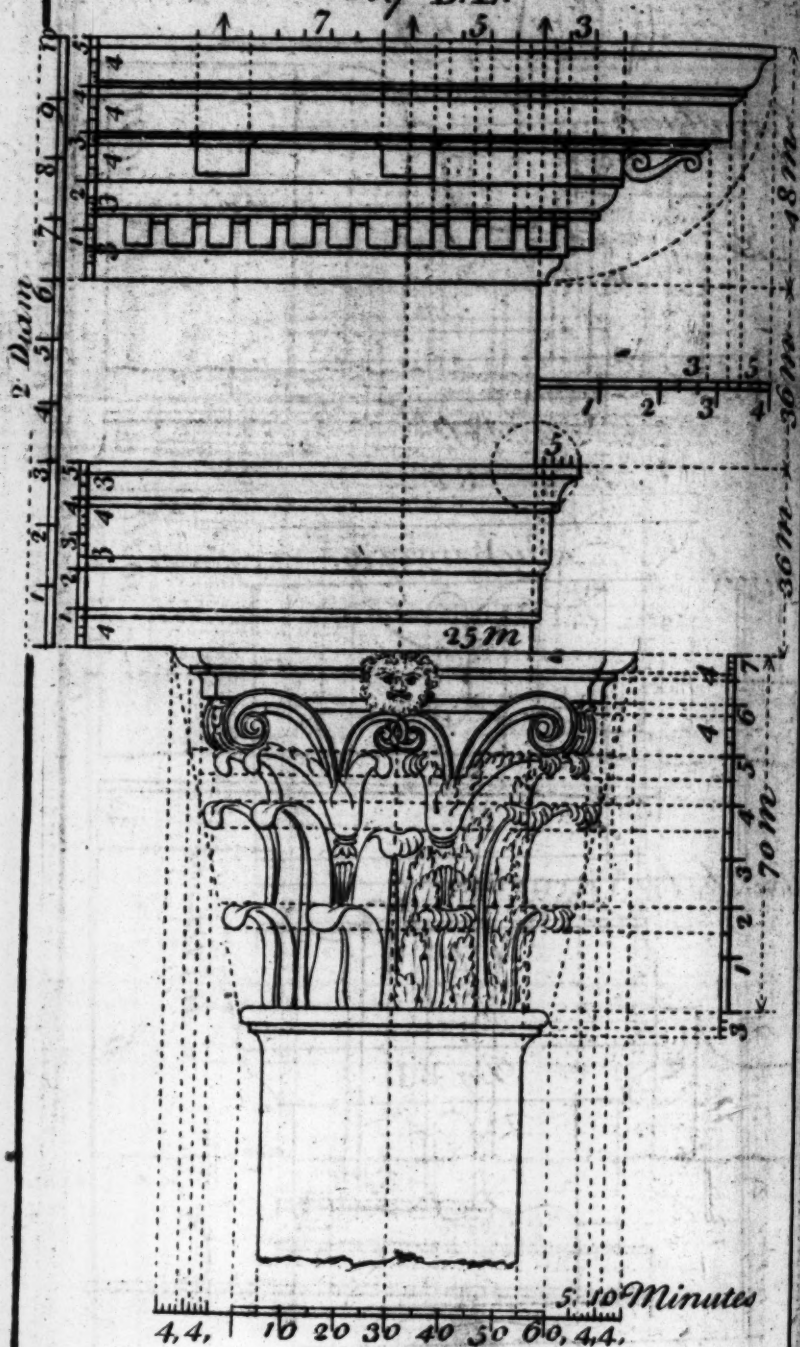


Ionick by Vitruvius



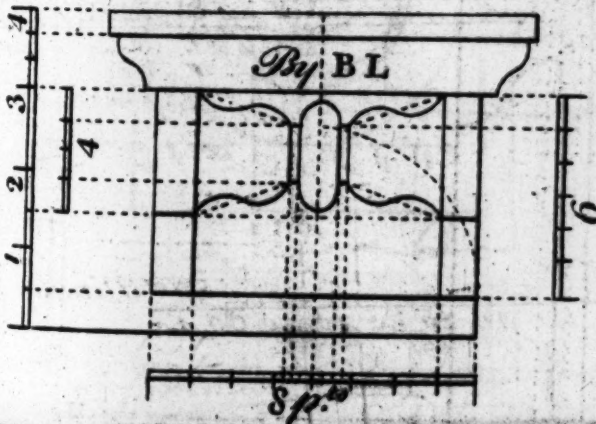
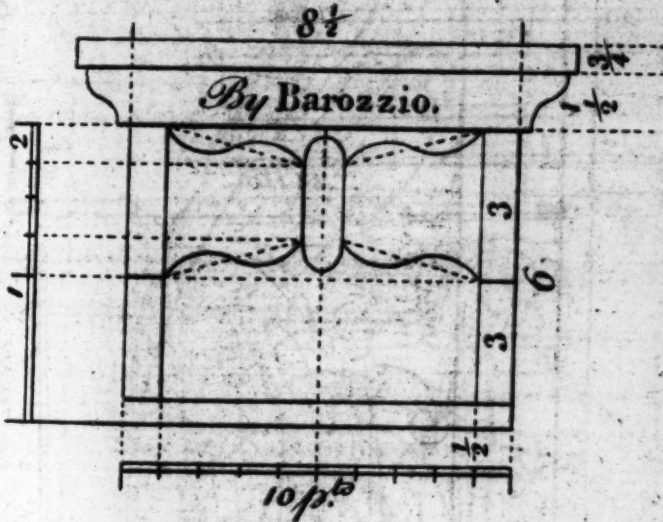
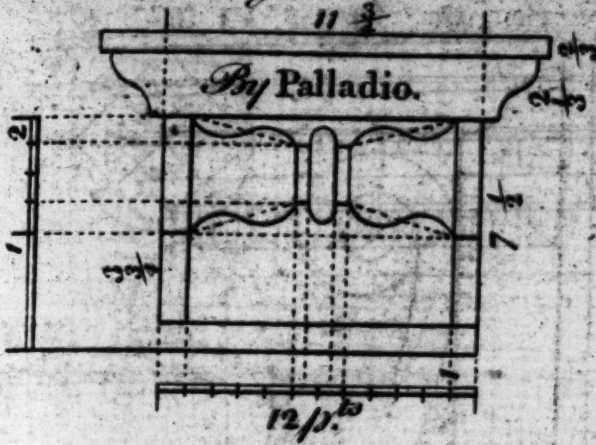
# Corinthian Capital and Entablature

By B.L.

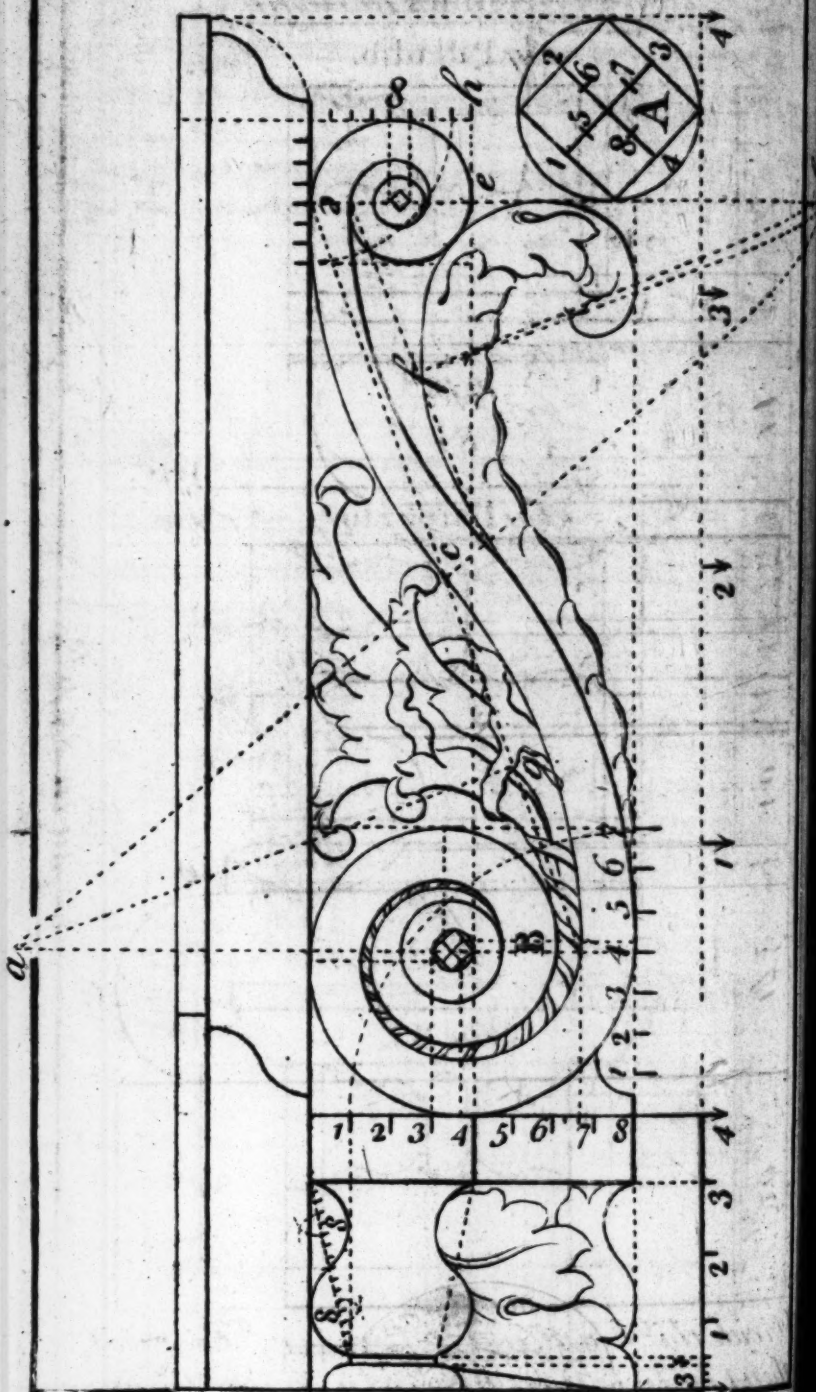




Corinthian Mediglions in Front



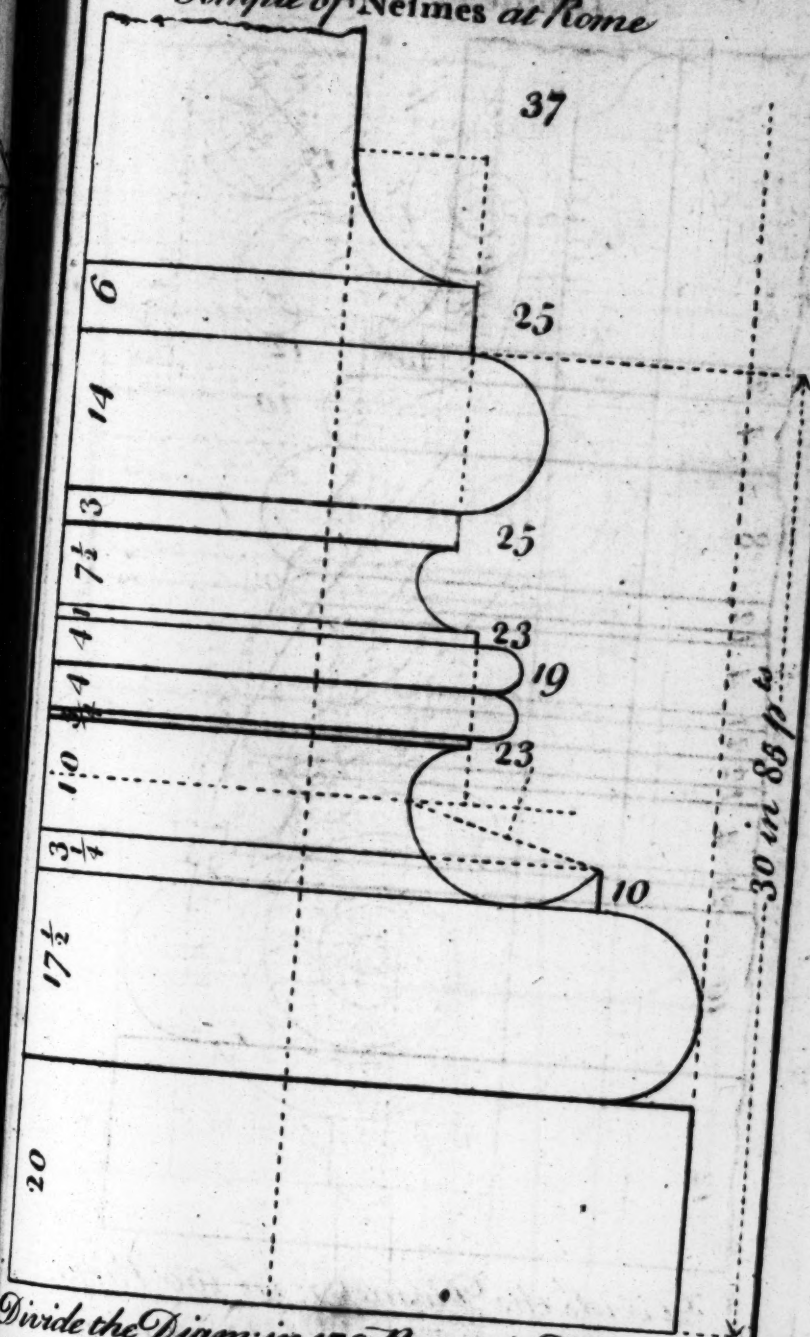
*Profile of Corinthian Modillion*



20	17½	3 1/4	10	4	4 1/2	7 1/2	3	14	6
----	-----	-------	----	---	-------	-------	---	----	---

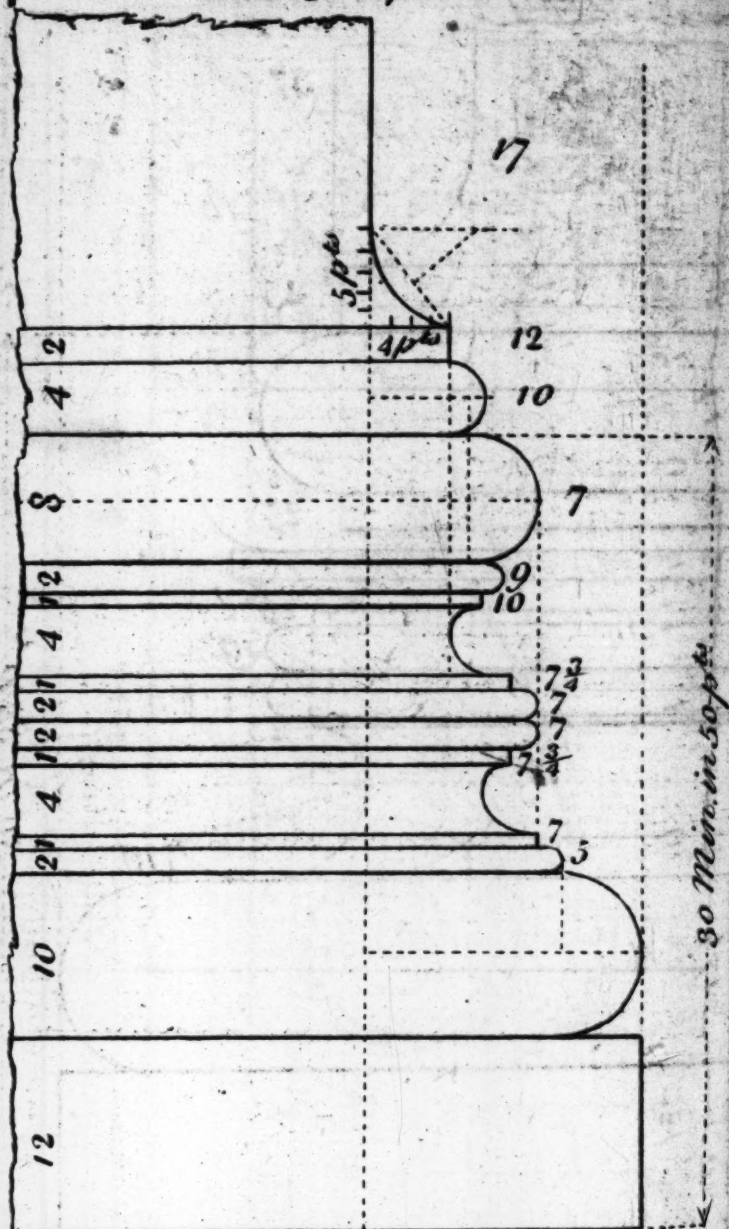
Divide  
them & v

*From the Corinthian Base in the  
Temple of Nefmes at Rome*



*Divide the Diam: in 170 Parts, viz. First in 17s  
then 1 in 10 & then proceed as with Minutes.*

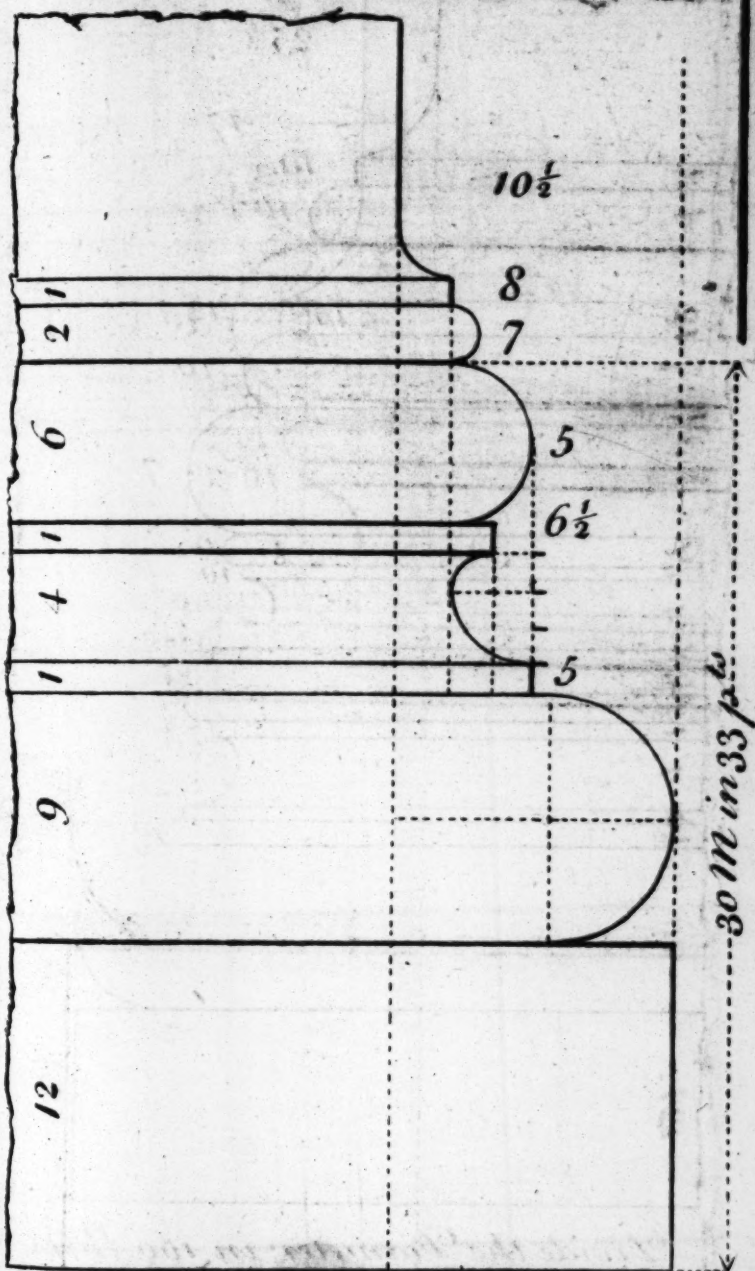
*Another Corinthian Base from the  
Temple of Nesmes*



*Divide the Diameter in 100 Parts, viz.  
First in 10 and then 1 in 10. &c.*

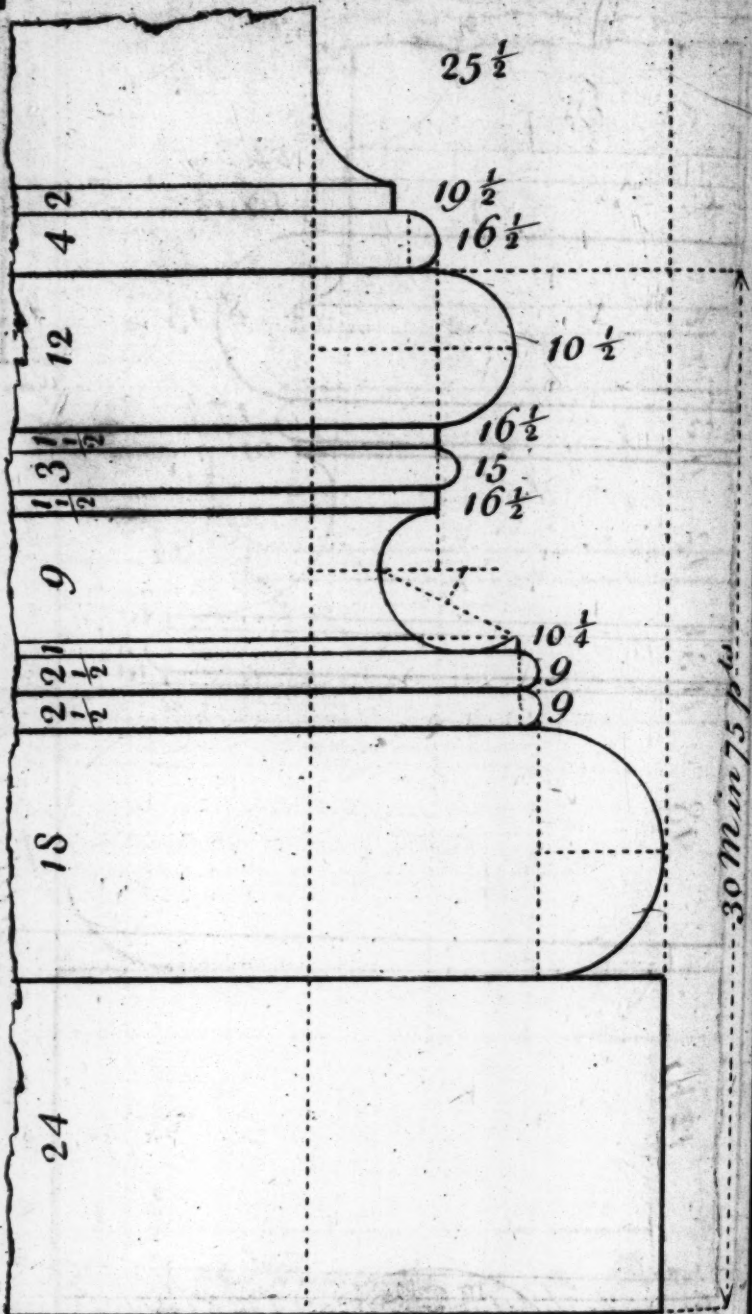


*From the Corinthian Base within the  
Temple of Peace at Rome*



*Divide the Diameter in 66 Parts, viz.  
First in 11 and then 1 in 6.*

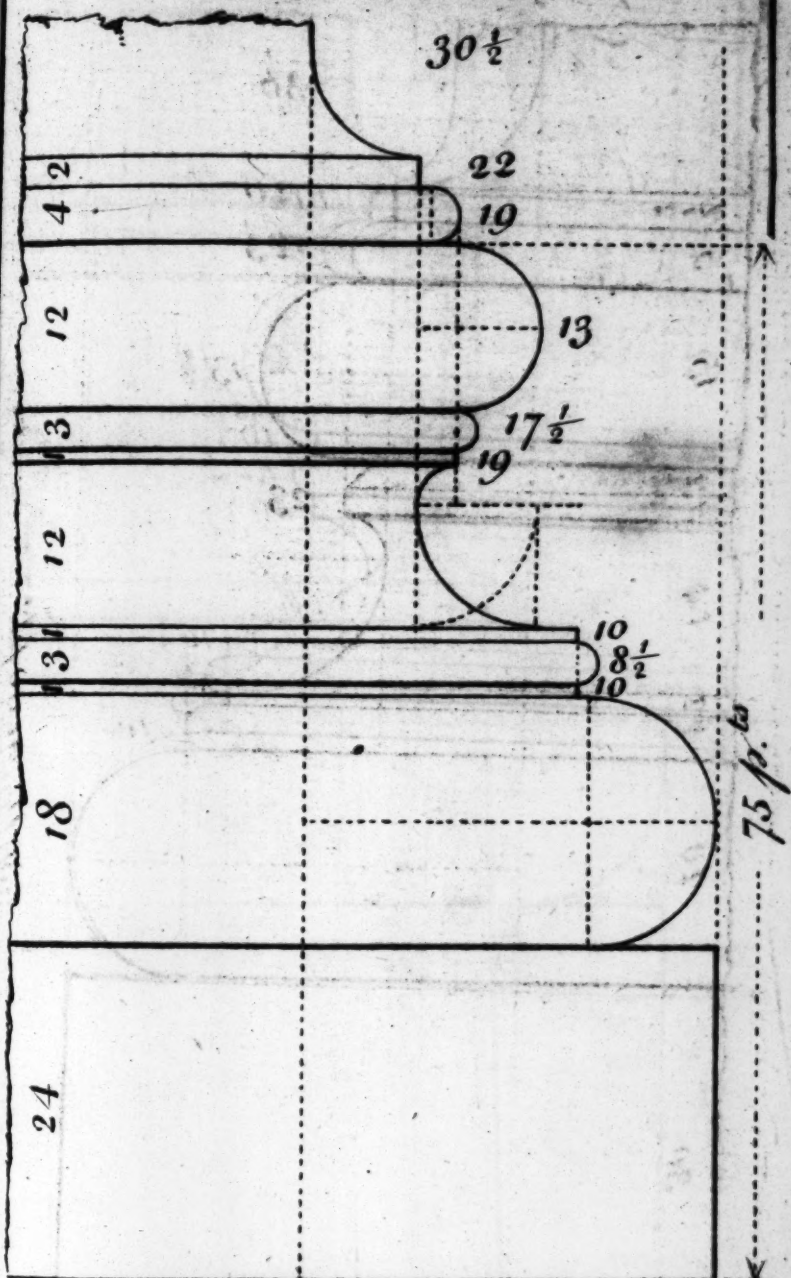
*From the Corinthian Base in the Temple of  
Nefines called La Maison Quaree, at Rome*



30 m in 75 p<sup>te</sup>

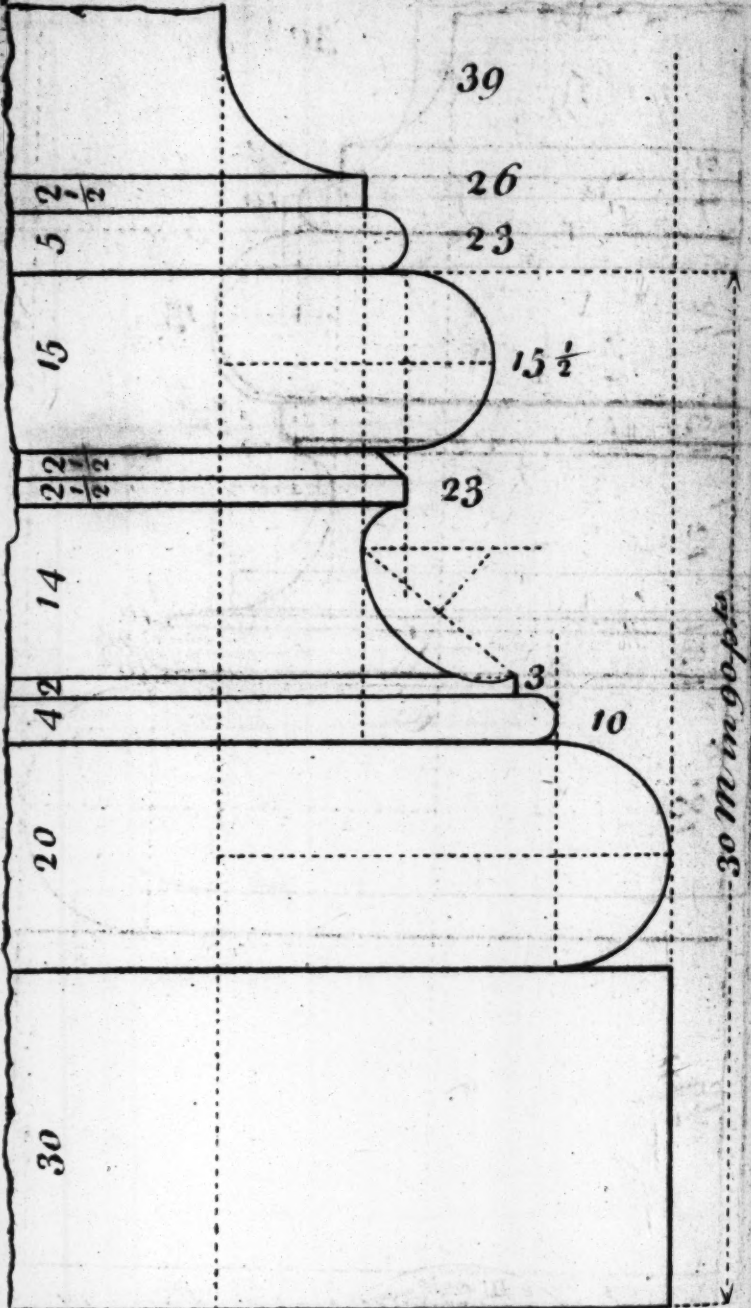
*Divide the Diameter in 150 Parts, viz.  
First in 13, and then 1 in 10, &c.*

*From the Corinthian Base in the  
Piazza of the Temple of Nerva  
Trajanus at Rome.*



*Divide the Diameter in 150 Parts, viz.  
First in 13, and then 1 in 10, &c.*

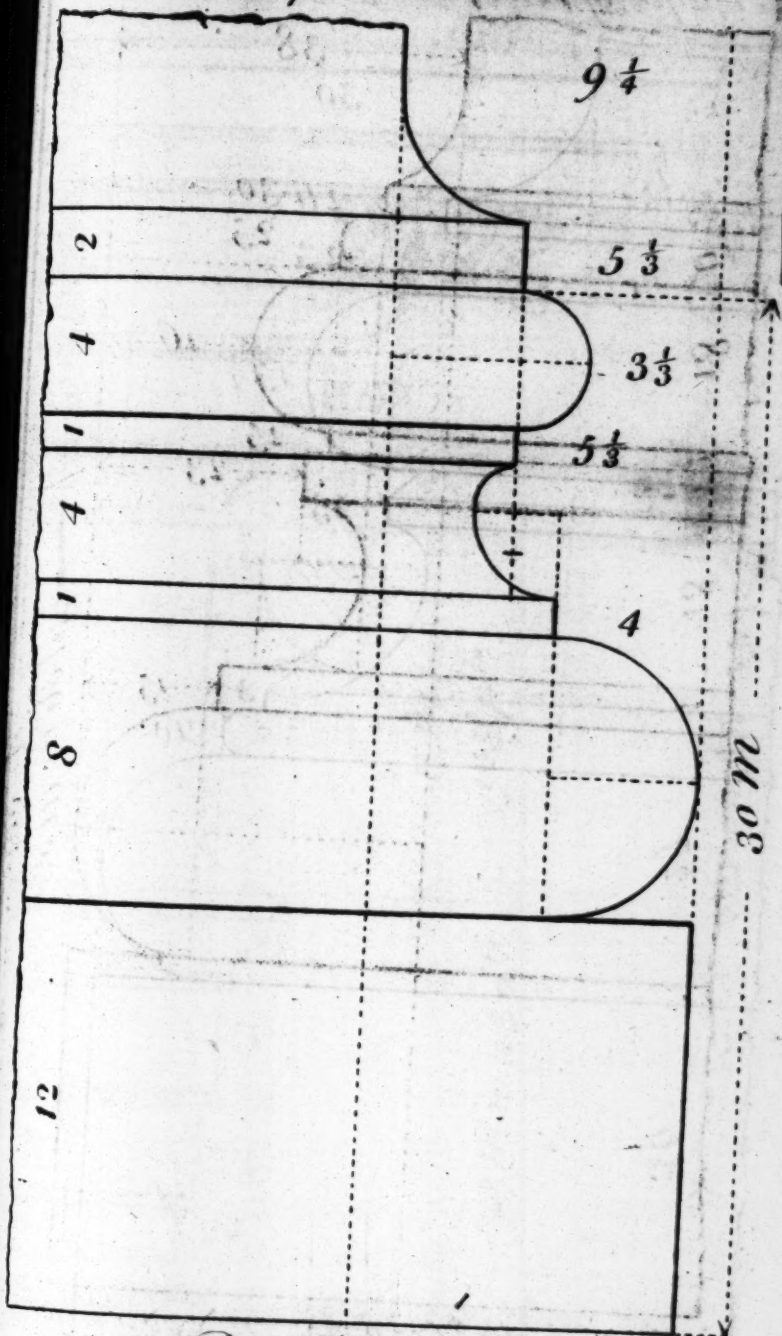
*From the Corinthian Base in the  
Temple of Nerva Trajanus at Rome*



*Divide the Diameter in 180 Parts, viz.  
First in 18 and then 1 in 10.*

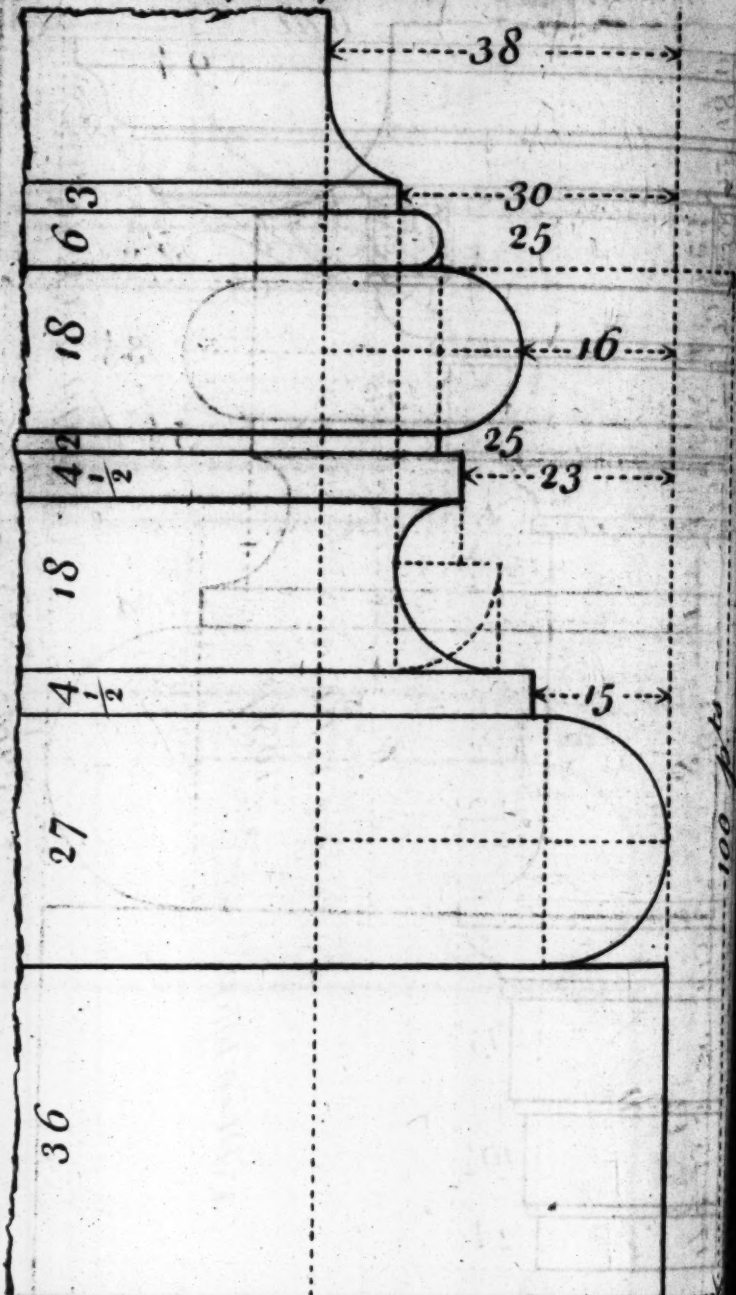


*From the Corinthian Base in the Temple of Vesta at Rome.*



*By Minutes*

*From the Corinthian Base in the Temple of Mars at Rome*



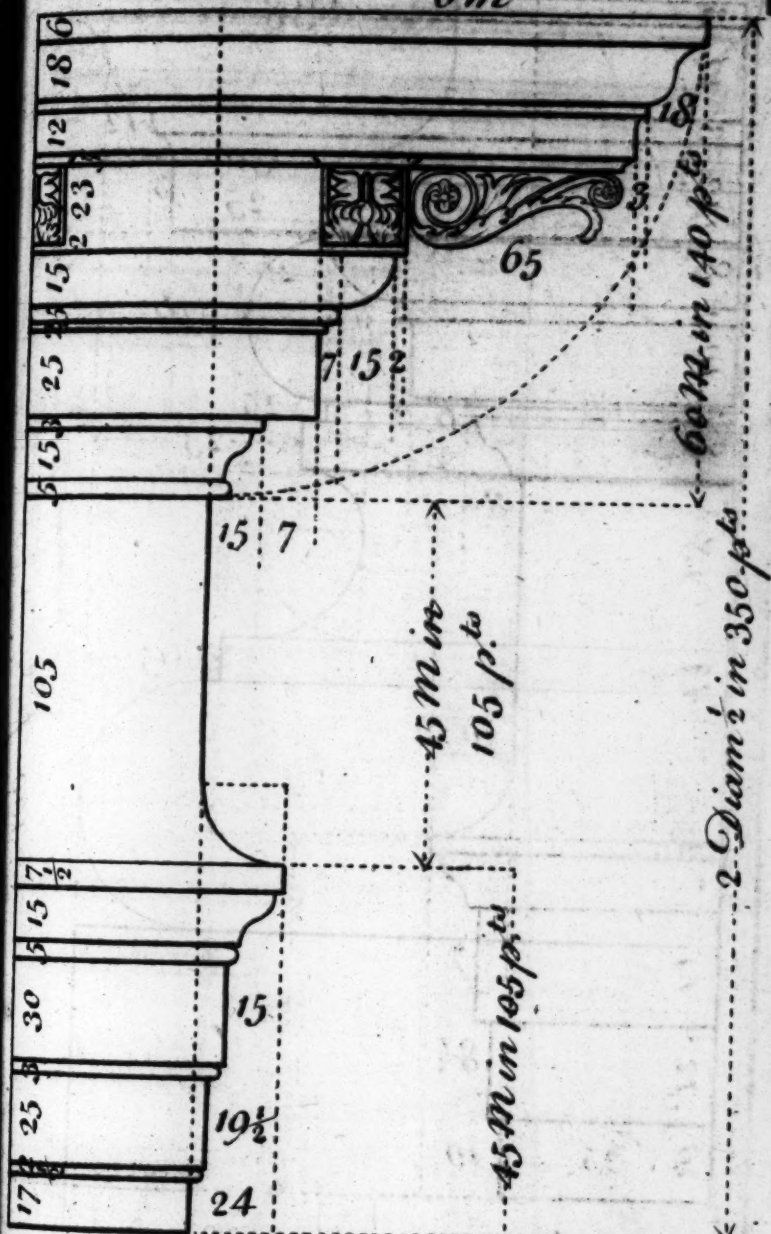
*Divide the Diameter in 220 Parts, viz  
First in 11, and then 1 in 20, &c.*



*Divide  
First*

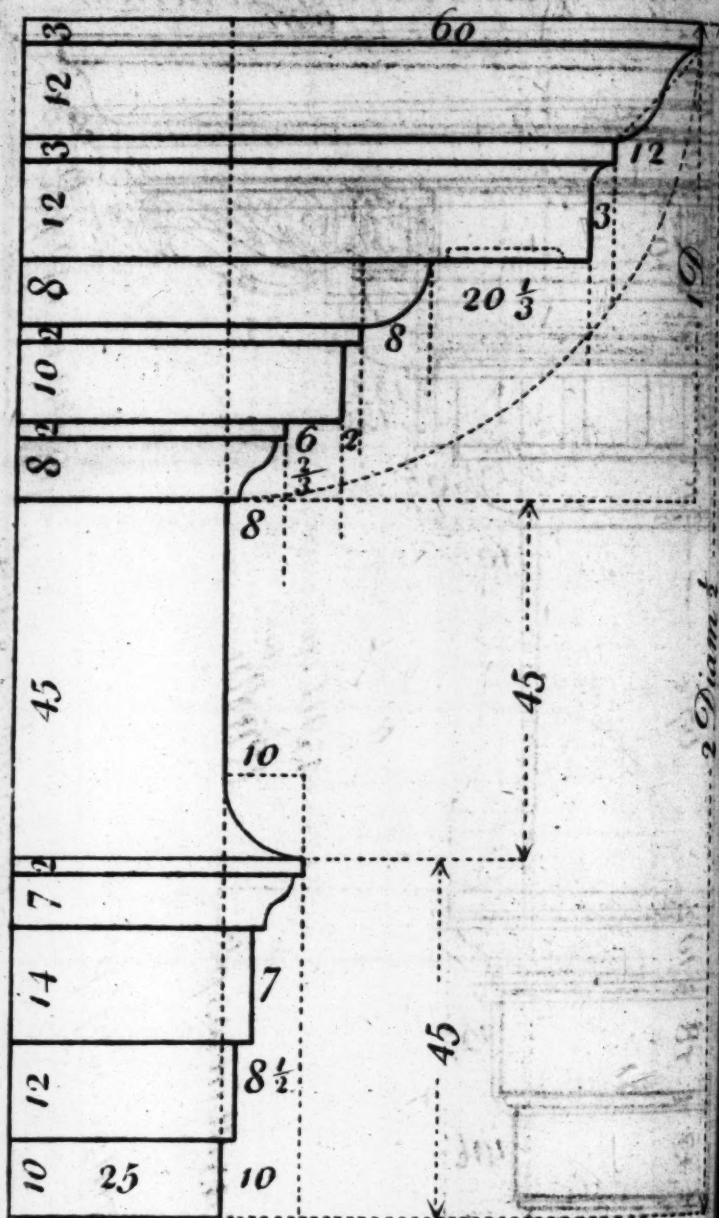
*From the Corinthian Entablature  
within the Rotunda at Rome*

6 m

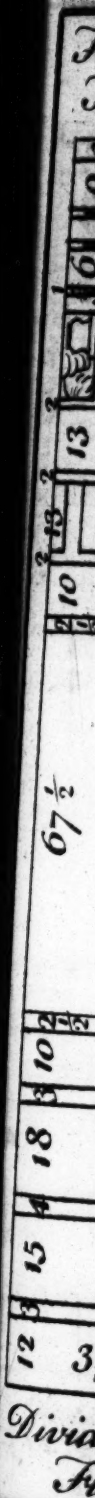


*Divide the Diameter in 140 Parts, viz,  
First in 14 and then 1 in 10 &c.*

*From the Corinthian Entablature of the  
Altars in the Rotunda at Rome.*

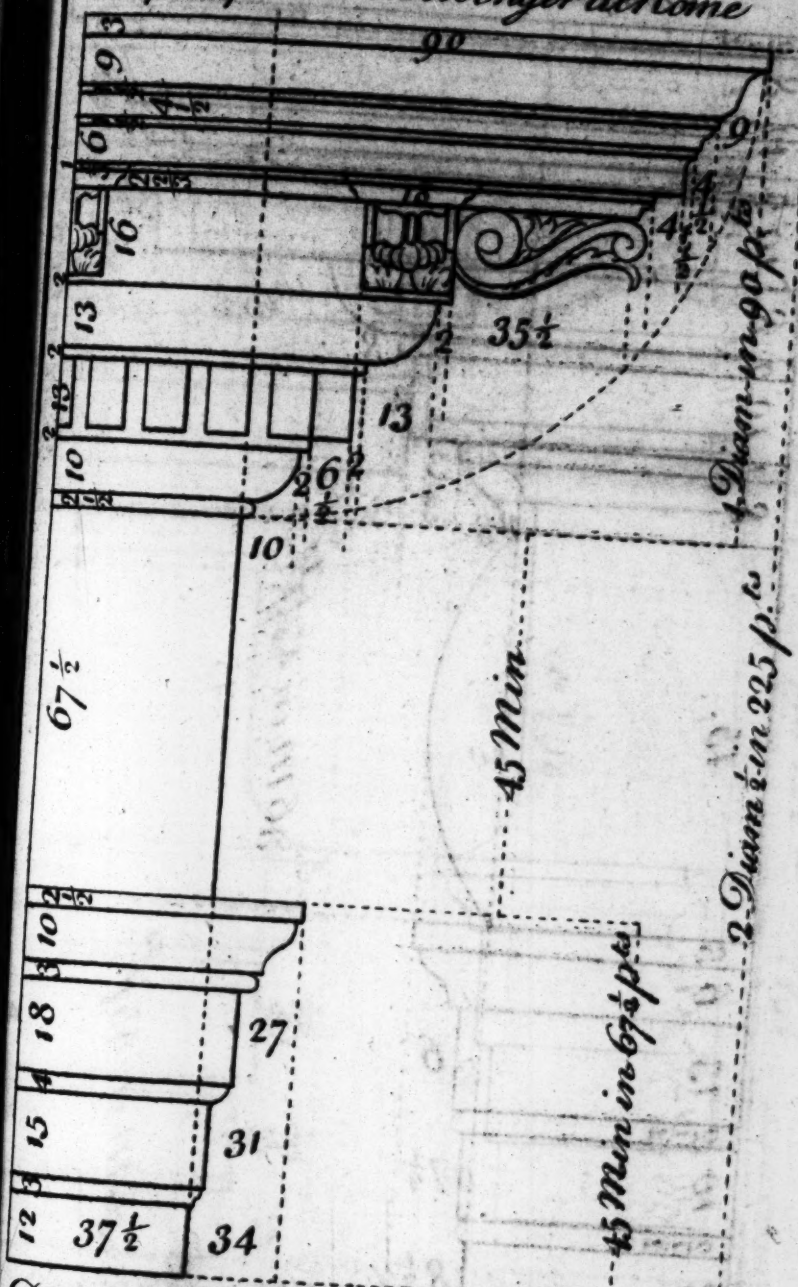


*By Minutes*





From the Corinthian Entablature in the  
Temple of Mars the Avenger at Rome

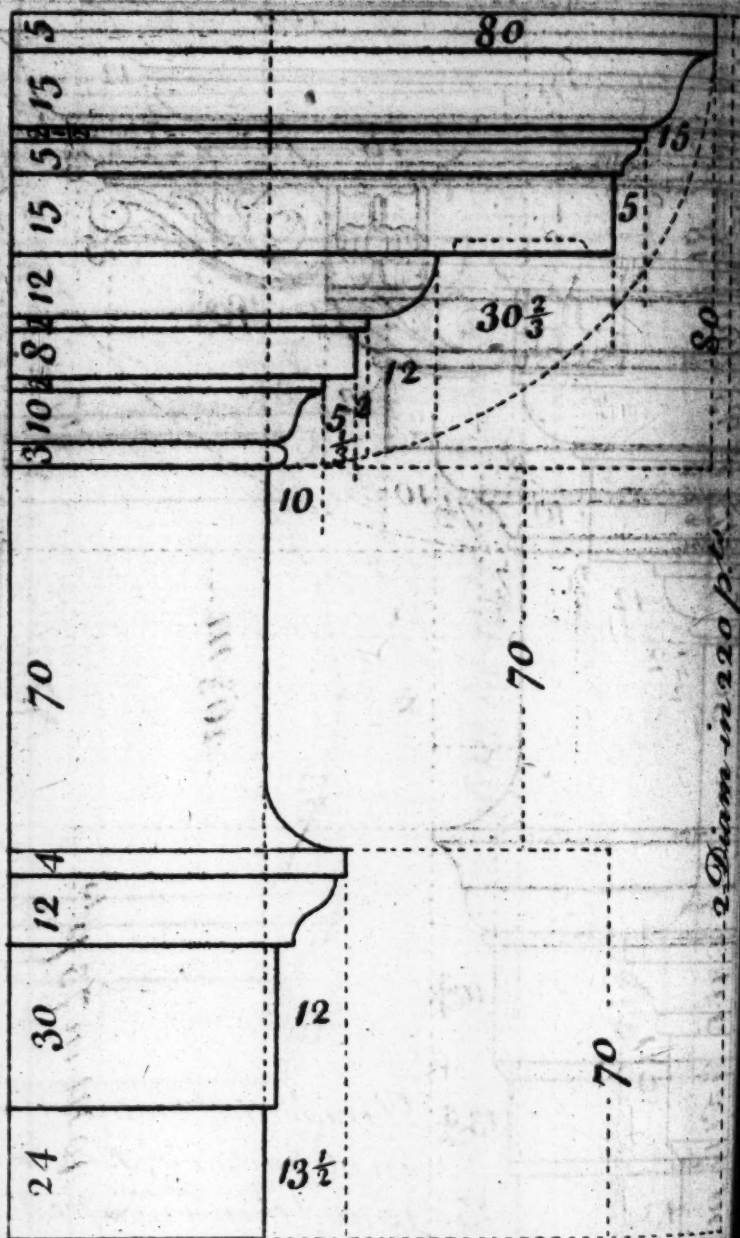


Divide the Diameter in 90 Parts, viz.  
First in 9 and then 1 in 10.





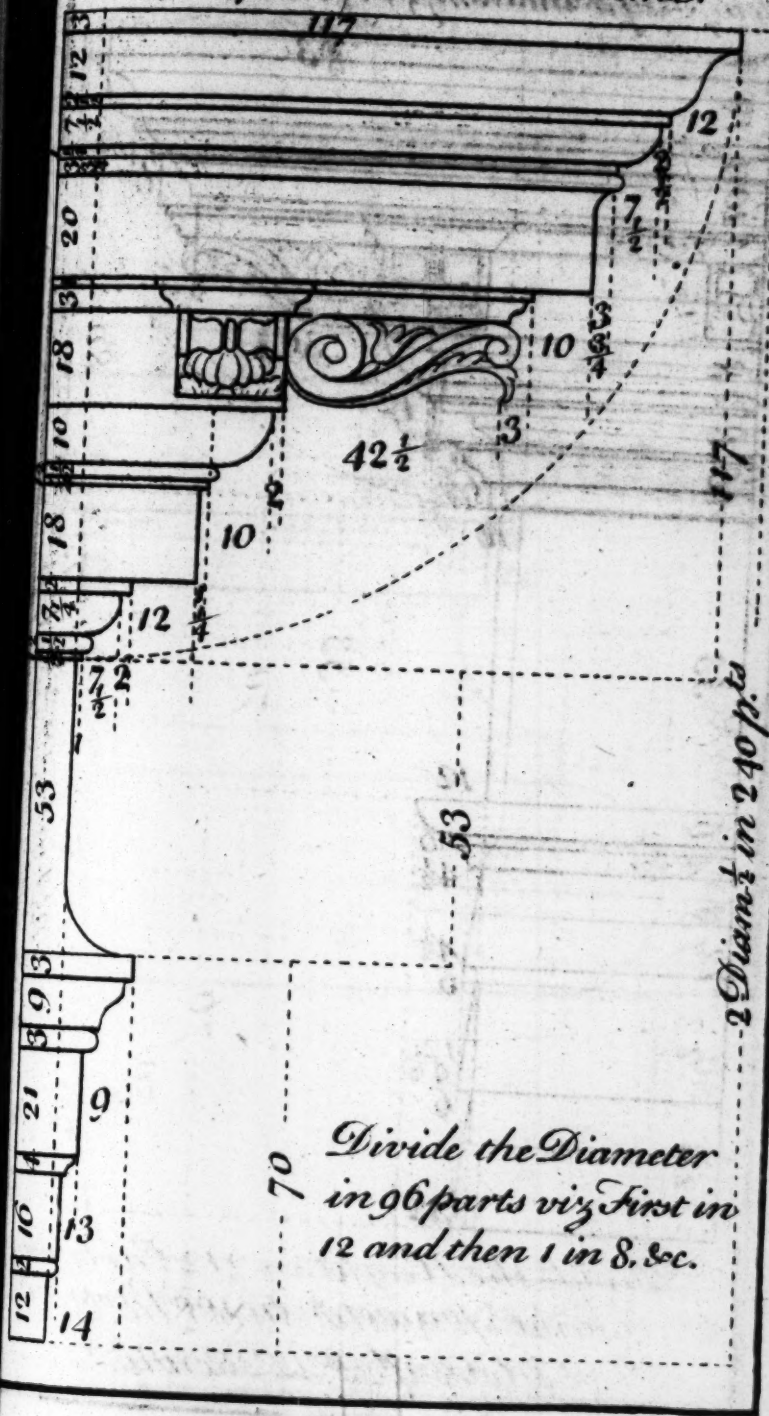
*From the Corinthian Entablature in the  
Temple of Antoninus & Faustina at Rome.*



Divide the Diameter in 100 Parts, viz.  
First in 11 and then 1 in 10 &c.

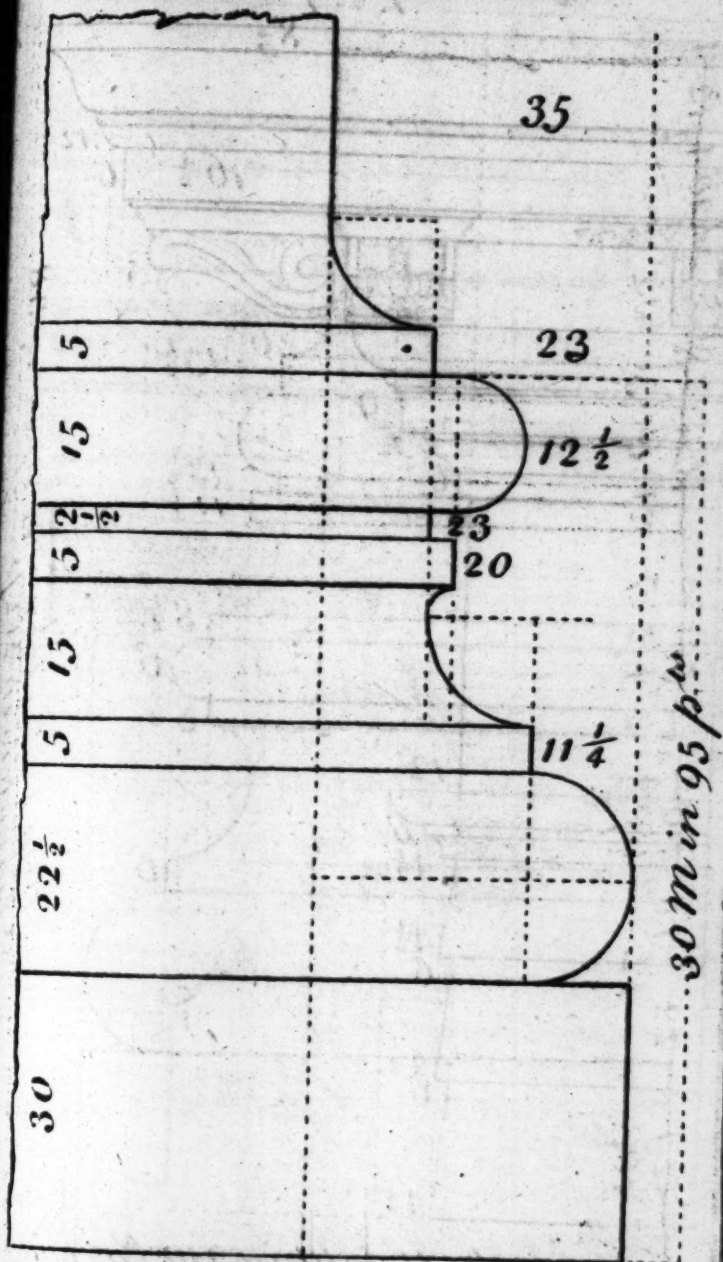


*From the Corinthian Entablature in the  
Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome.*



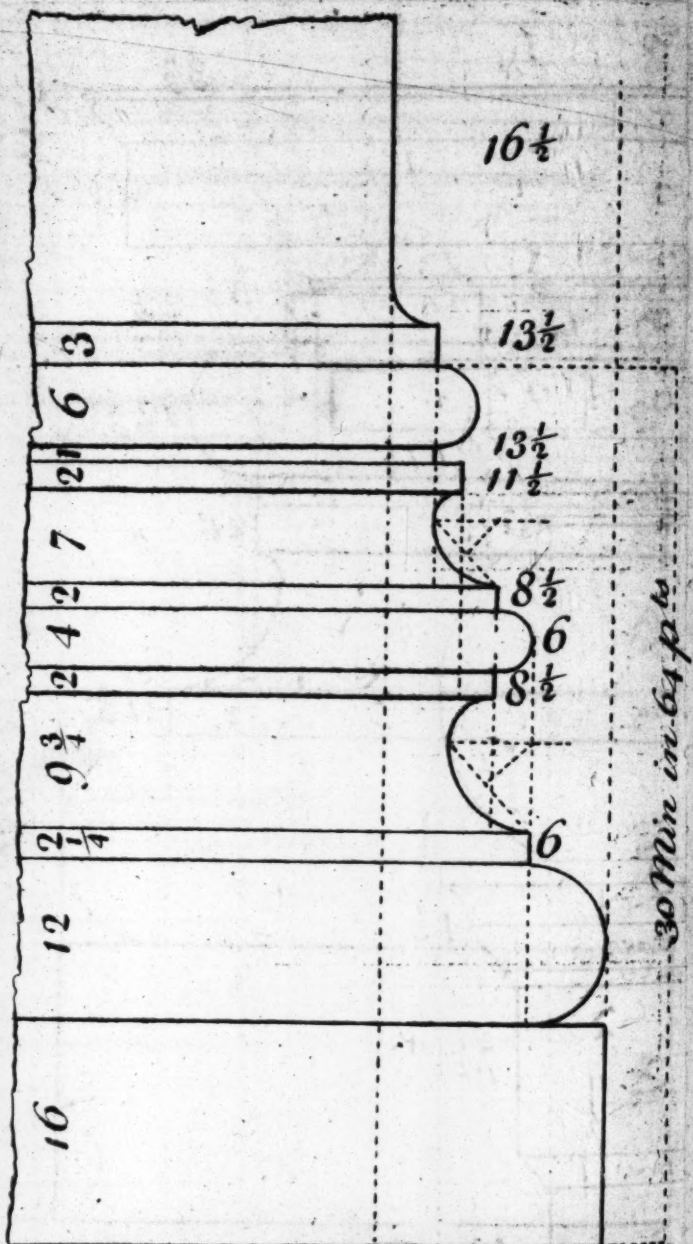


From y<sup>e</sup> Corinthian Base in y<sup>e</sup> Temple  
of Antoninus & Faustina



Divide the Diameter in 190 Parts viz.  
First in 19, and then 1 in 10. &c.

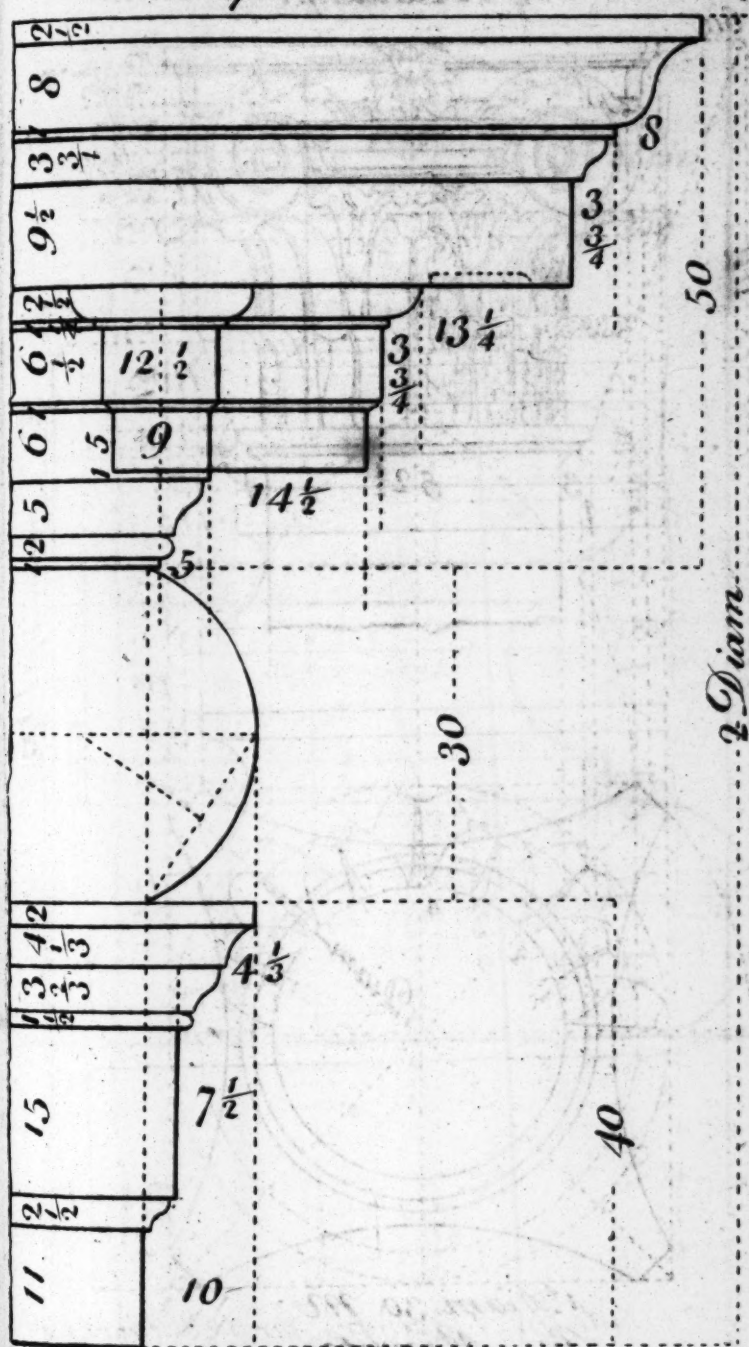
*From the Corinthian Base in the  
Baptisterium of Constantine*



*Divide the Diameter in 128 Parts viz.  
First in 16 and then 1 in 8 &c.*



*The Composite Entablature  
By A Palladio.*



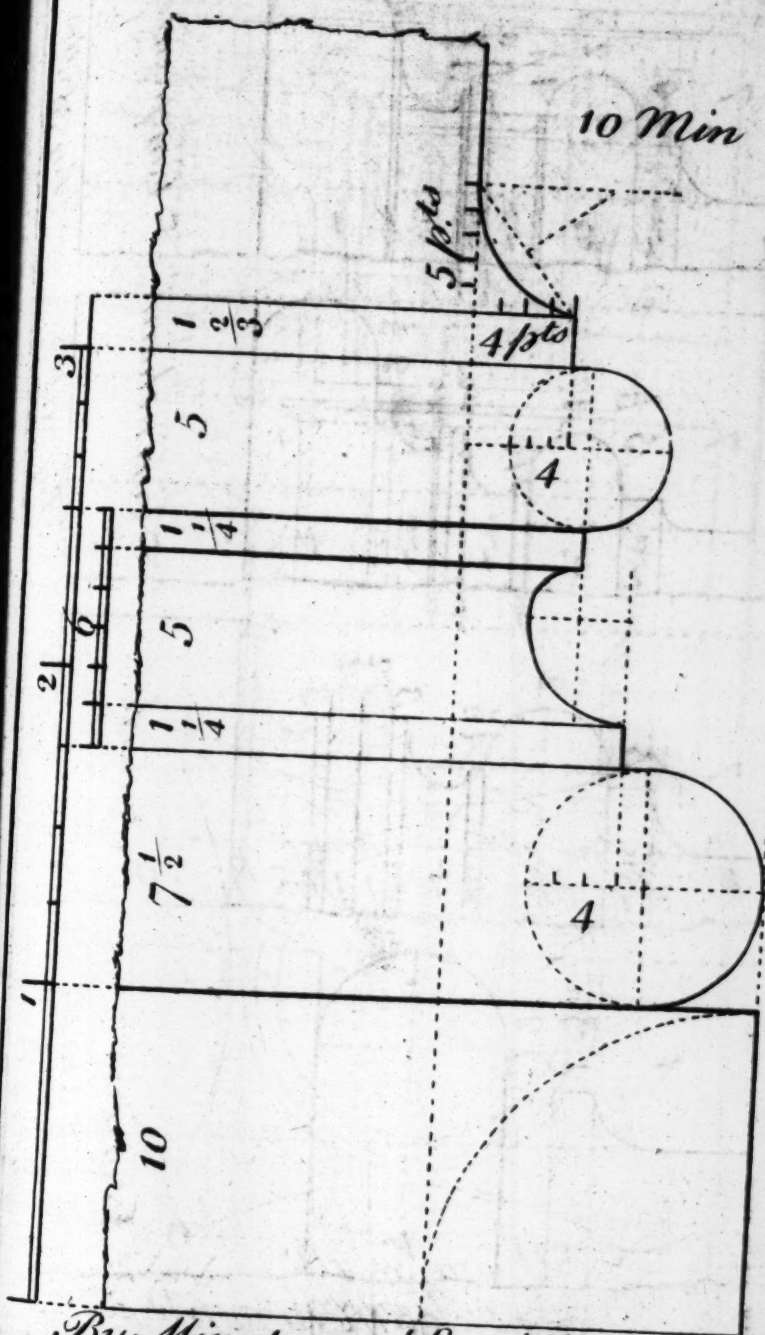
*By Minutes.*

30 Min in 64 p<sup>ts</sup>

viz

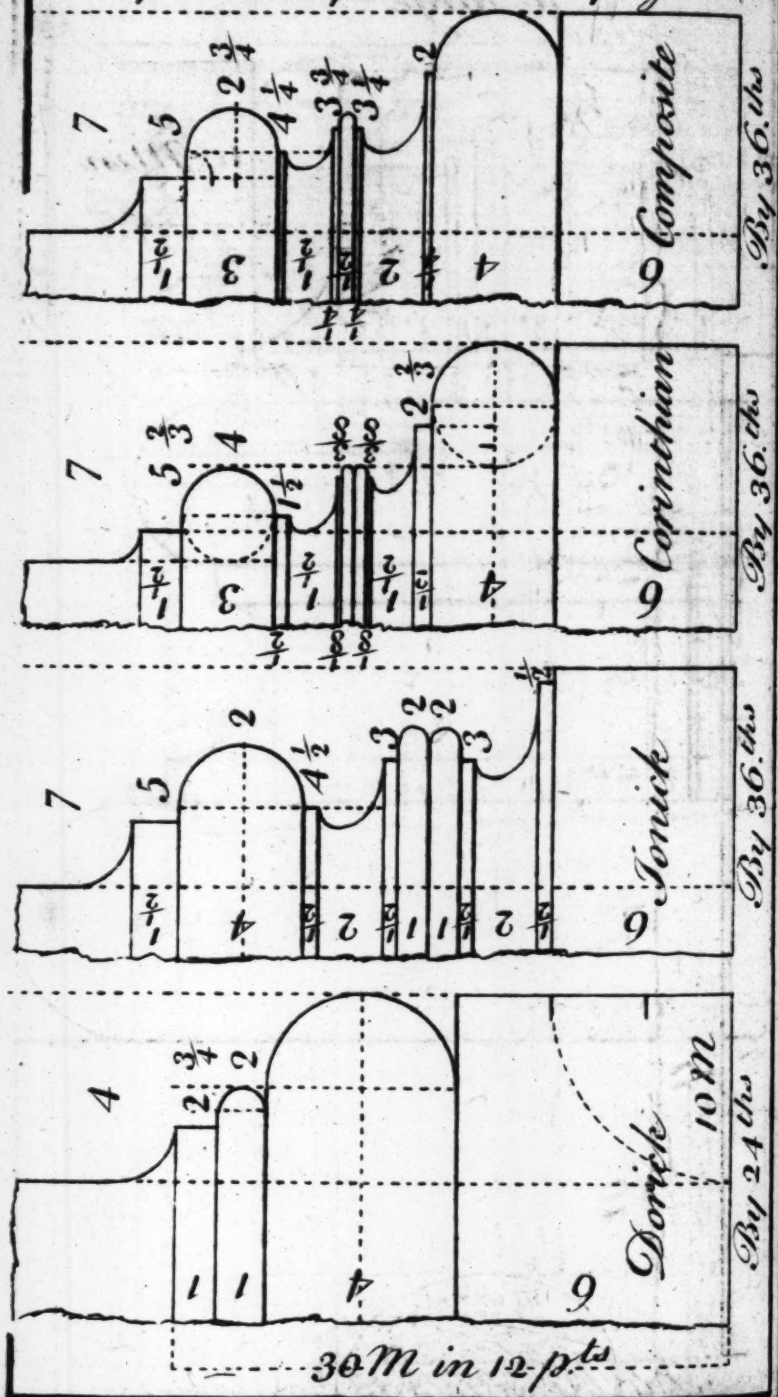


*The Athenian or Attic Base*  
*at large*



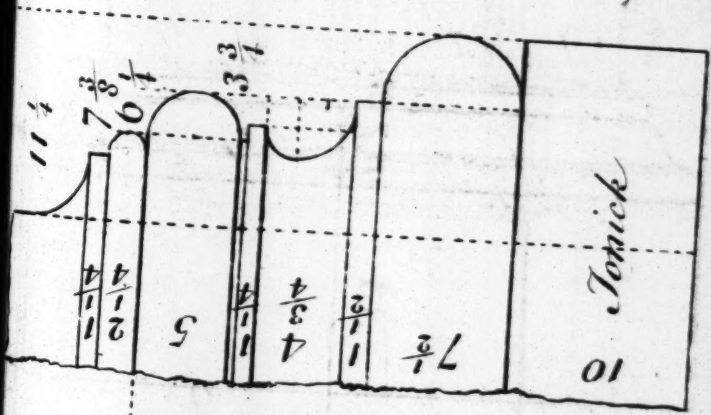
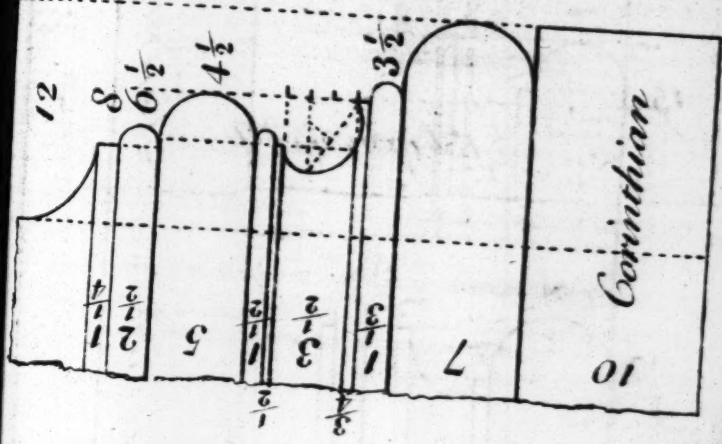
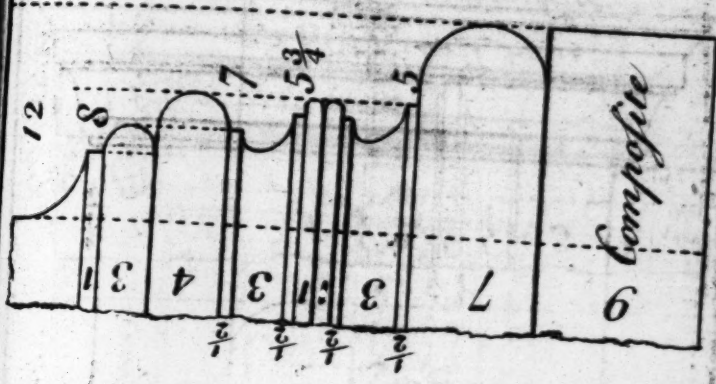
*By Minutes and Equal Parts*

Bases of Columns taken from y<sup>e</sup> Antiquities  
of Rome, By G Barozzio of Vignola



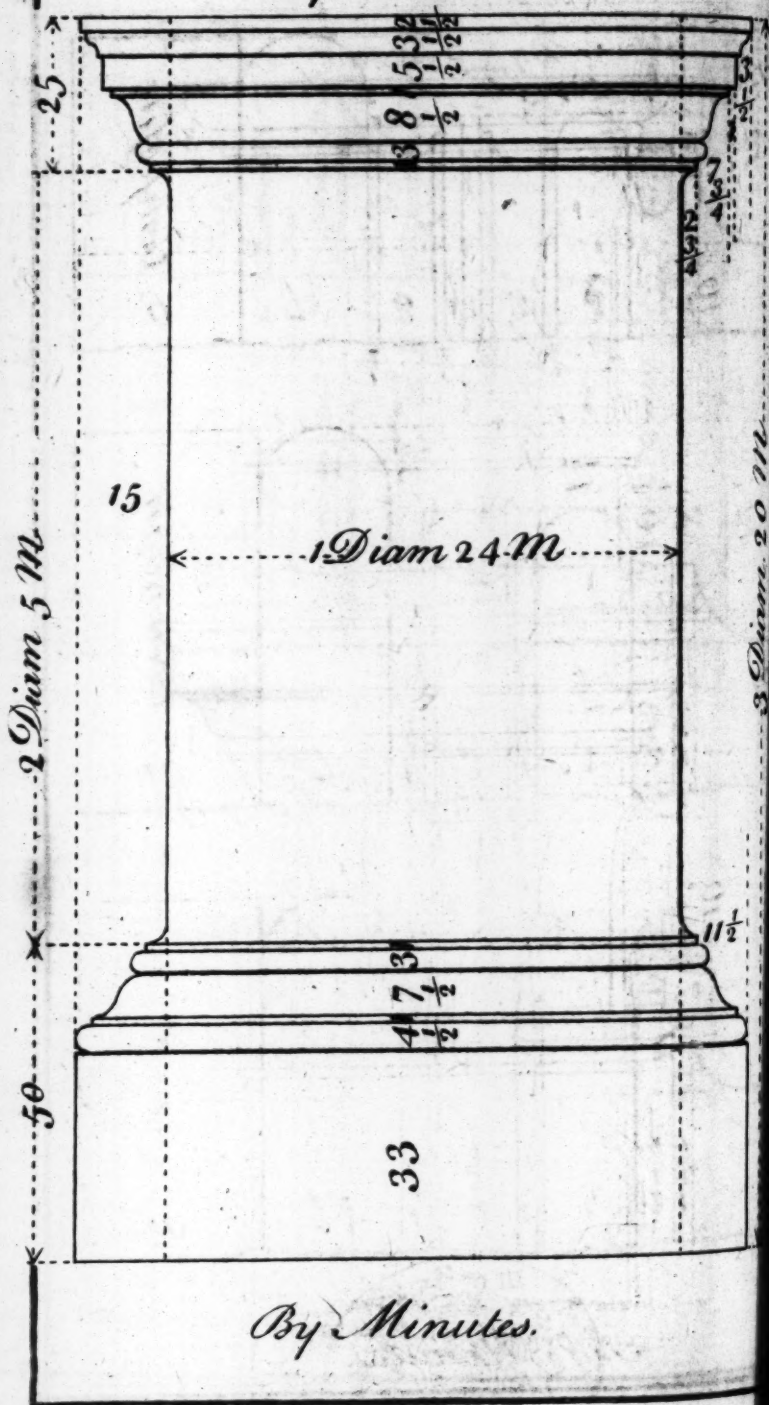


Bases of Columns. By A Palladio.



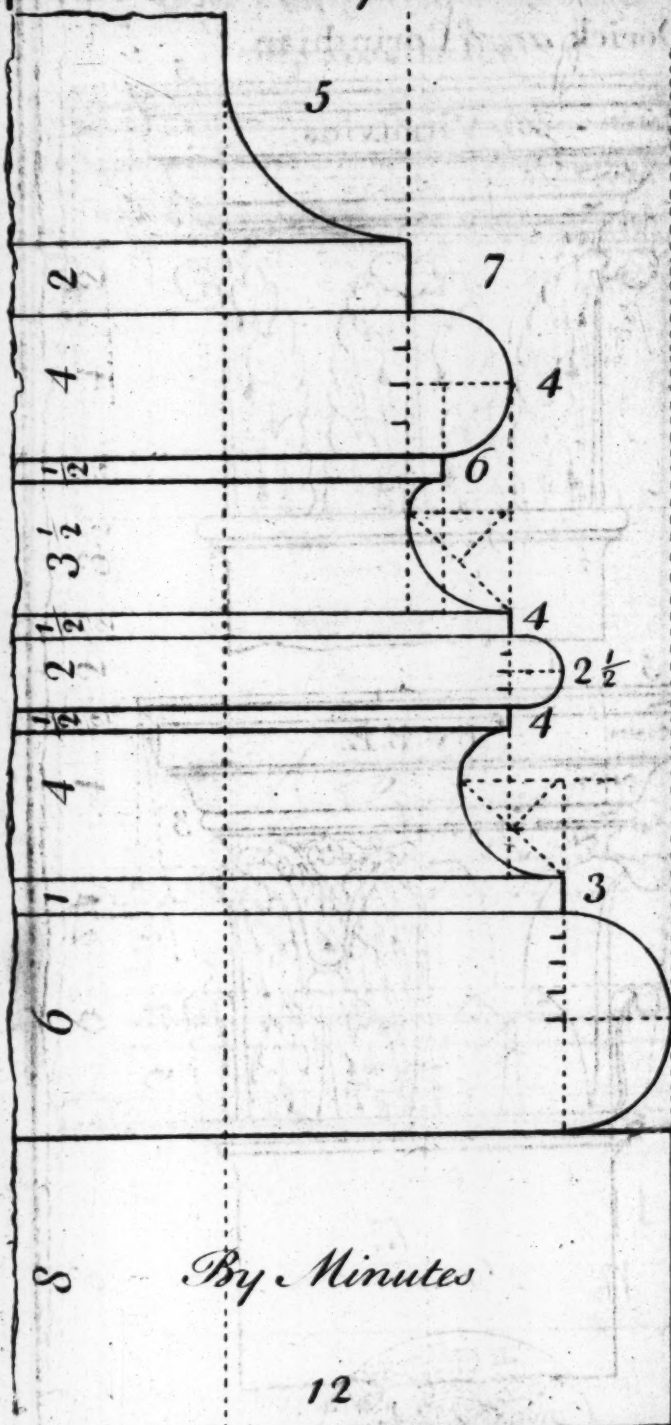
30  
By Minutes.

*The Composite Pedestal  
By A Palladio.*





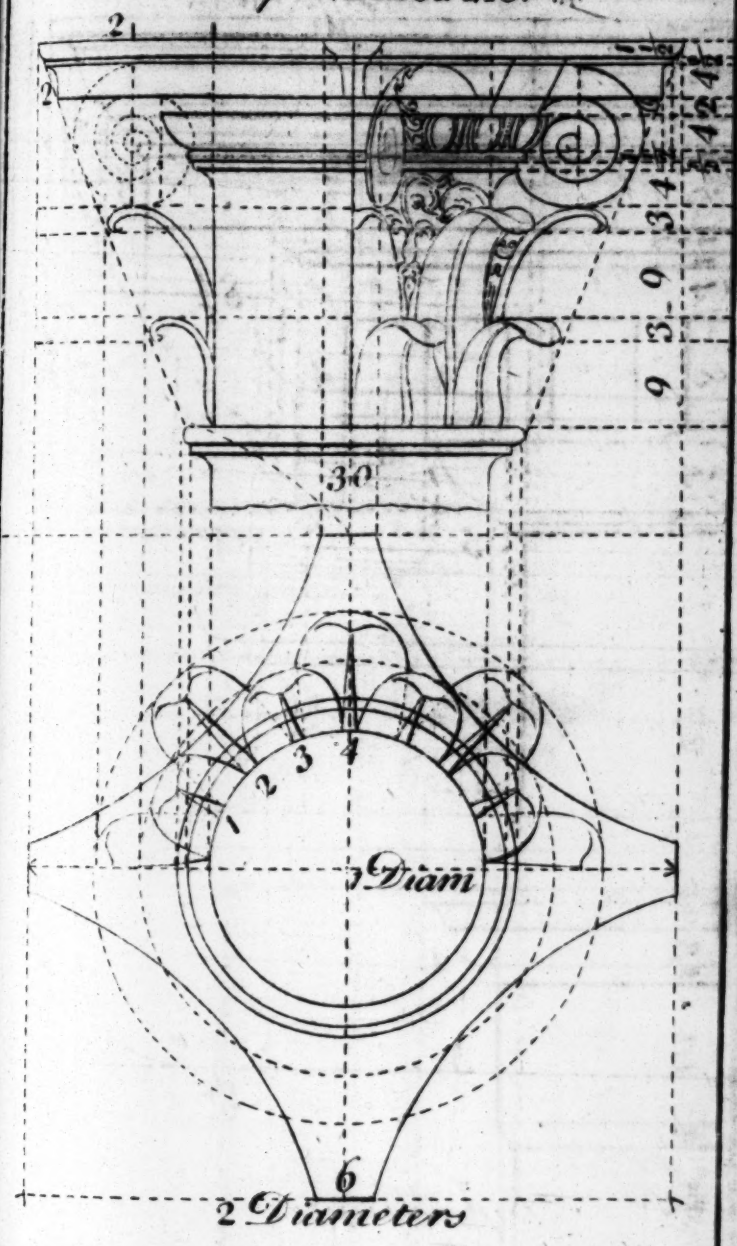
## Composite Base from the Ancients.





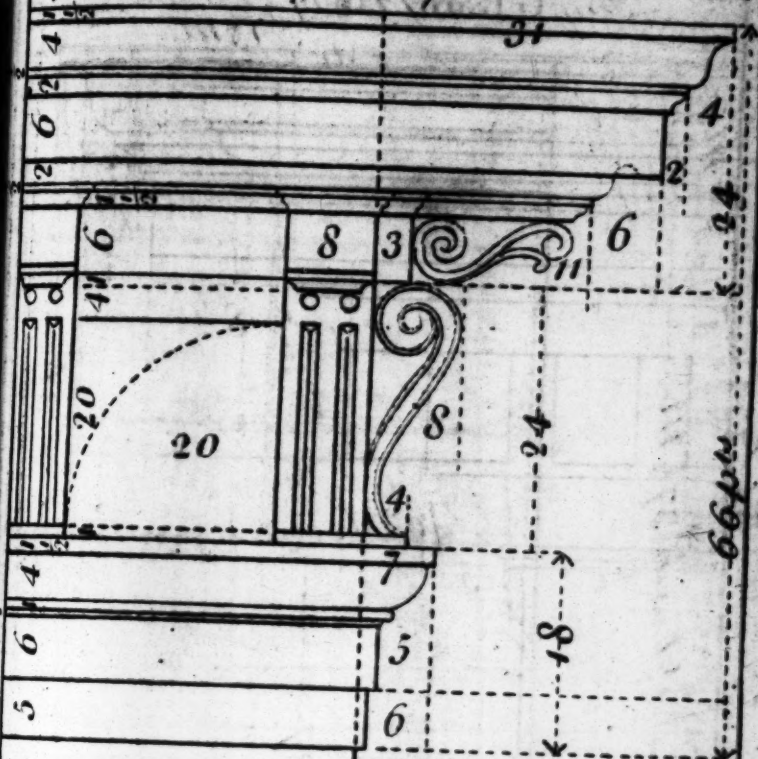
# The Composite Capital

By G. Barozzio.



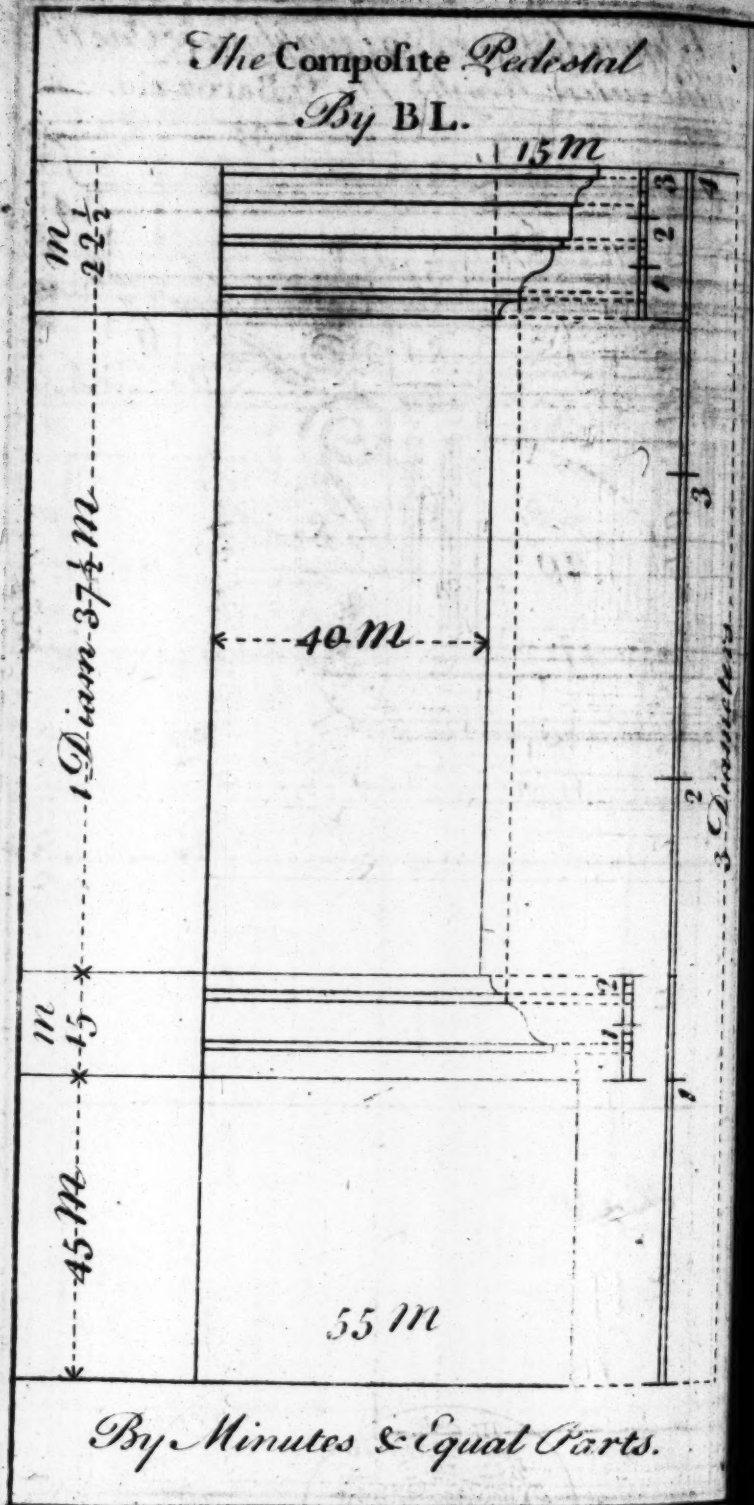


*A Second Composite Entablature One 11<sup>th</sup>  
of the entire Height. By G. Barozzio.*



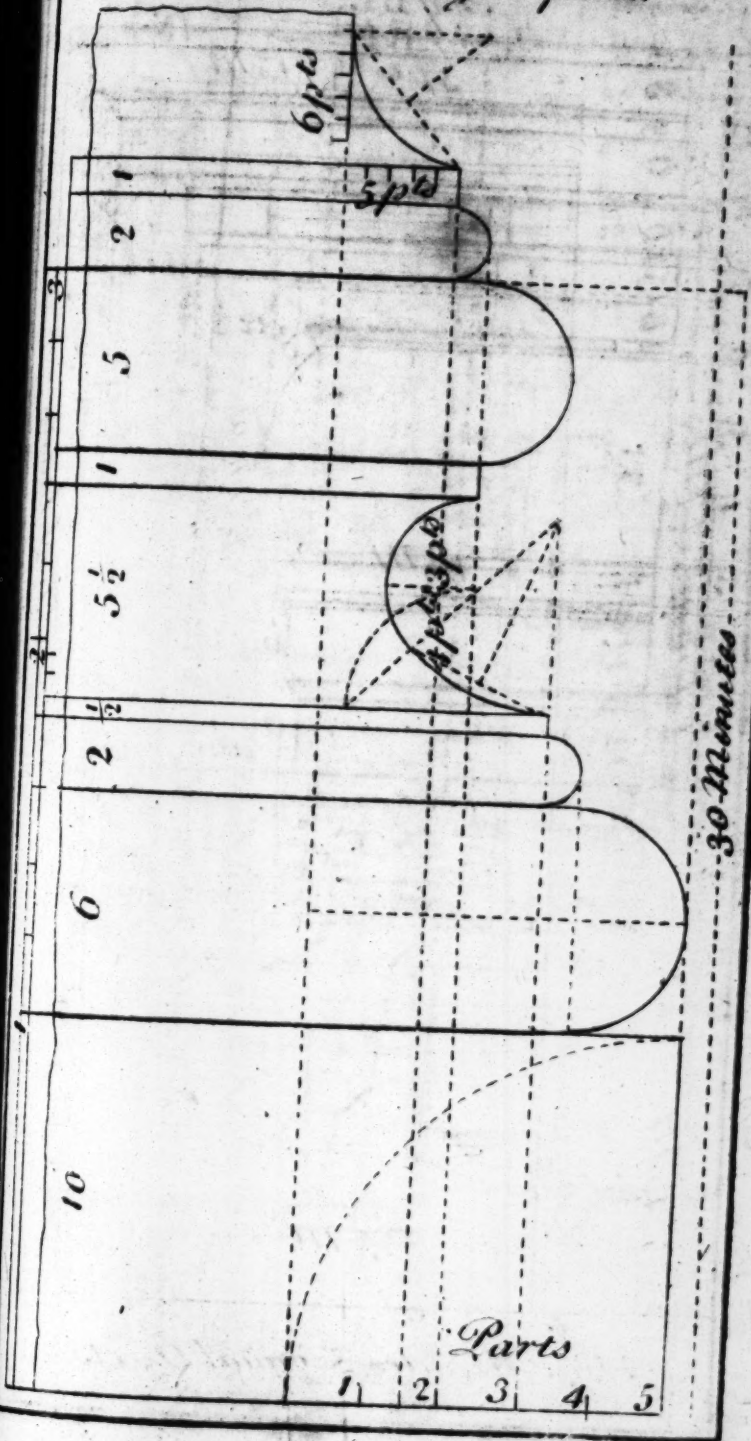
*By 36.ths*

*The Composite Pedestal  
By B.L.*

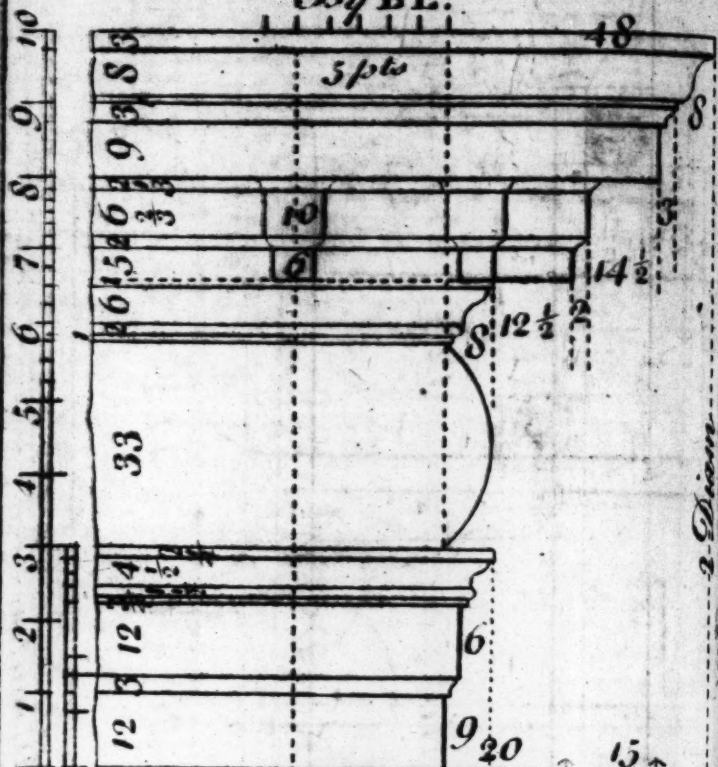




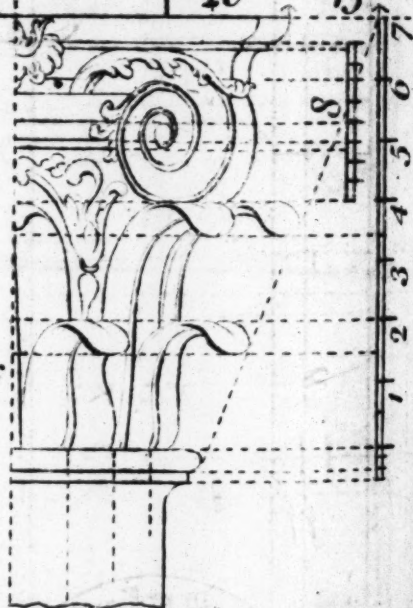
*The Composite Base by B.L.*



*The Composite Capital & Entablature.*  
*By BL.*



*By Minutes &  
 Equal Parts.*



# The Composite Modilion.

Coffer

$12\frac{1}{2}$

10

5

5

$2\frac{1}{2}$

2

$4\frac{1}{2}$

$12\frac{1}{2}$

6

By Minutes

$\frac{1}{2}$

2

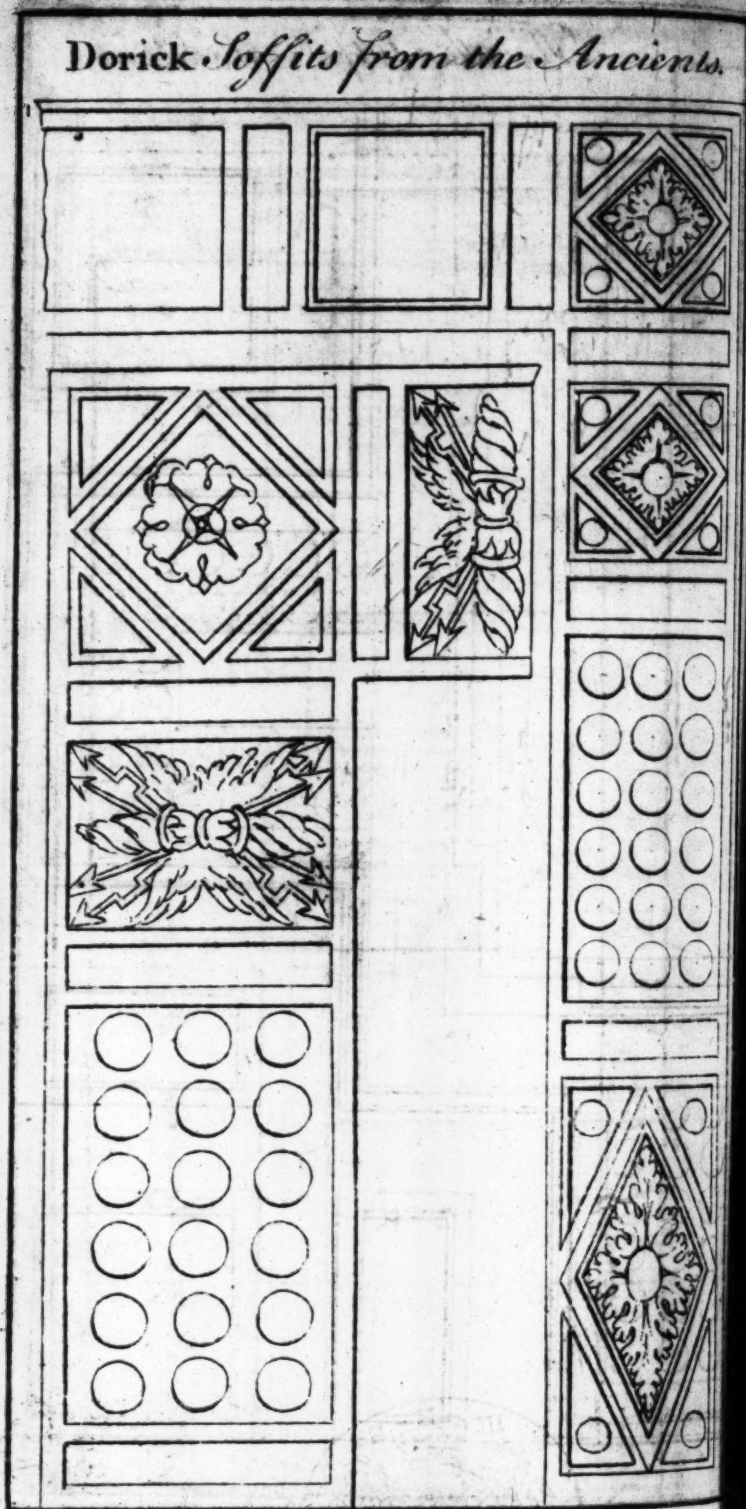
1

7

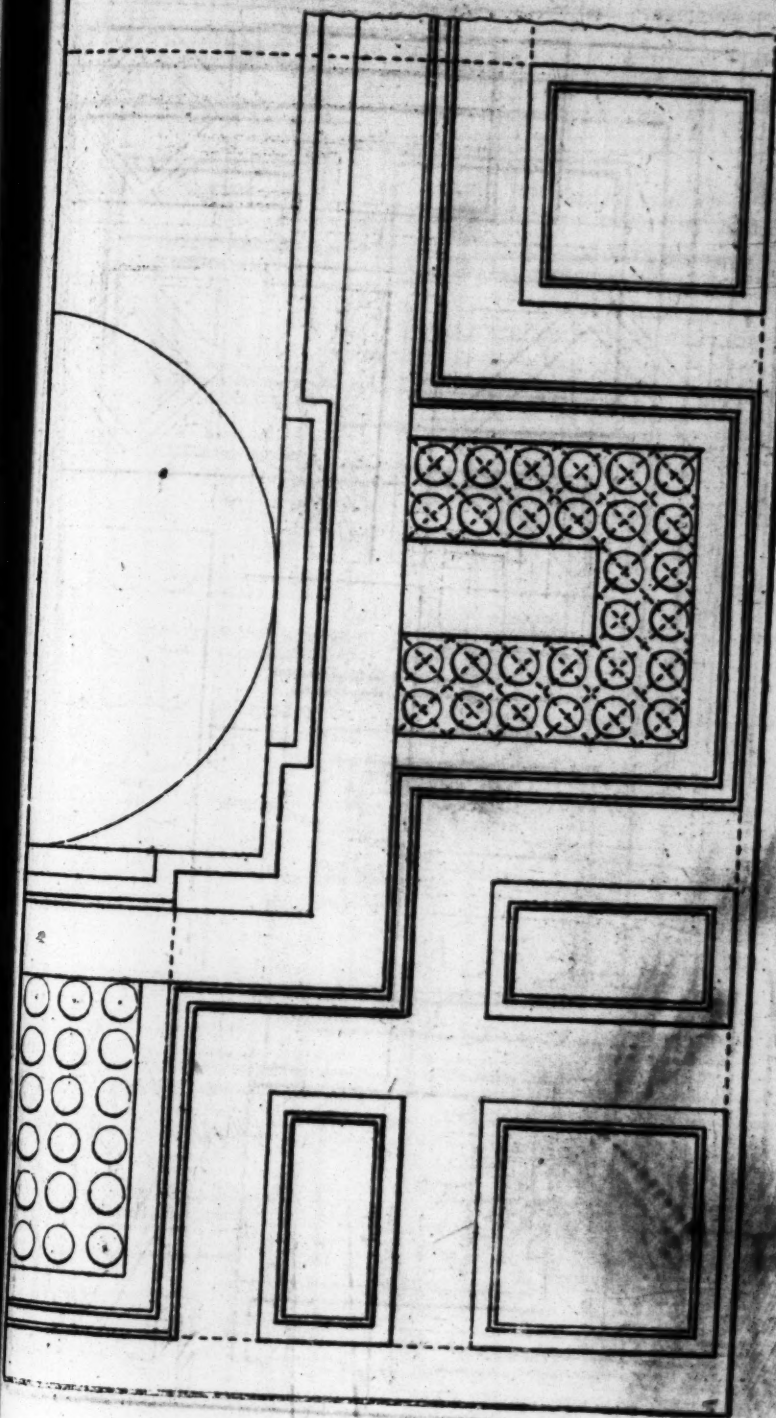
2

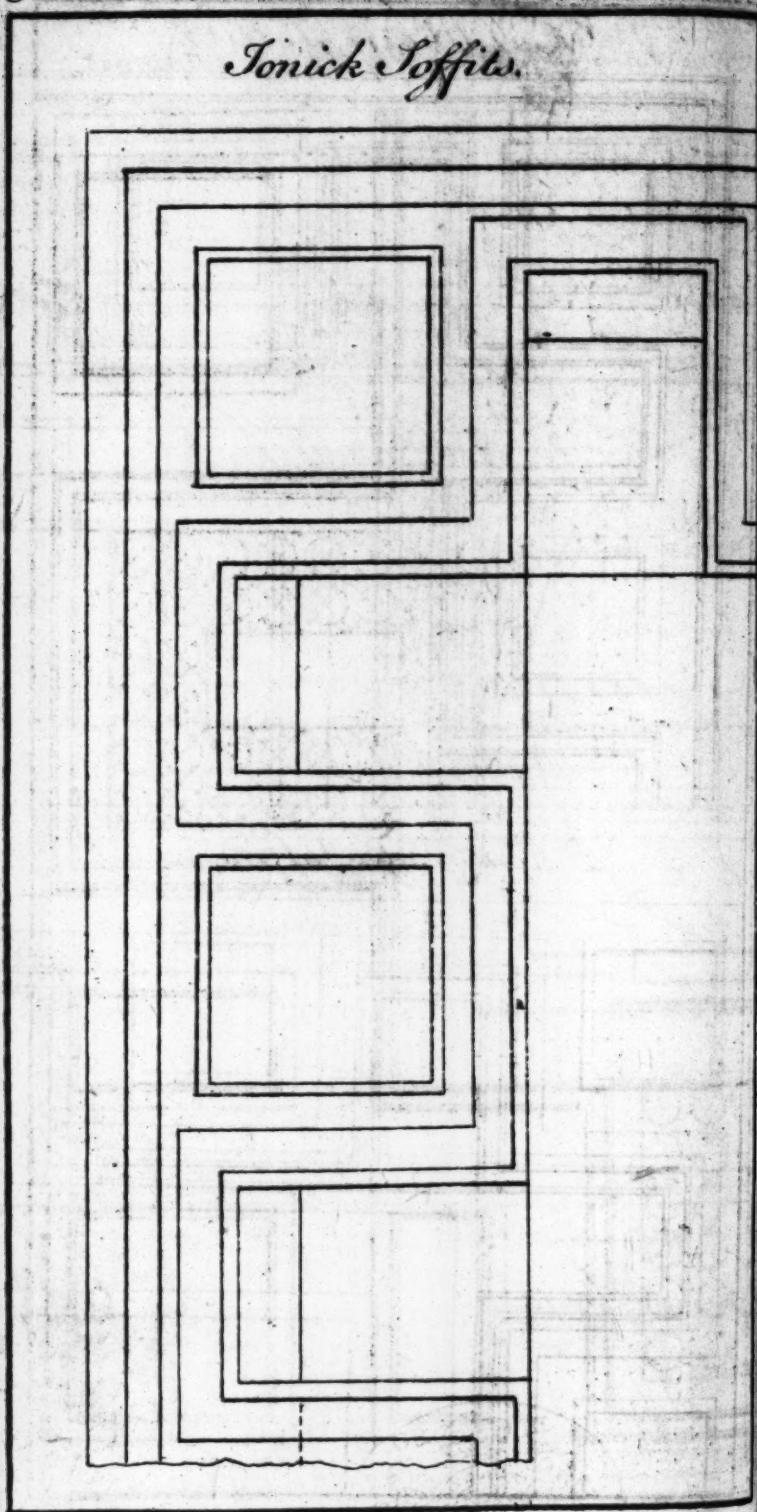
5

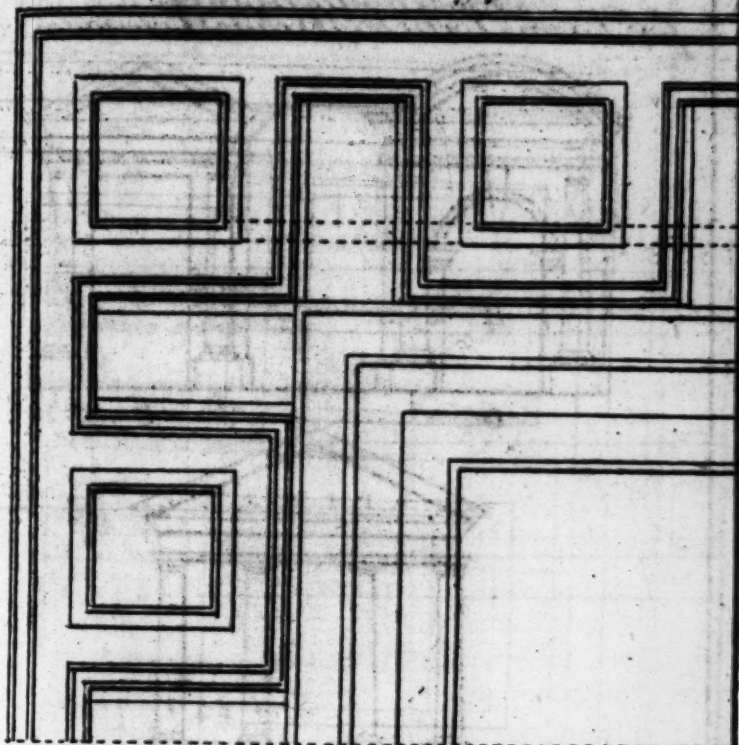
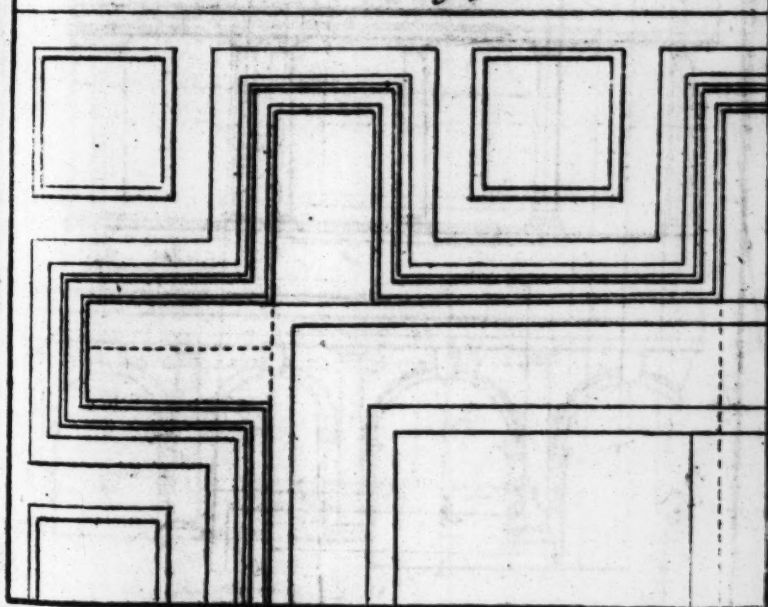
1

*Dorick. Soffits from the Ancients.*

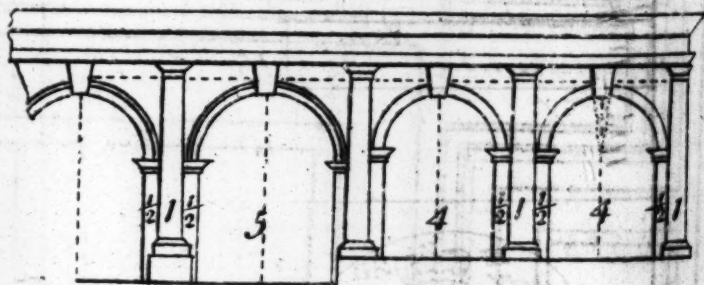
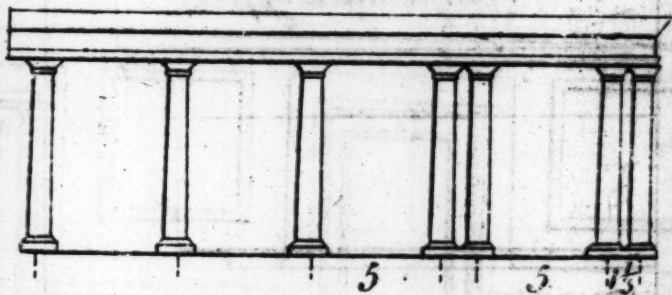
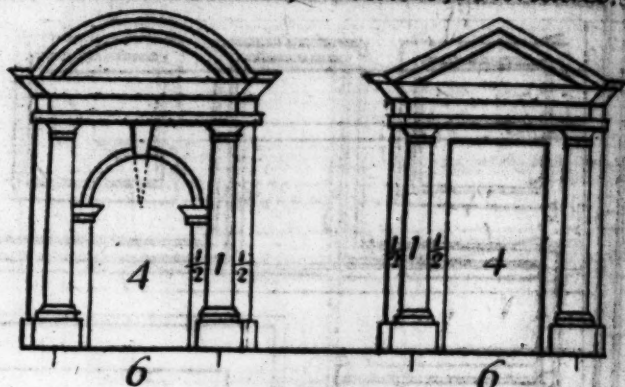


*Dorick Soffit.*

*Tonick Toffits.*

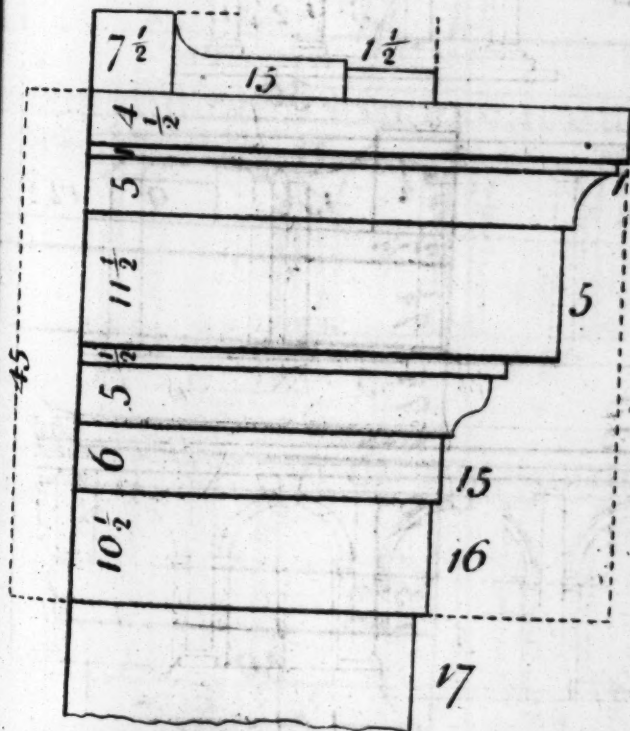
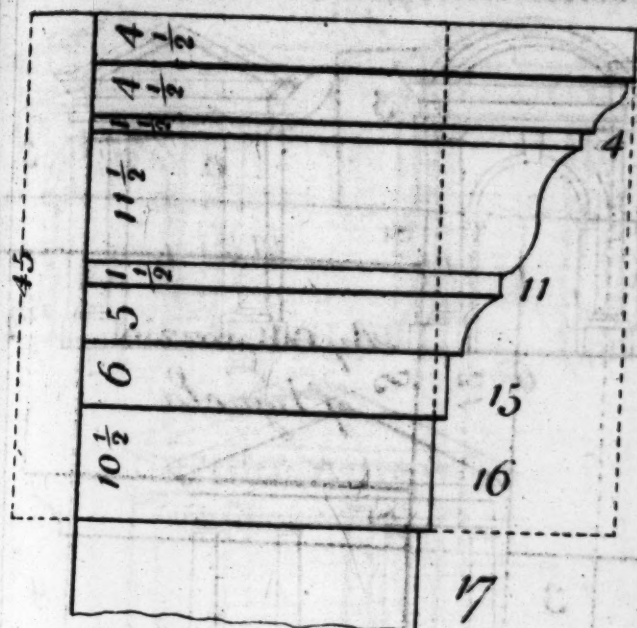
*Corinthian Soffits.**Composite Soffits.*

*Sketches of Tuscan Intercolumniations  
for Doors, Portico's, Arcades, Colonnades, &c*

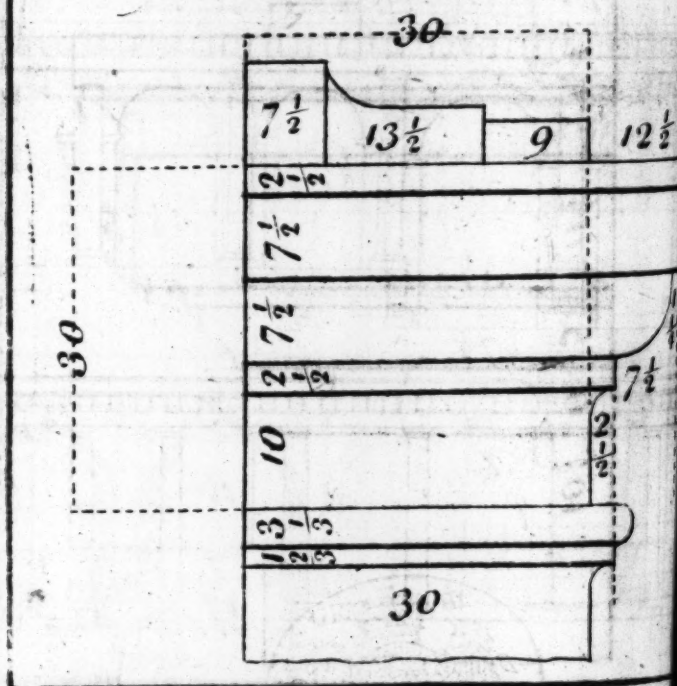
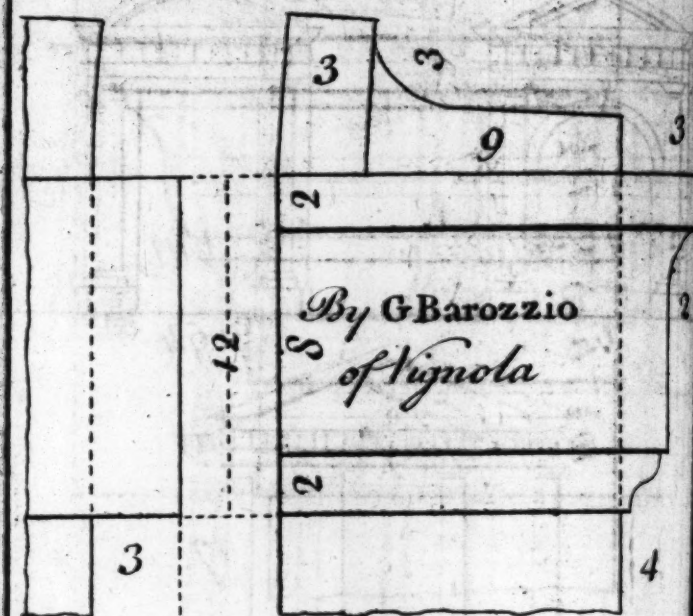




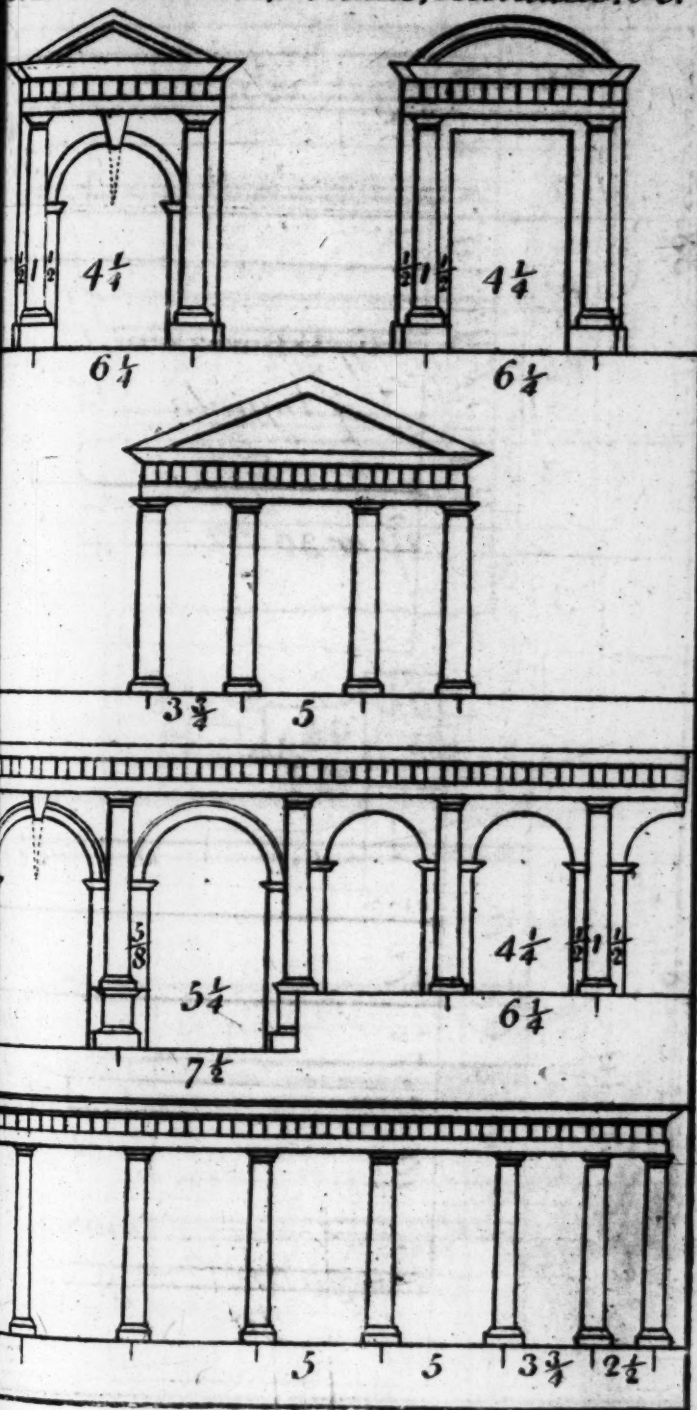
*Tuscan Imposts by A Palladio.*



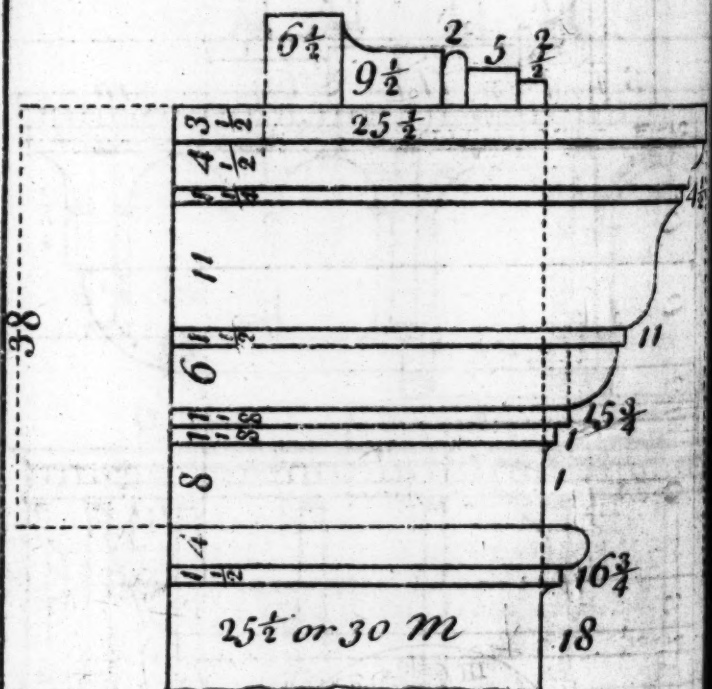
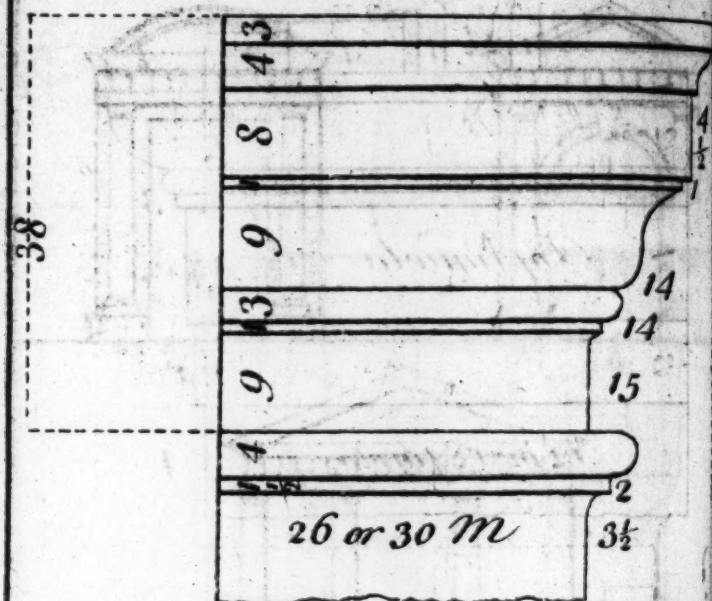
## Tuscan Imposts.



*Sketches of Dorick Intercolumniations,  
for Doors, Porticos, Arcades, Colonades, &c.*

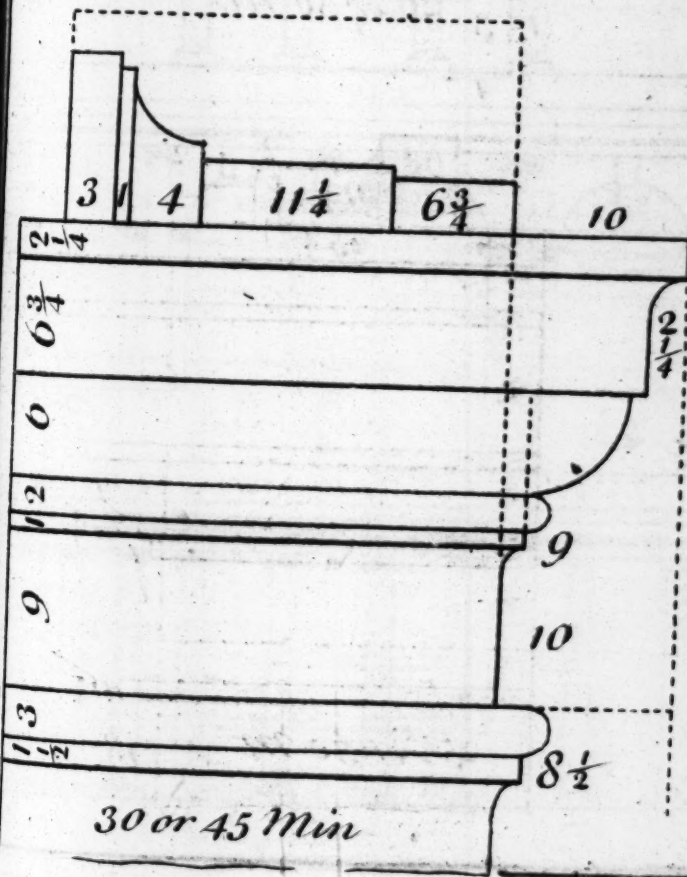
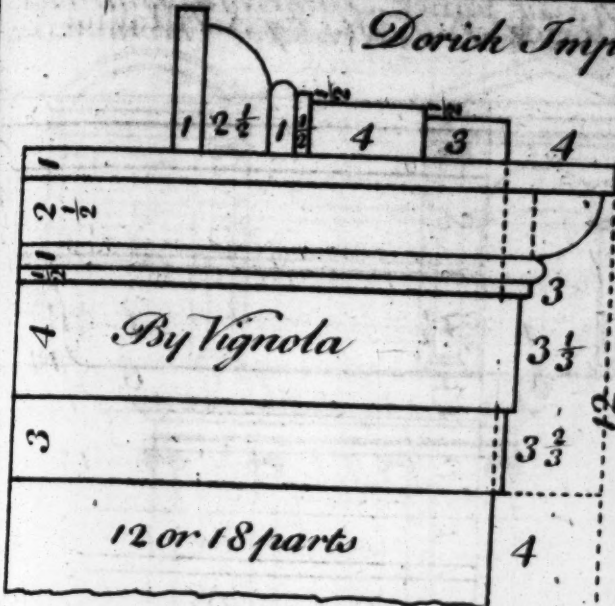


## Dorick Imposts by A. Palladio.

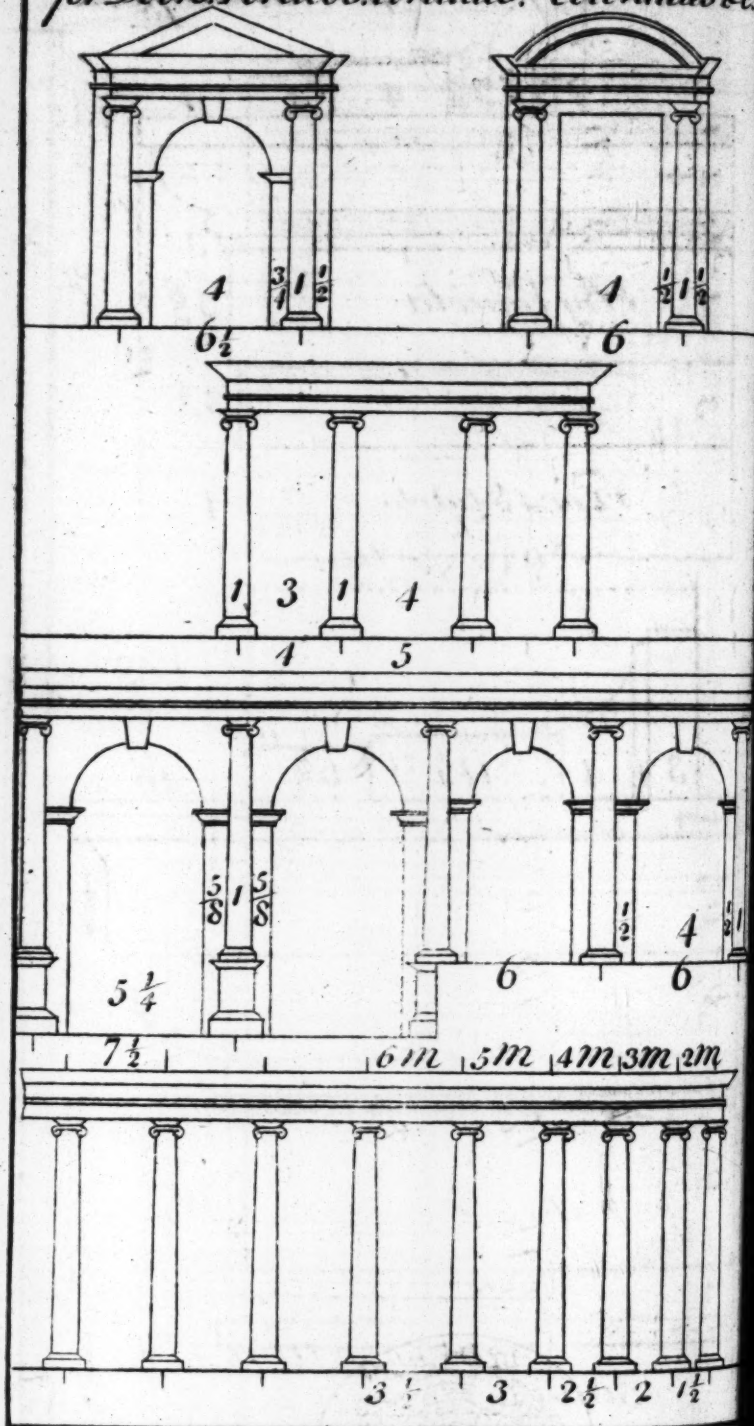




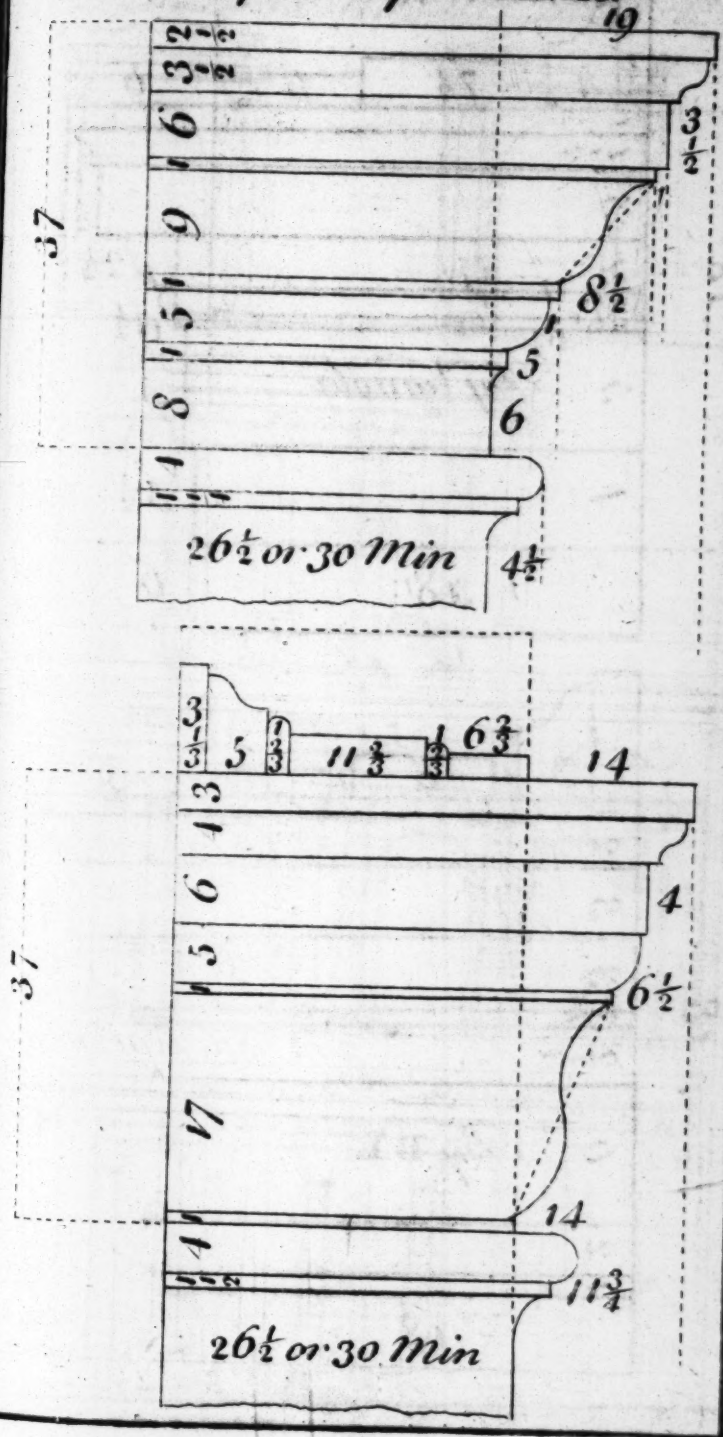
## Dorick Imposts

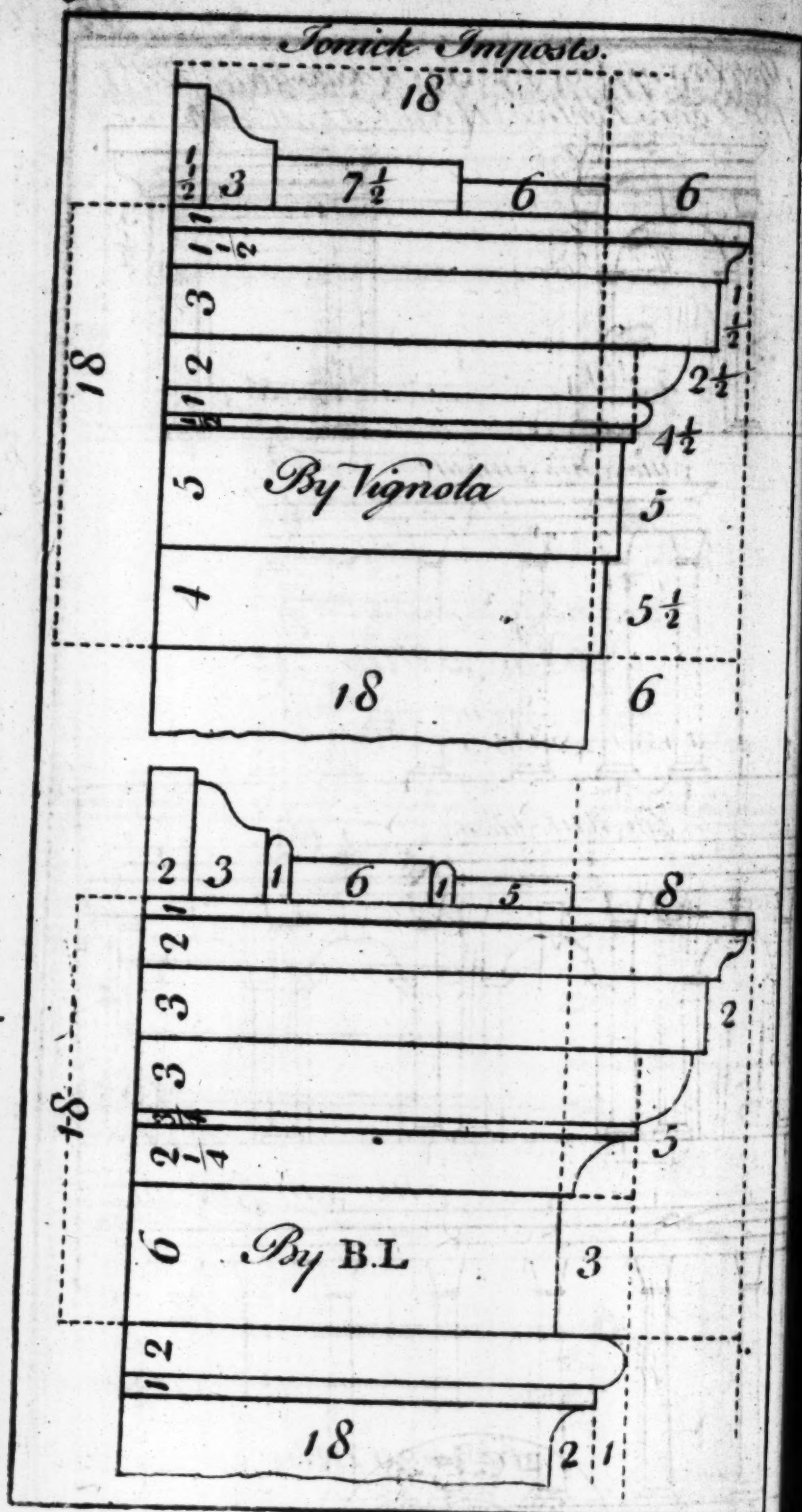


*Sketches of Ionick Intervolumnations  
for Doors, Portico's, Arcades, Colonnades &c.*



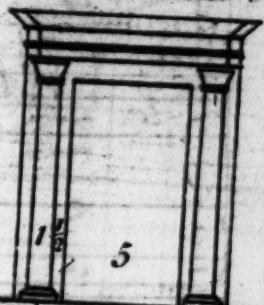
Ionick Imposts by A Palladio.



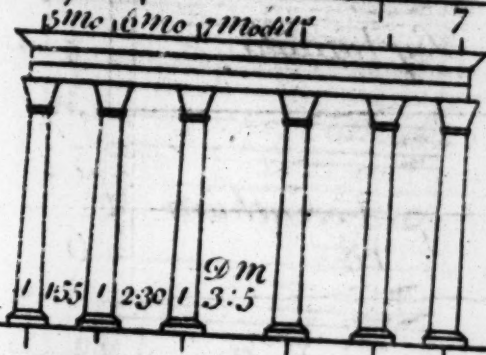
*Tonick Imposts.*



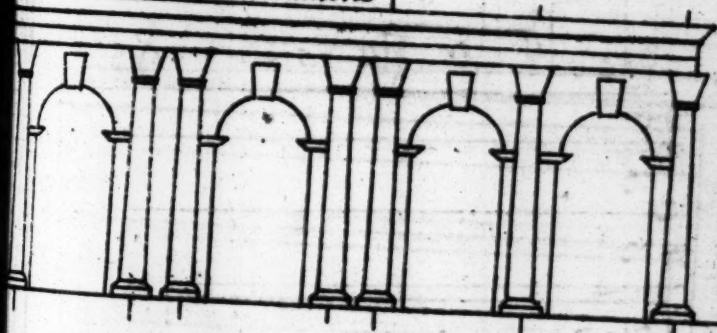
*Sketches of Corinthian Intercolumniation  
for Doors, Porticos, Arcades, Colonades &c.*



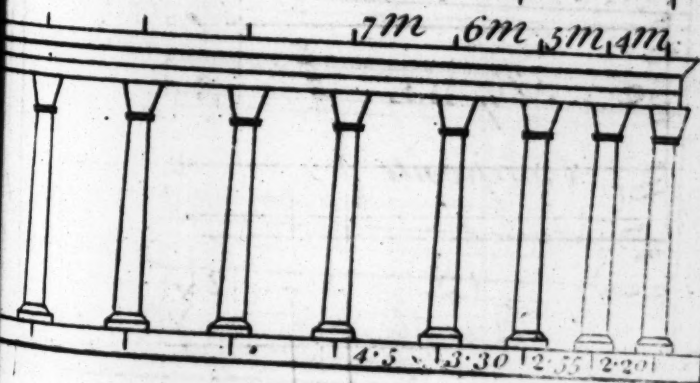
5m 6m 7m 8m



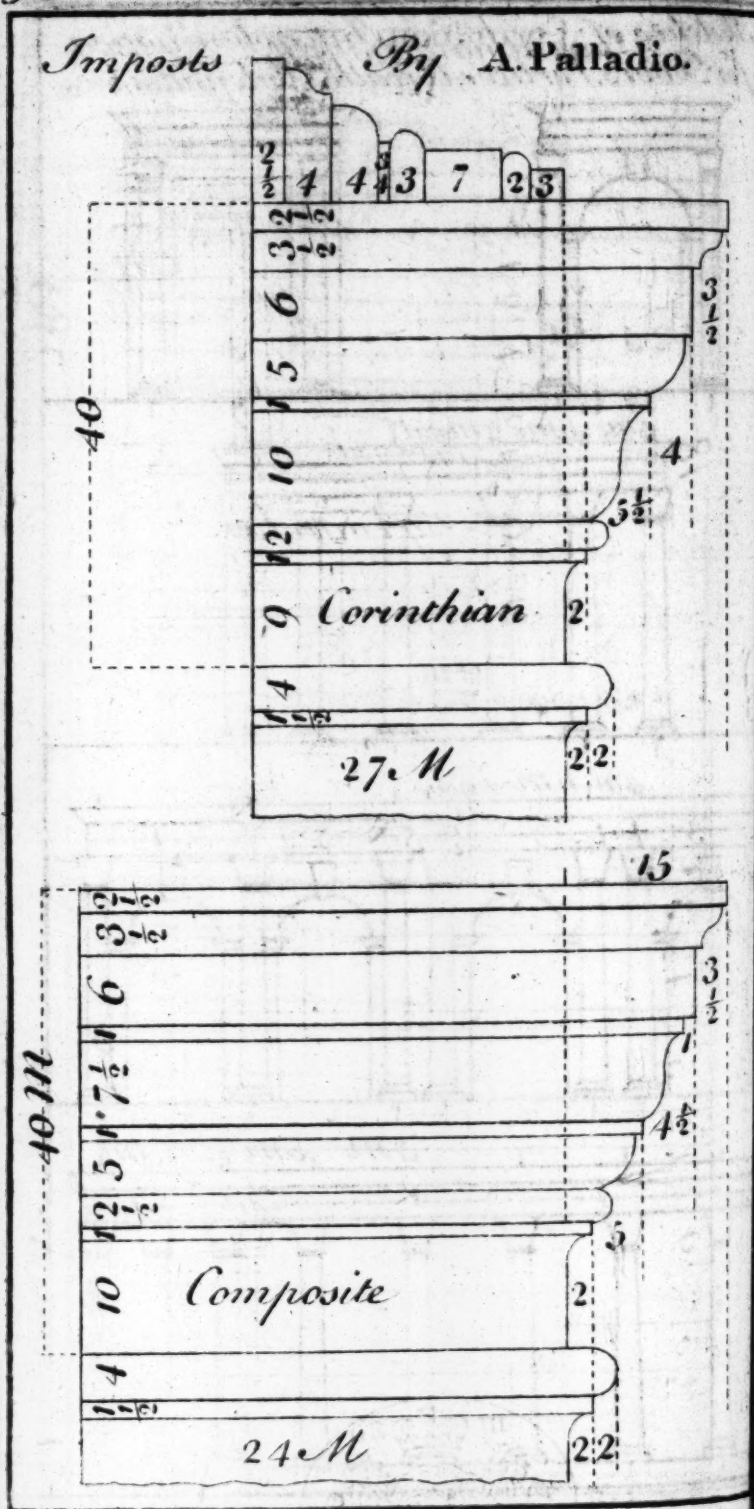
3m 11 Medians



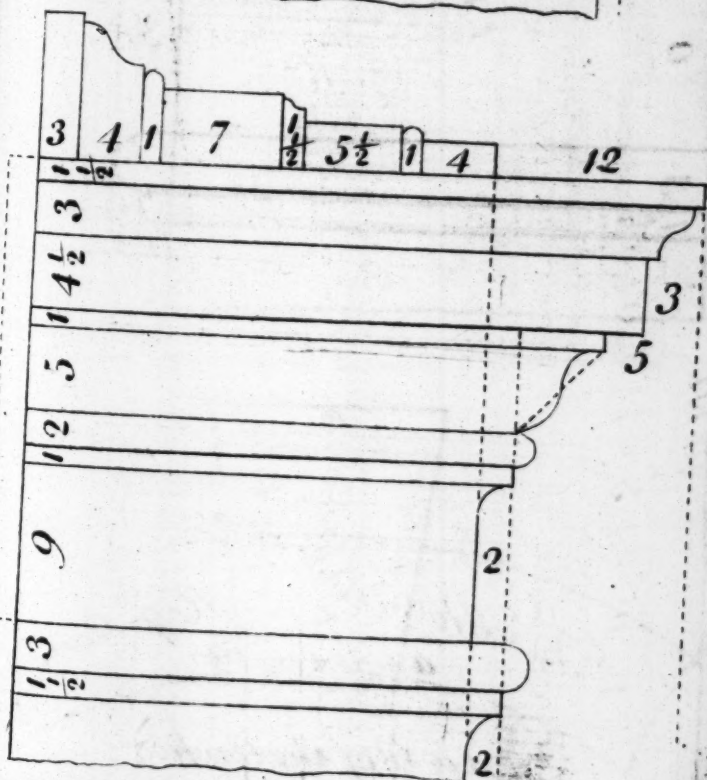
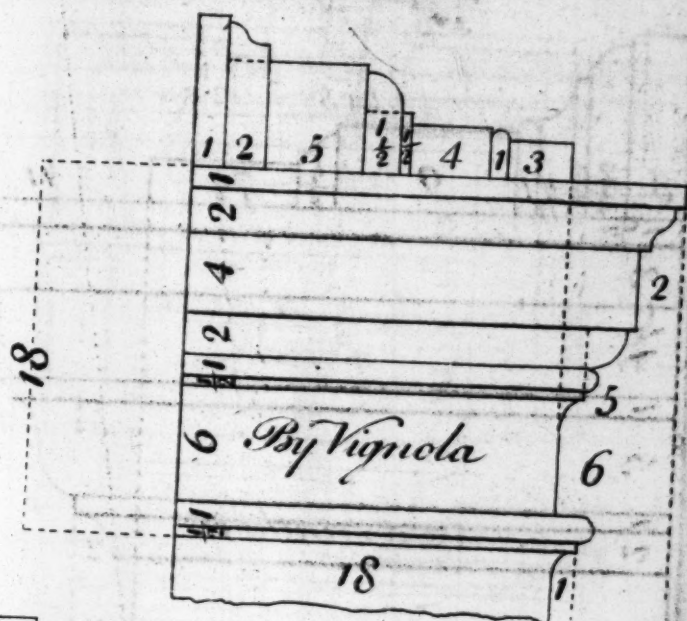
7m 6m 5m 4m



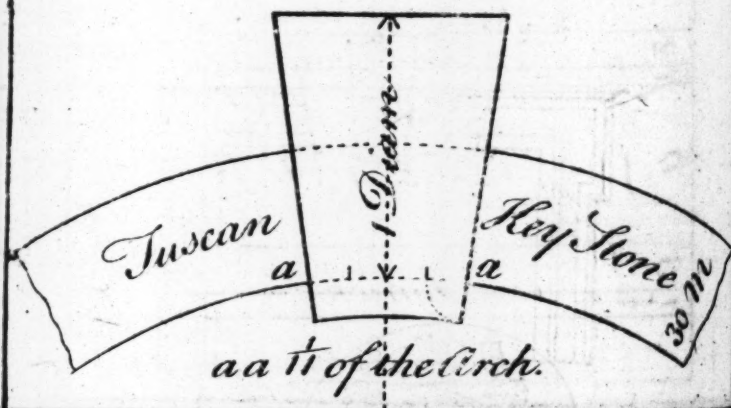
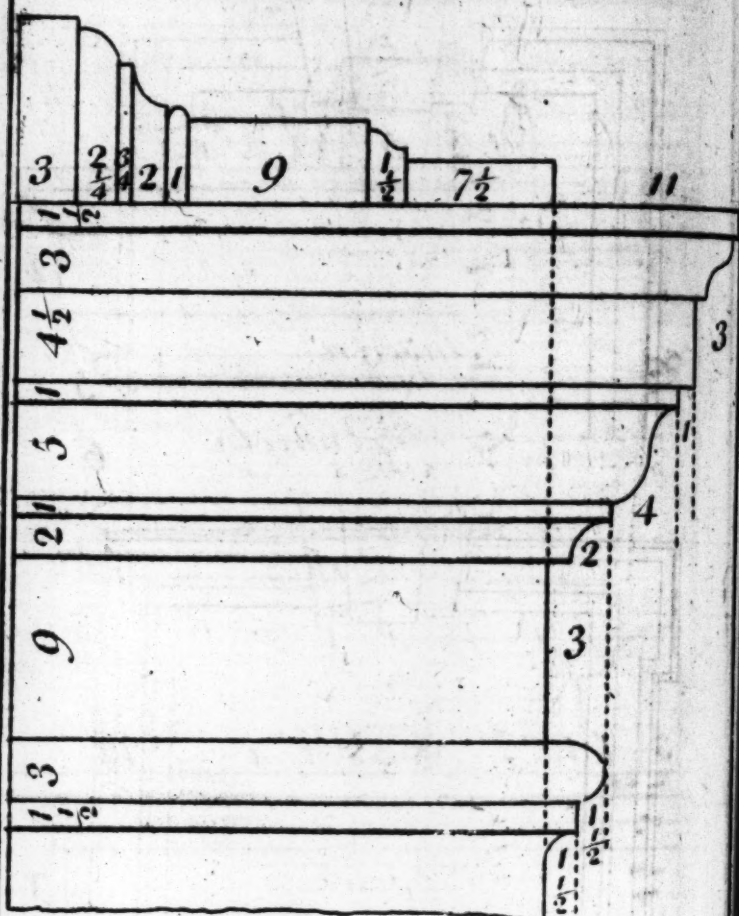
4 1/2 3 3/4 2 1/2 2 1/4

*Imposts**By A. Palladio.*

## Corinthian Imposts.

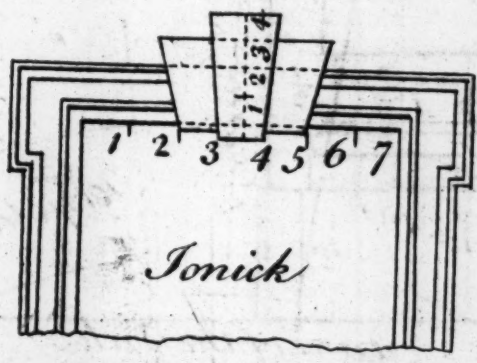
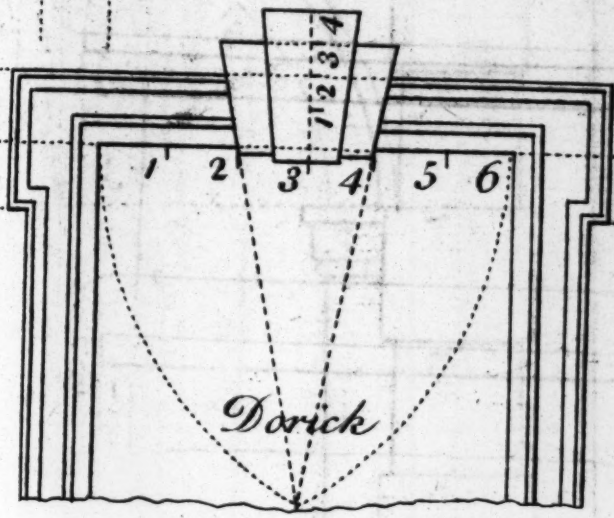
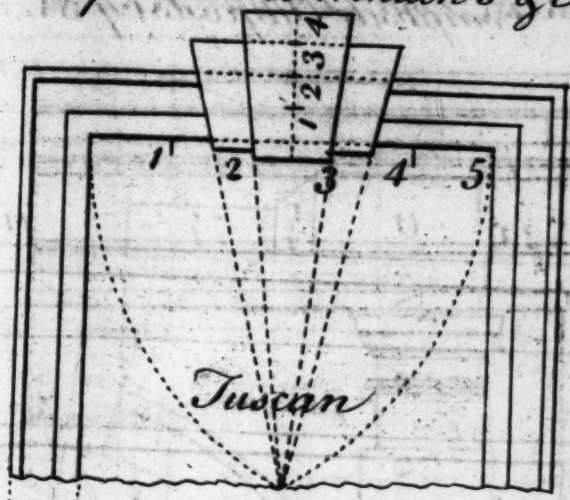


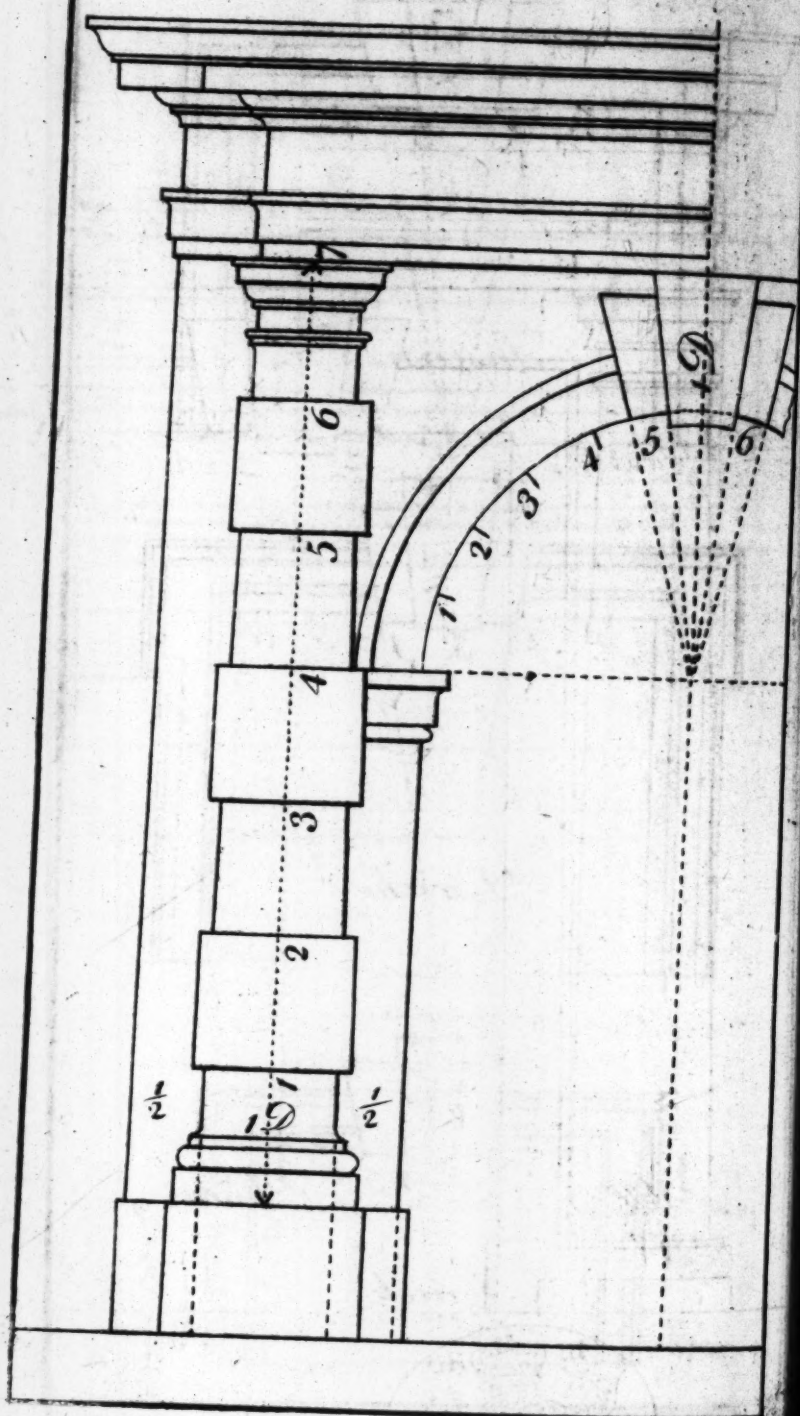
## Composite Imposts by BL.



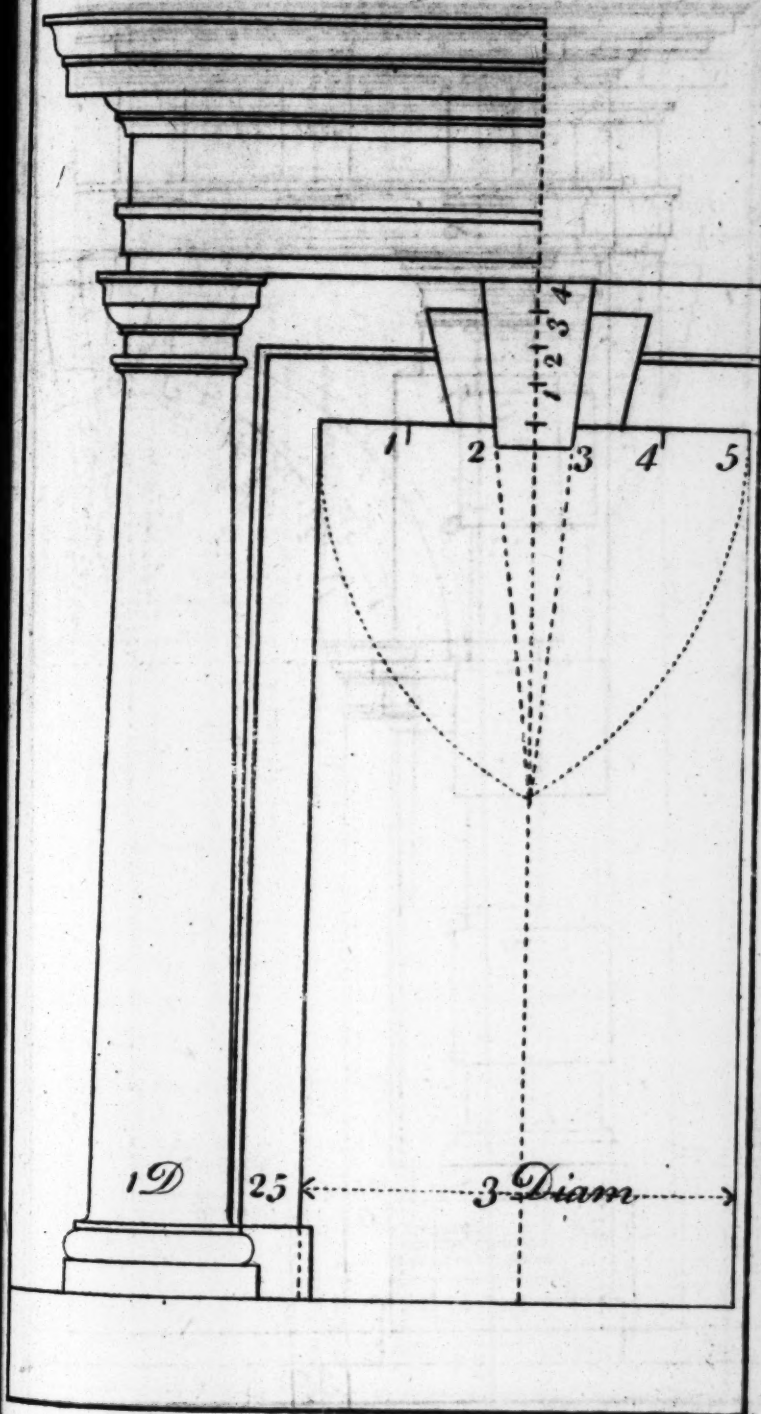


*Key Stones to Windows &c.*

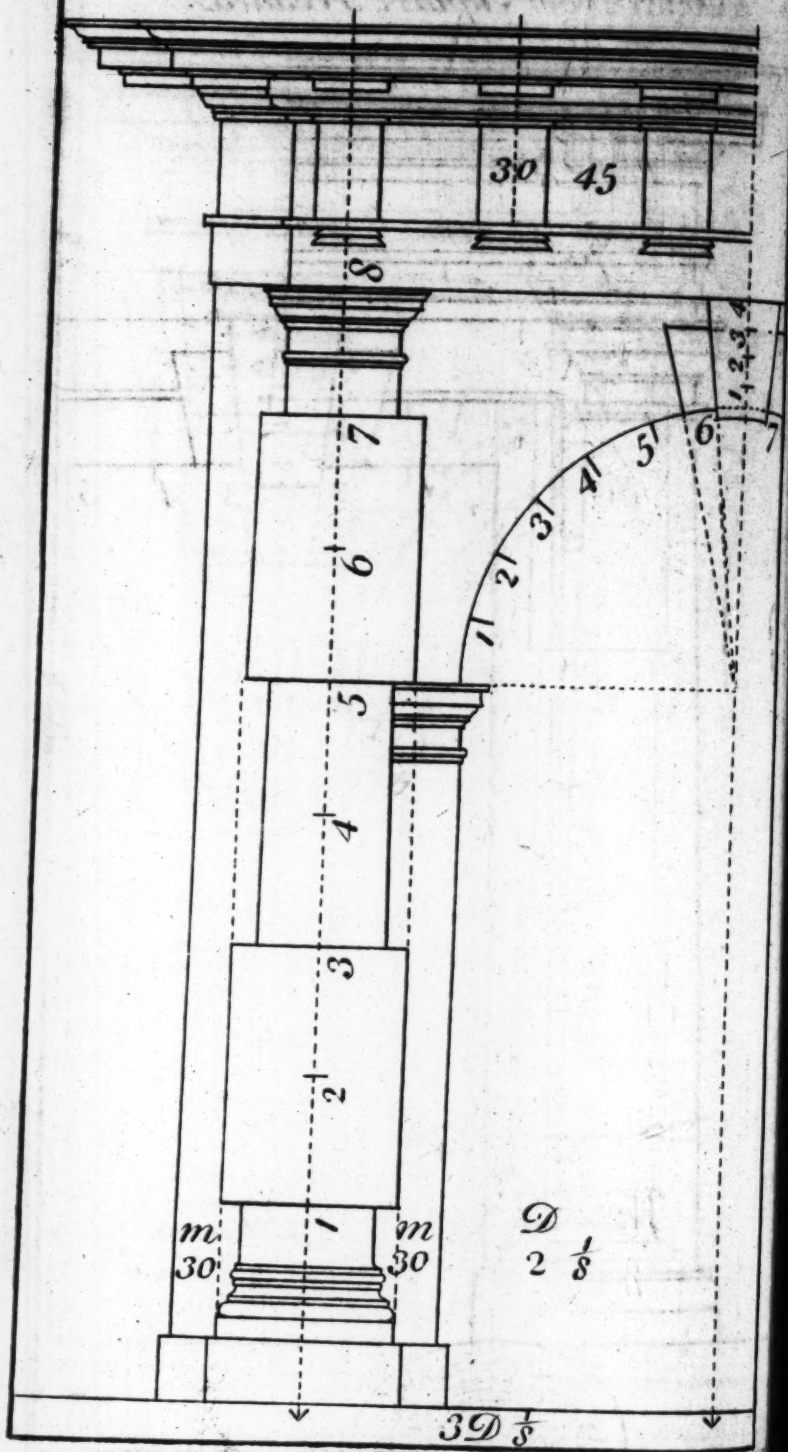


*Tuscan Door Circular Headed.*

*Tuscan Door Square Headed.*

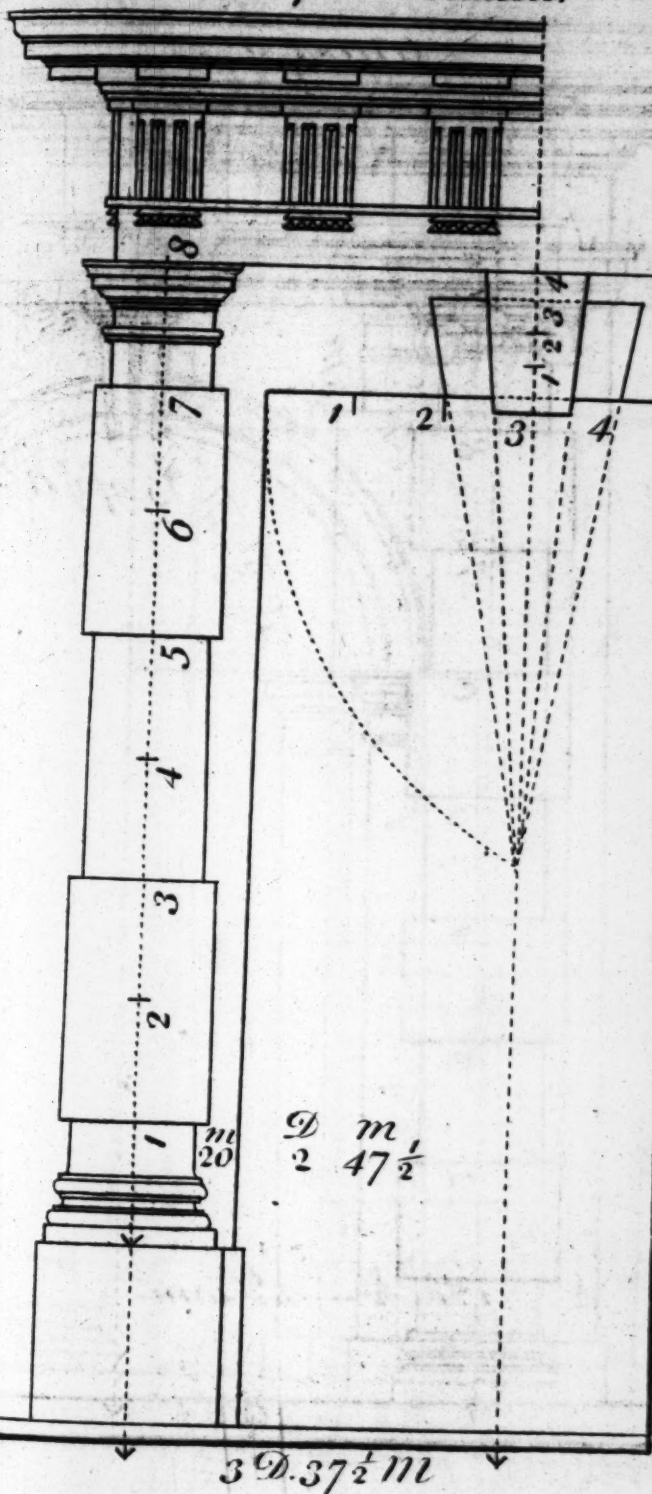


## Dorick Door Circular Headed.



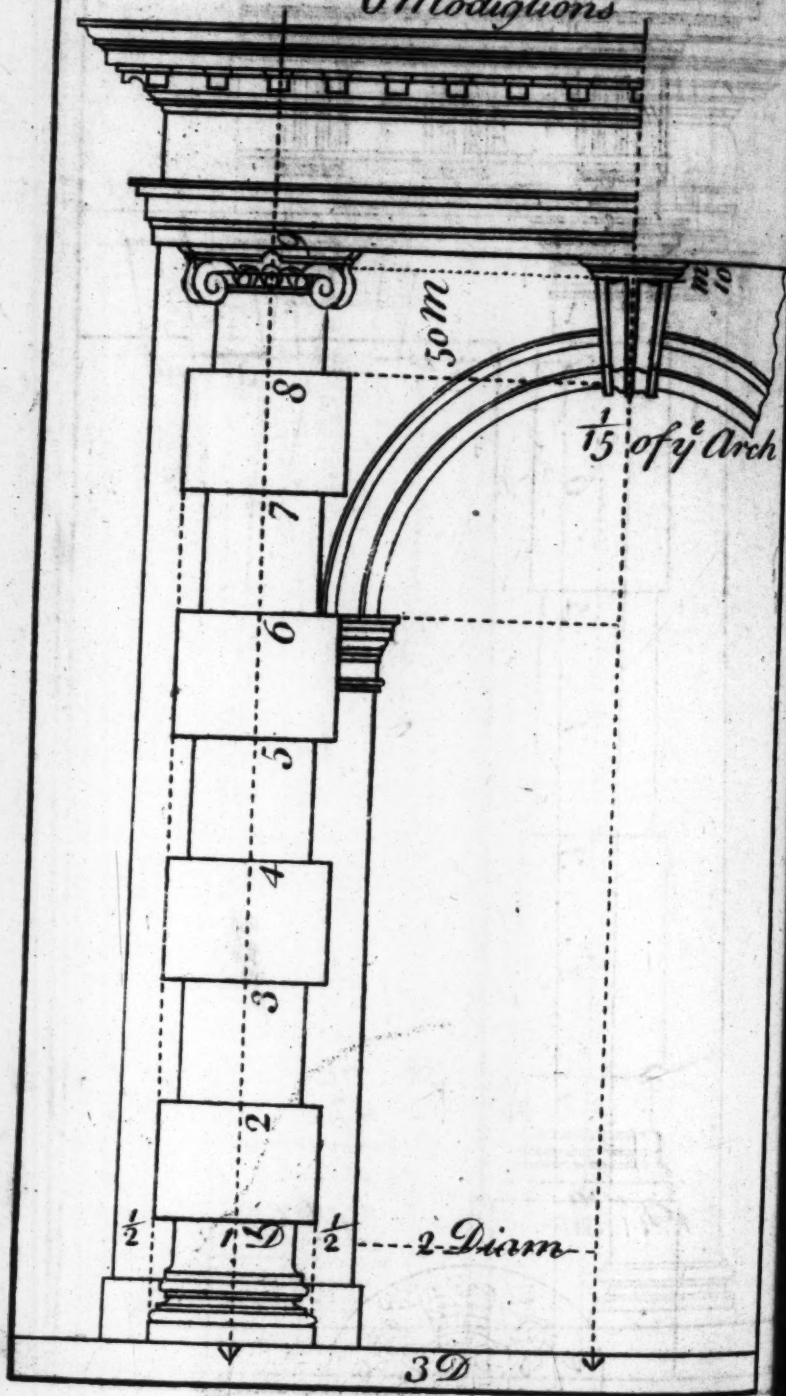


## Dorick Door Square Headed.



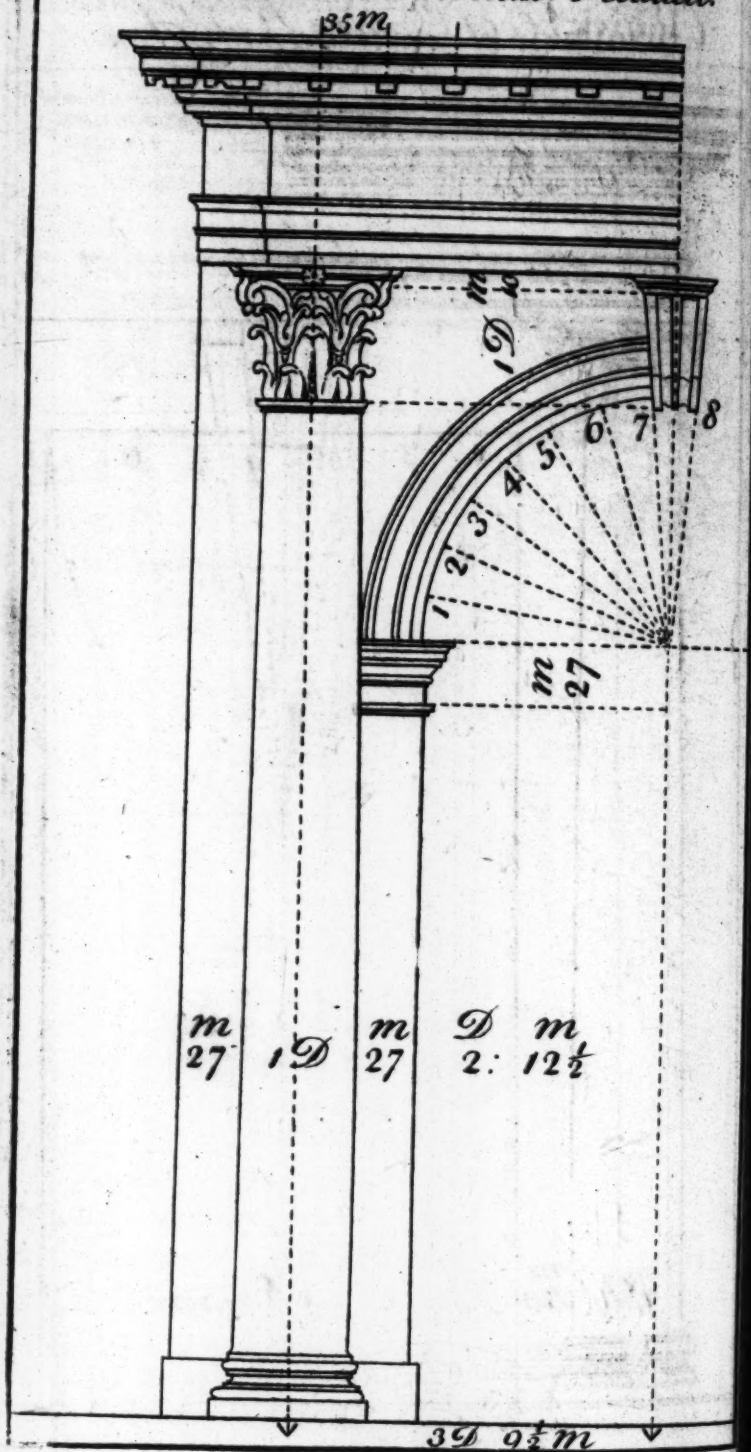
*Ionick Door Circular Headed.*

*6 Modiglions*



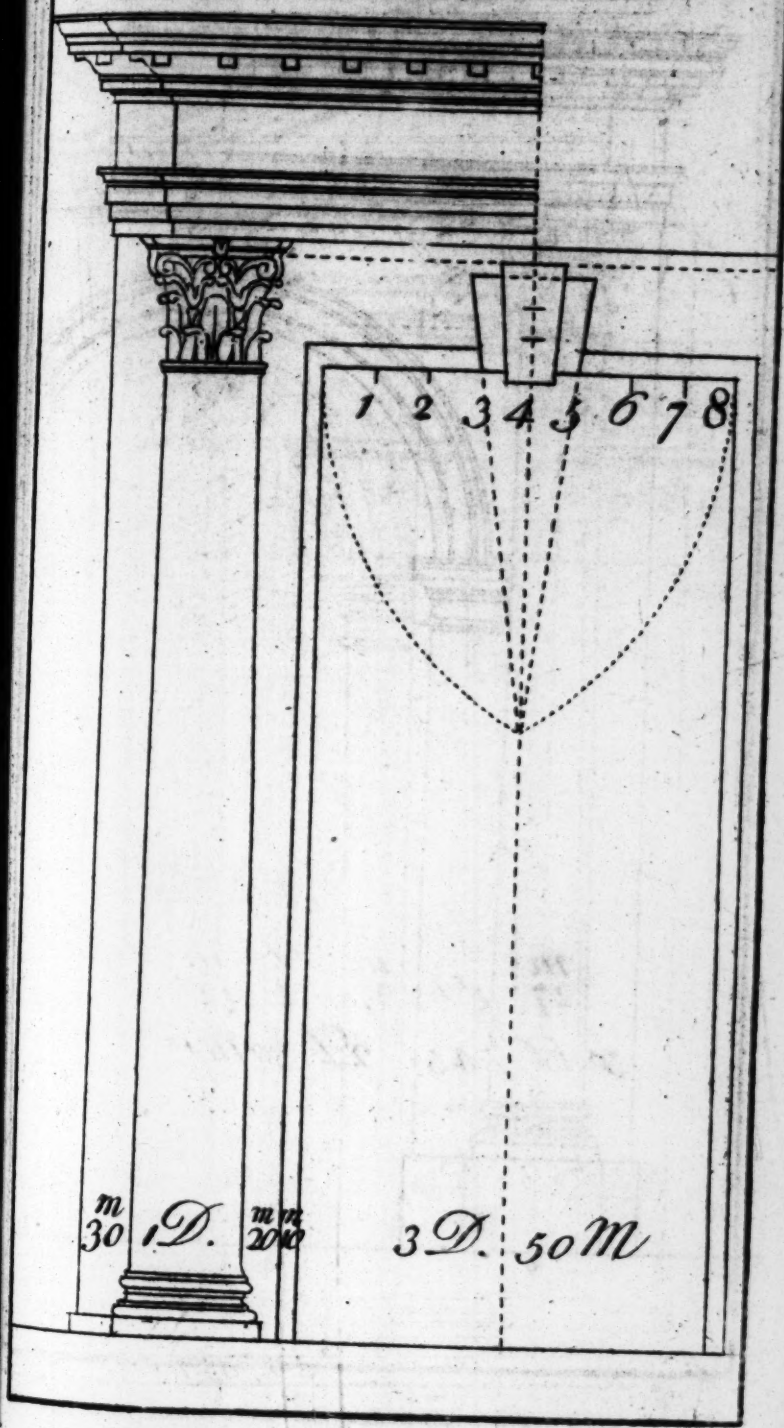


## Corinthian Door Circular Headed.

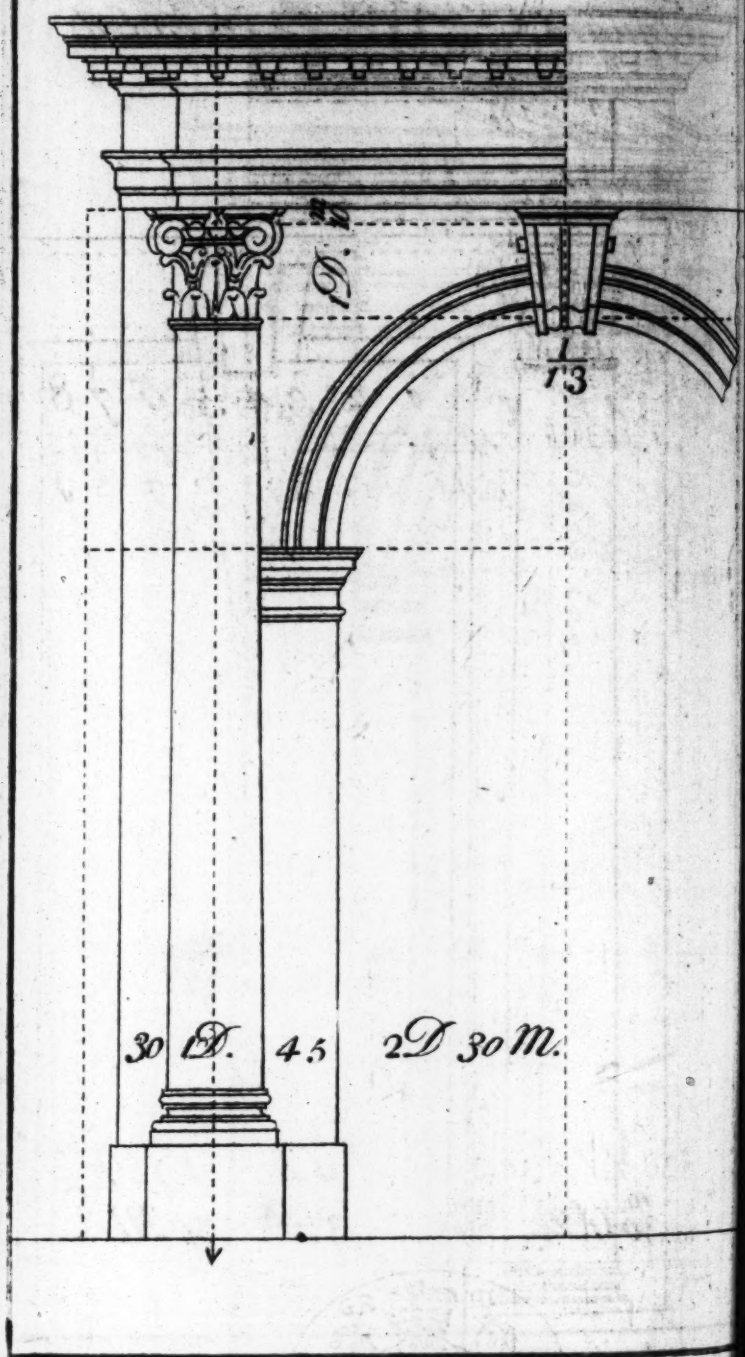




Corinthian Door. Square Headed

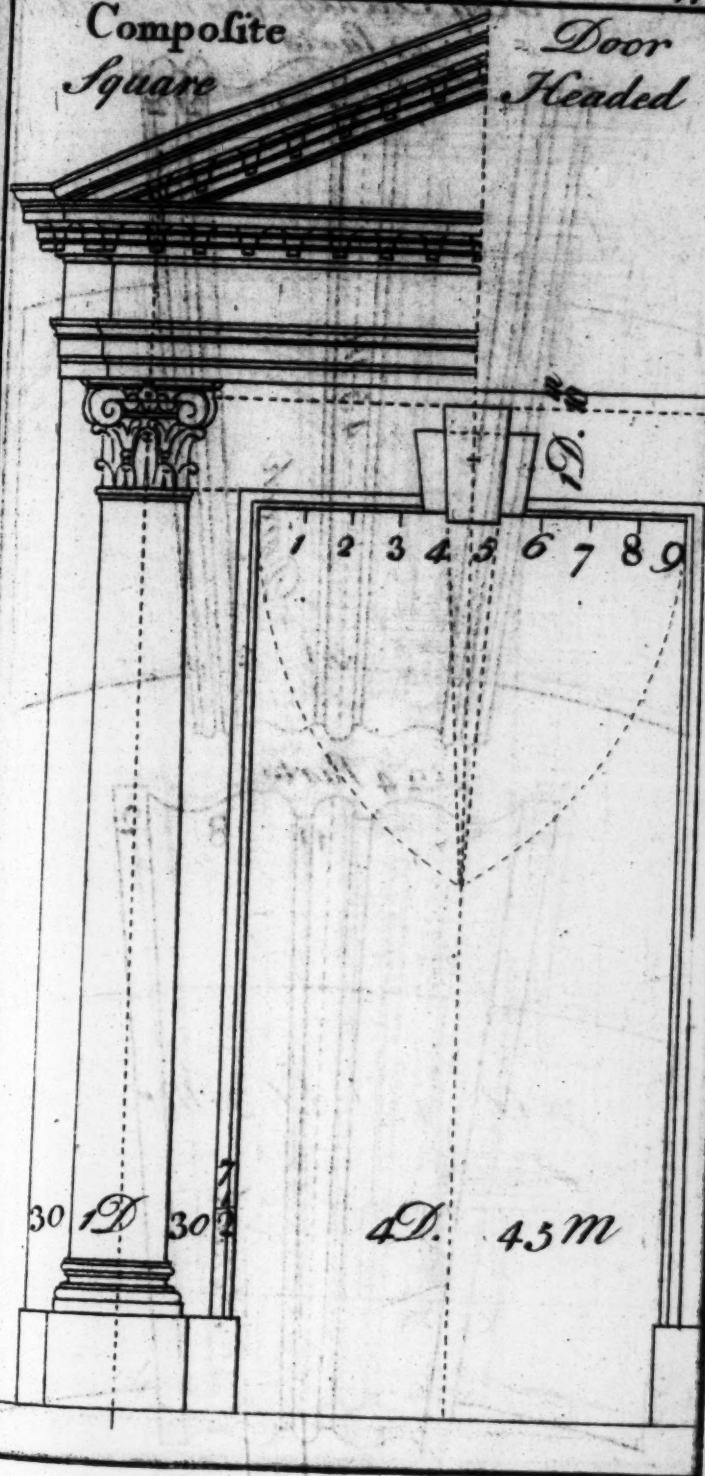


*Composite Door Circular Headed*

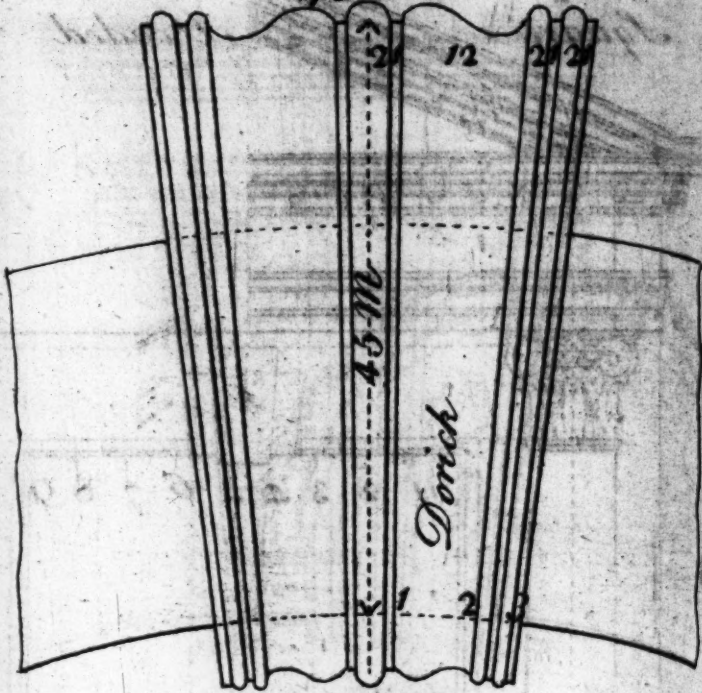


Composite  
Square

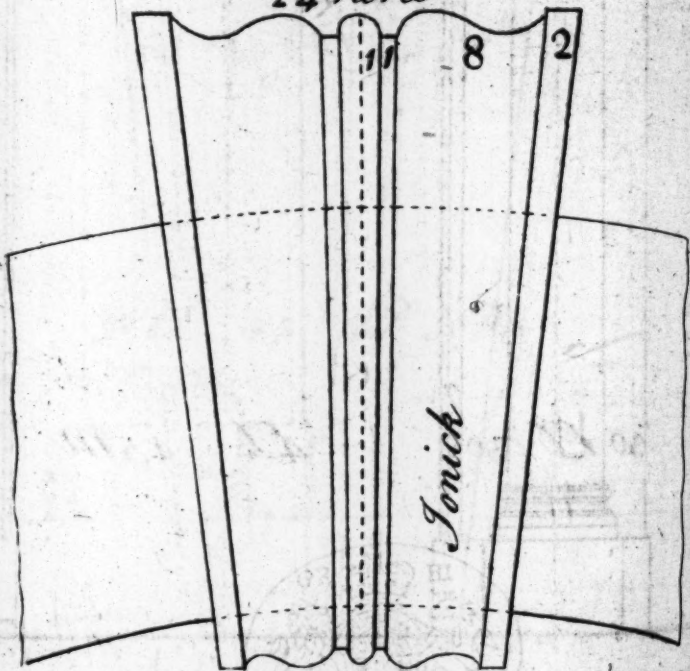
Door  
Headed



*Key Stones*  
42 Parts

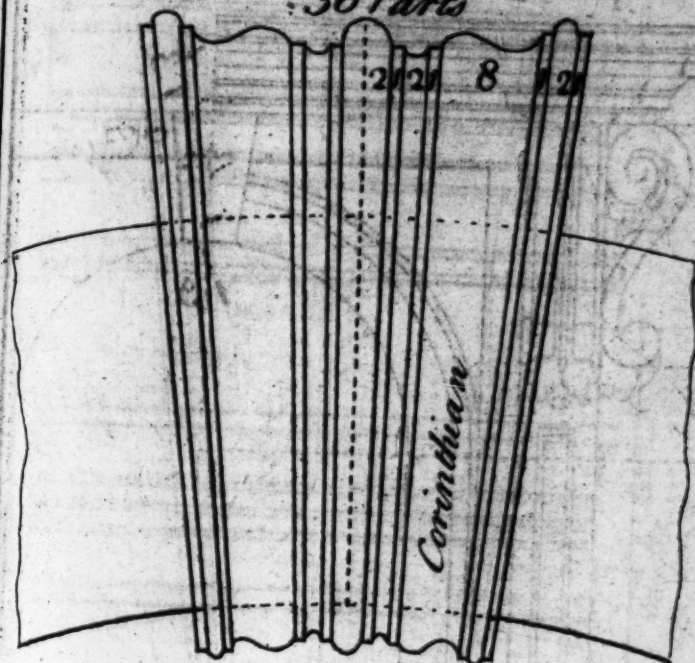


24 Parts

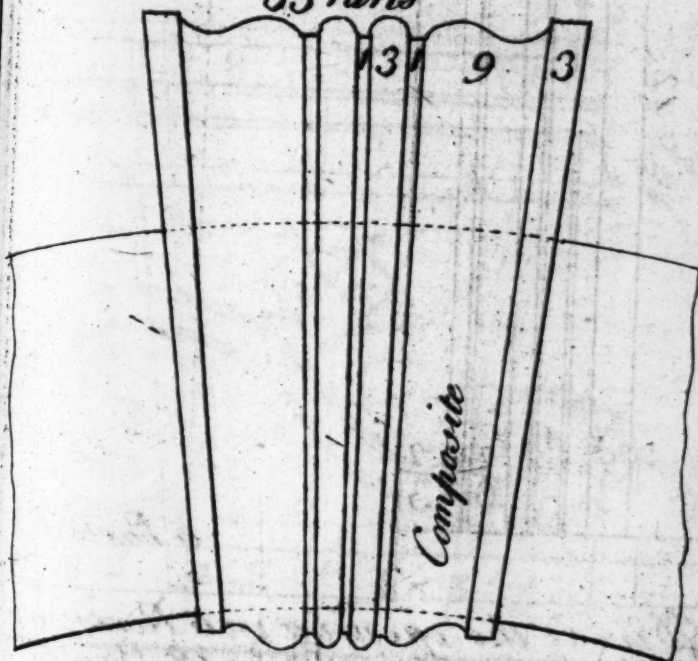


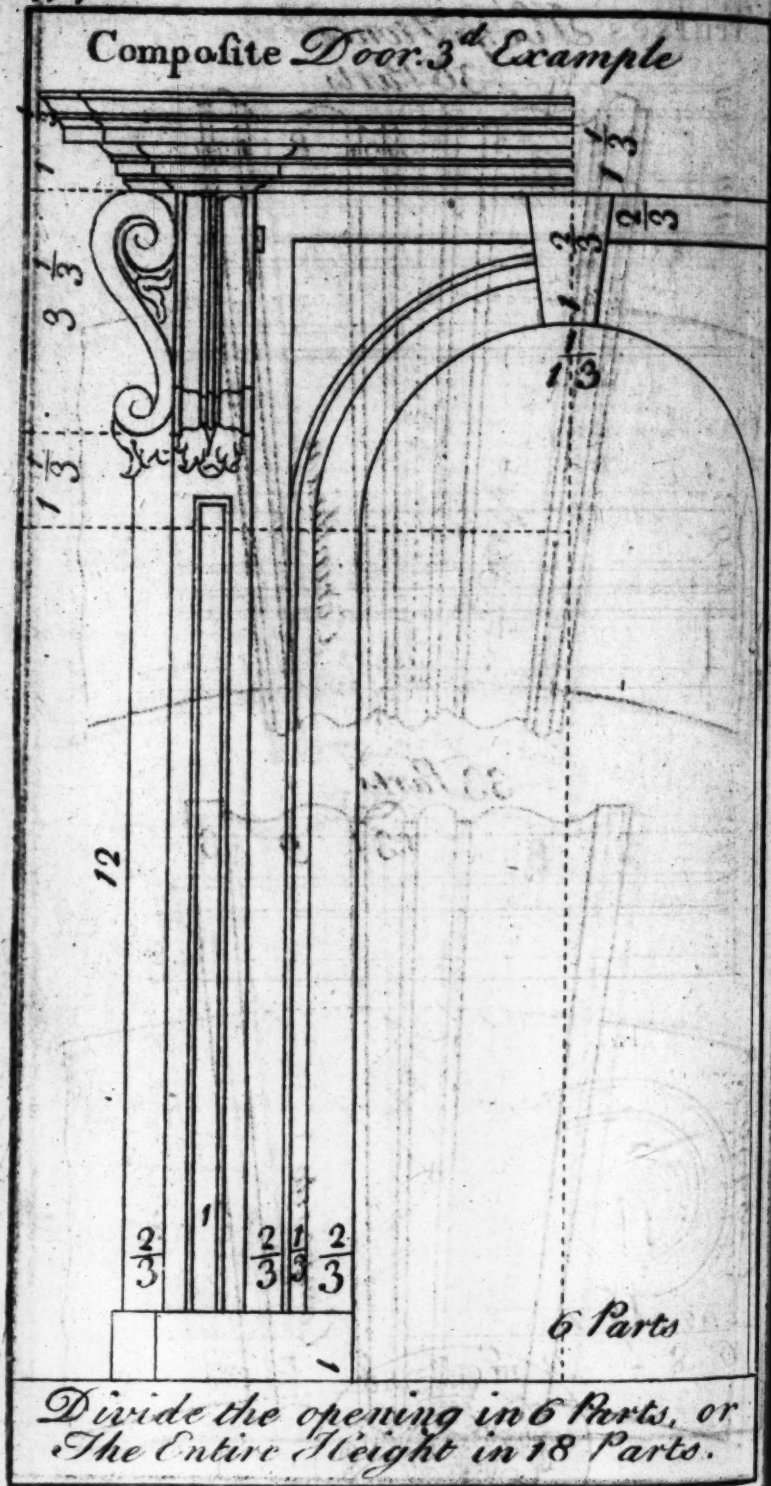


*Key Stones*  
36 Parts

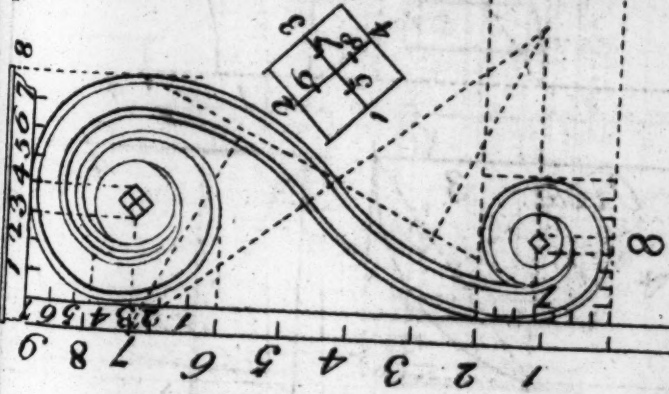
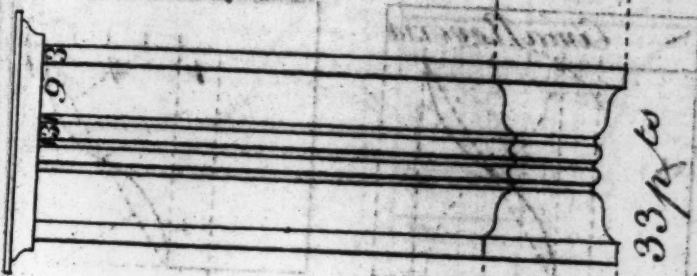


33 Parts





# Trusses in Front and Profile

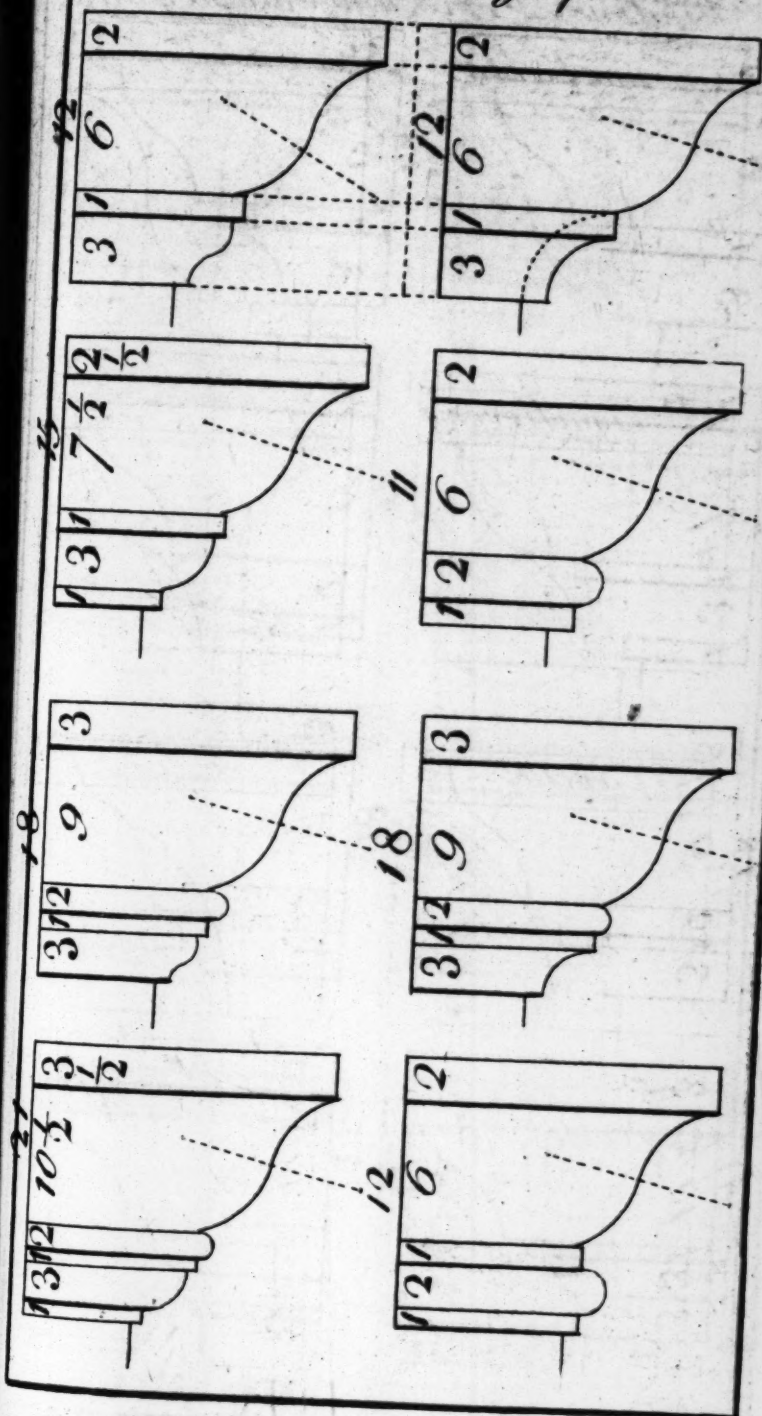




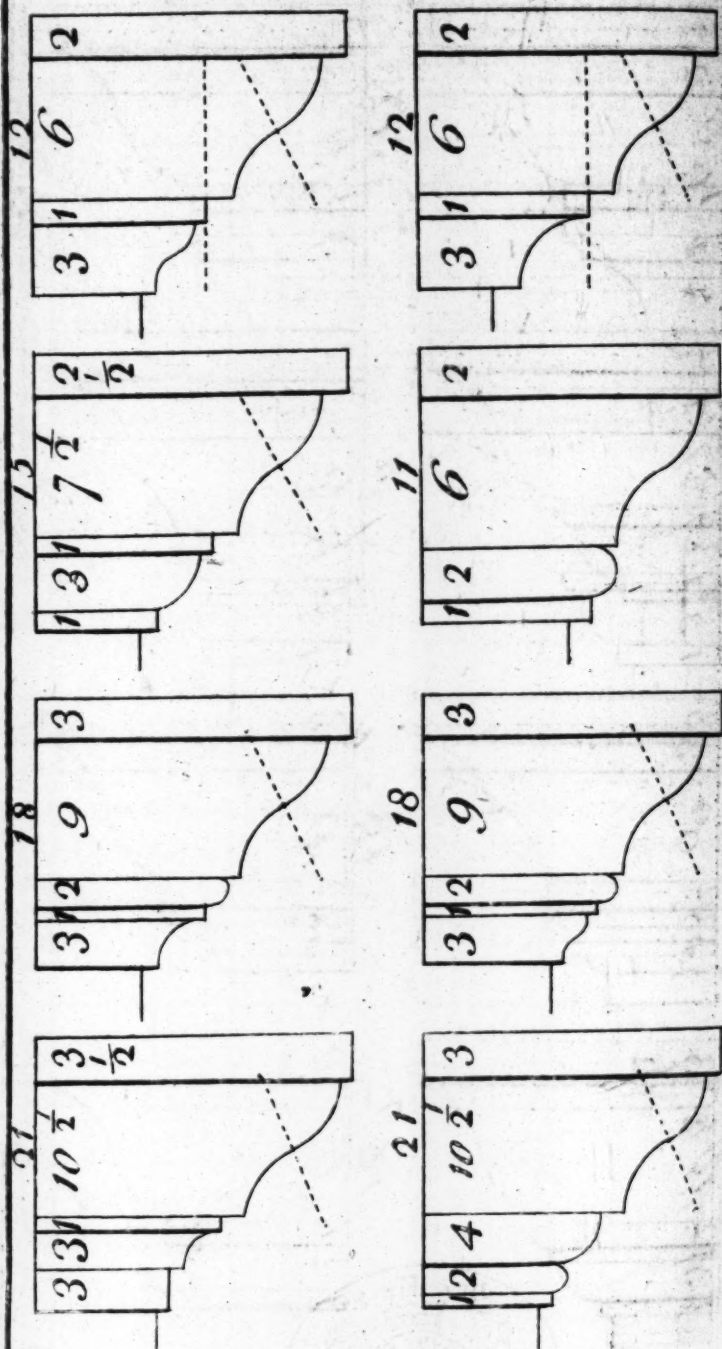


Compound Moldings for Ditto

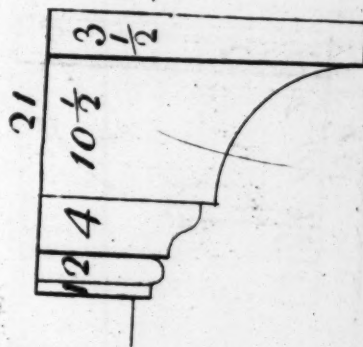
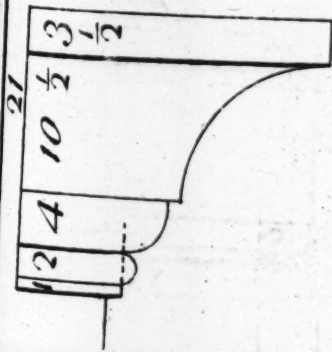
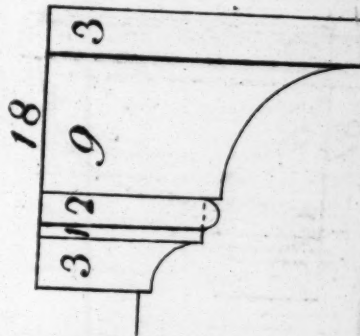
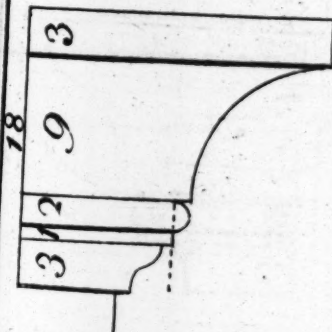
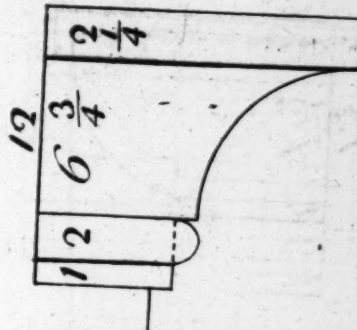
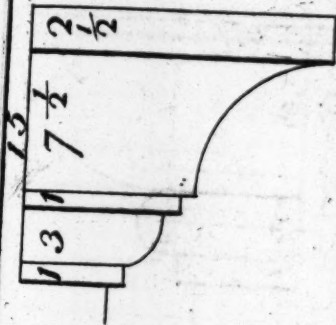
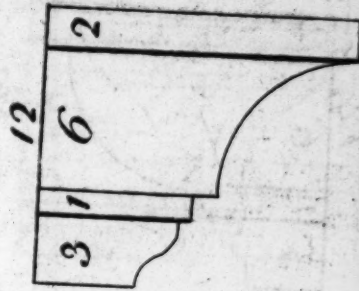
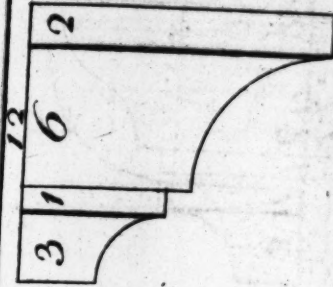
117



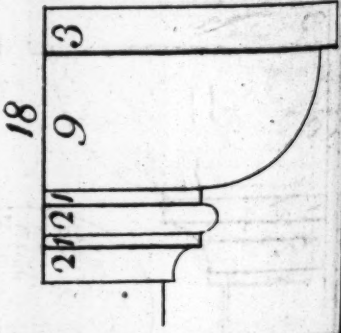
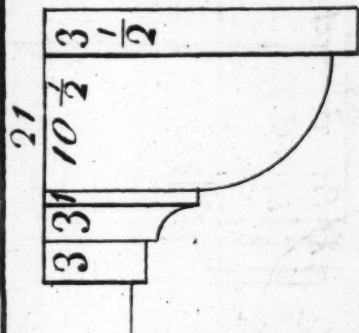
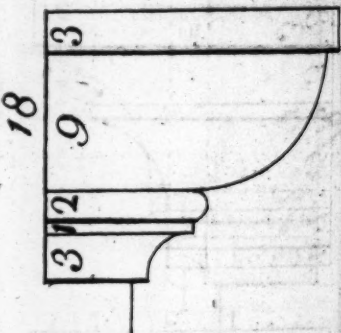
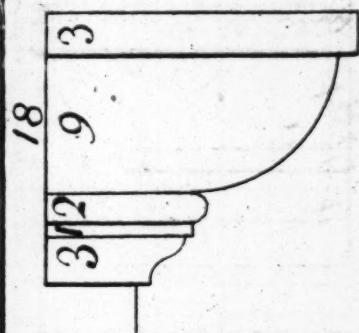
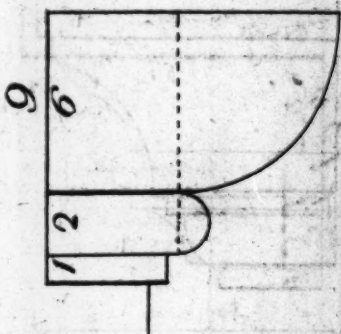
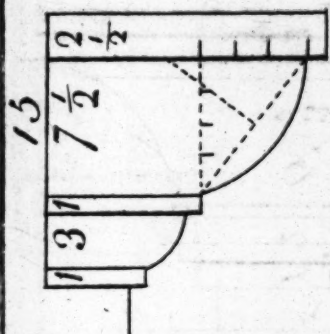
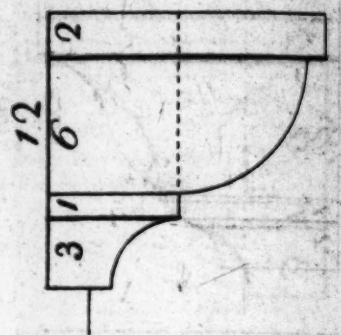
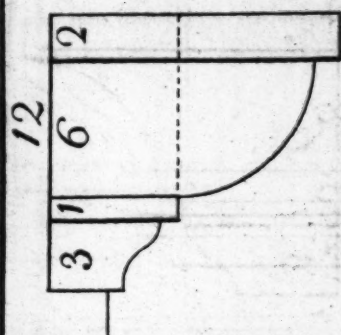
## Eight other Examples



*Eight other Examples*

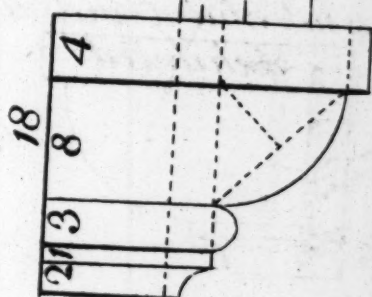
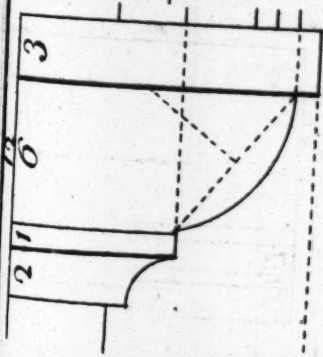
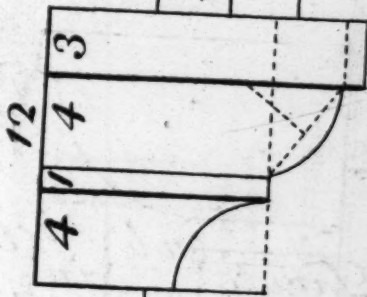
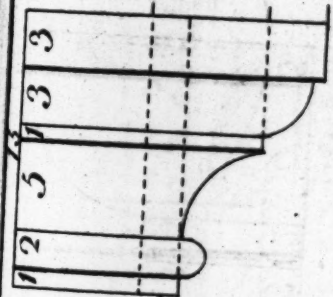
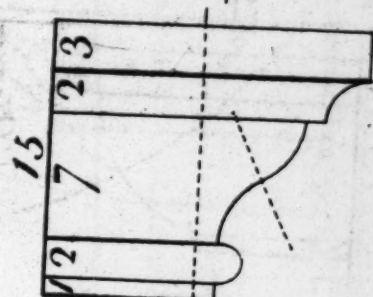
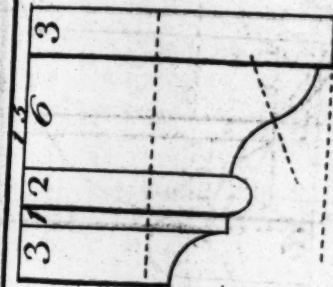
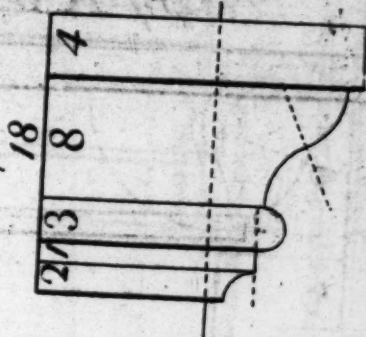
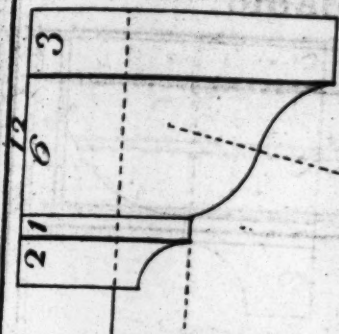


*Eight other Examples*

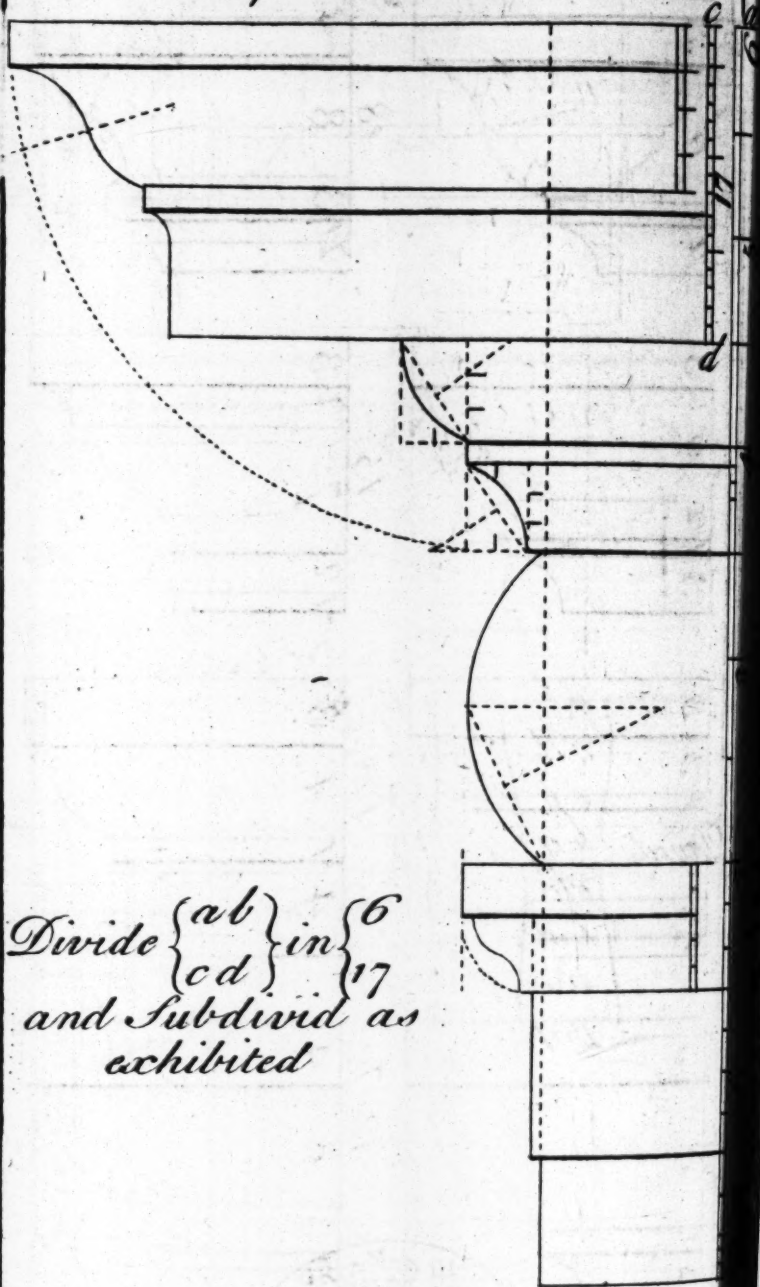




*Eight other Examples*



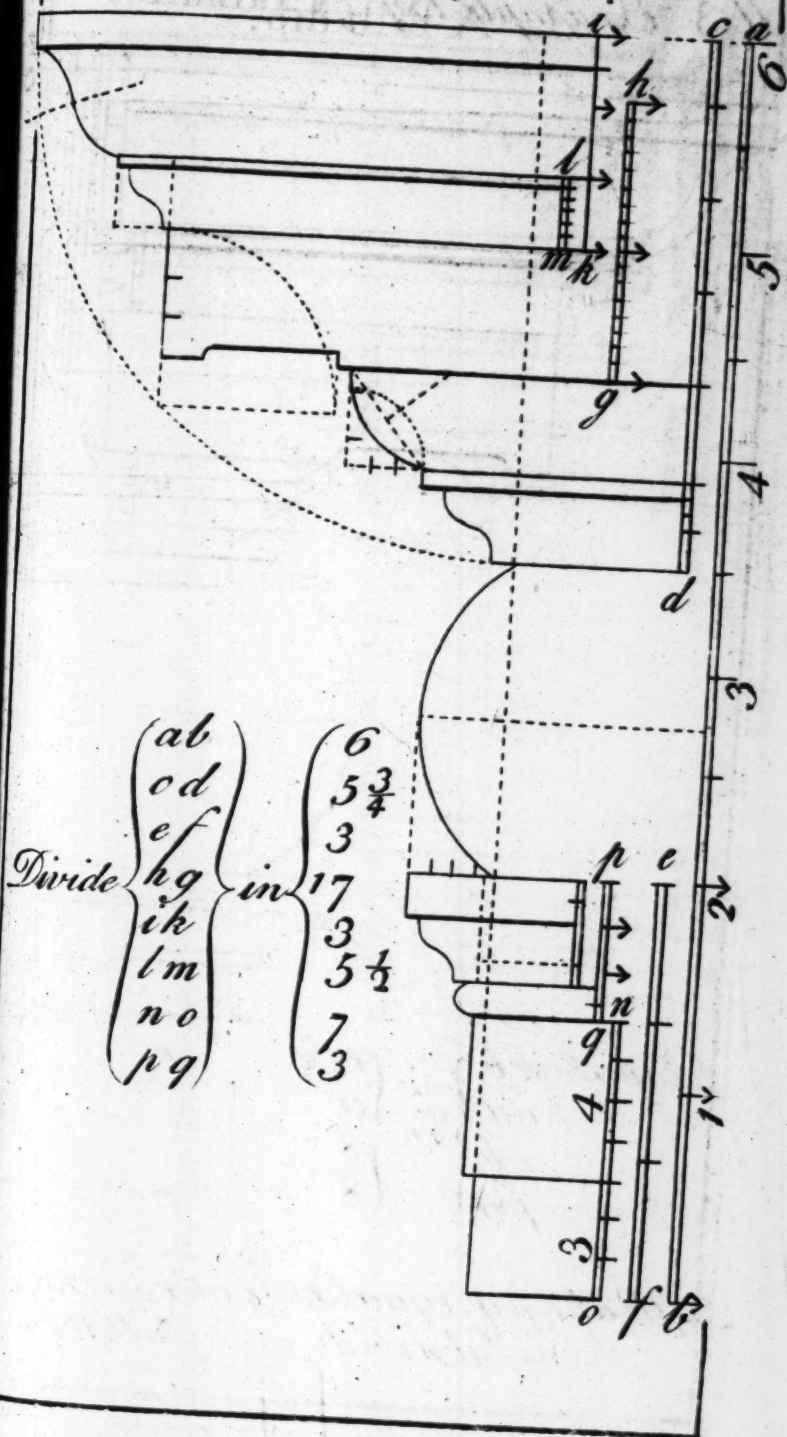
*An Entablature for a Door or Window  
By A Palladio.*



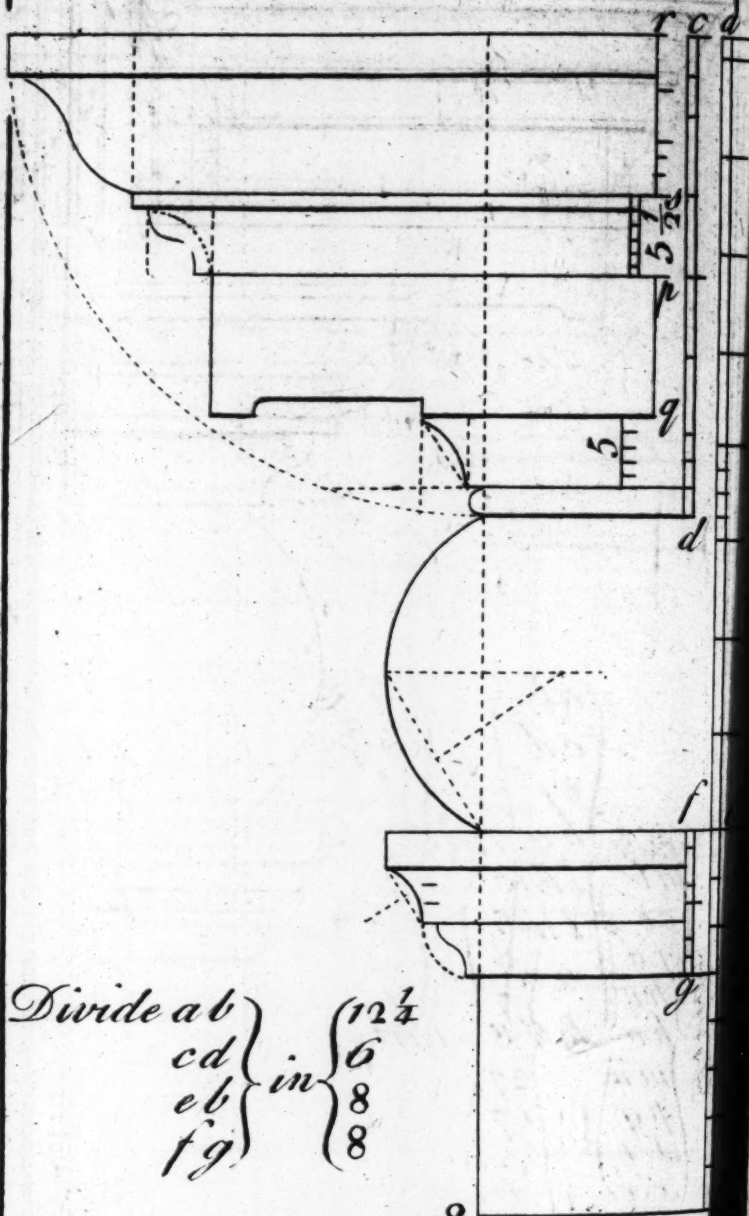
*Divide {ab} in {6}  
{cd} in {17}  
and subdivid as  
exhibited*

*Divide*

*A 2<sup>d</sup> Example By A Palladio.*



*A 3<sup>d</sup> Example By A. Palladio.*



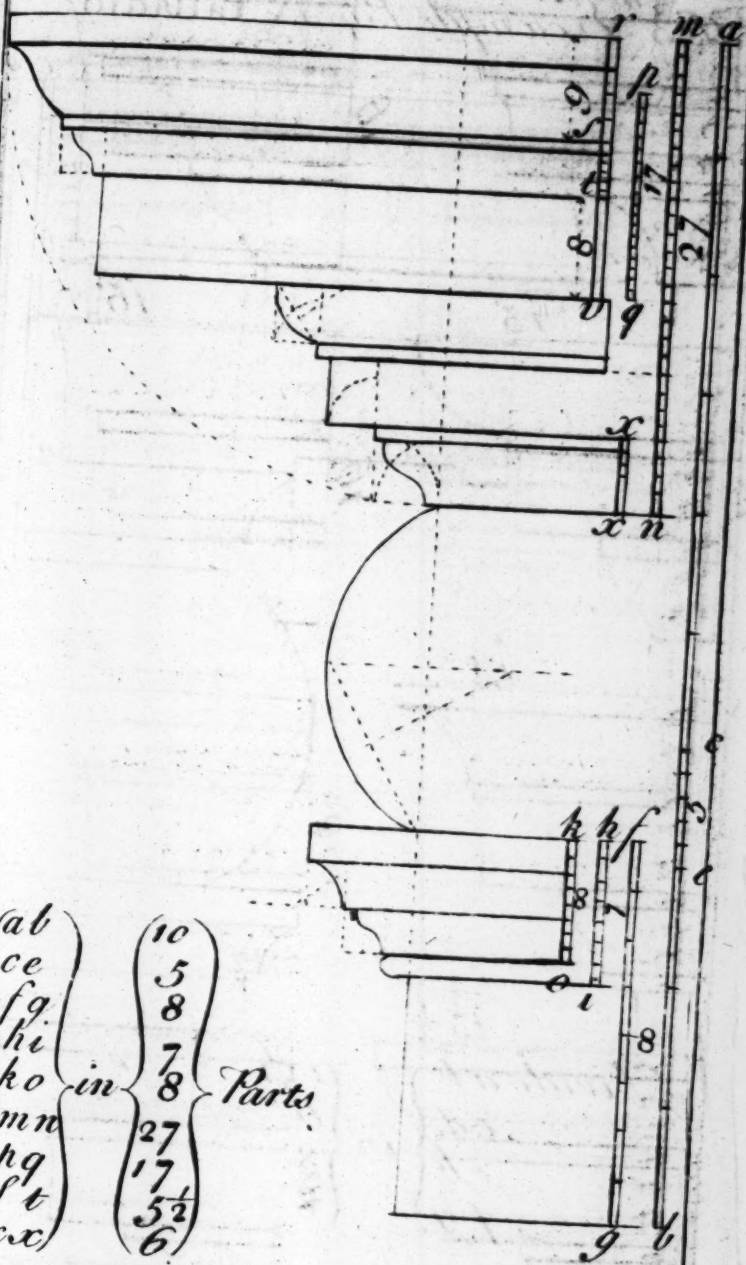
Divide  $ab$  }  
            $cd$  } in  $\left\{ \begin{matrix} 12\frac{1}{4} \\ 6 \\ 8 \\ 8 \end{matrix} \right.$   
            $eb$  }  
            $fg$  }

Make  $pg$ . equal to  $\frac{8}{9}$  of  $rs$ , and  
then Subdivide as exhibited

Divide  $\left\{ \begin{matrix} at \\ ce \\ fg \\ hi \\ ko \\ mn \\ pg \\ st \\ xx \end{matrix} \right.$   
 Make of  $p$



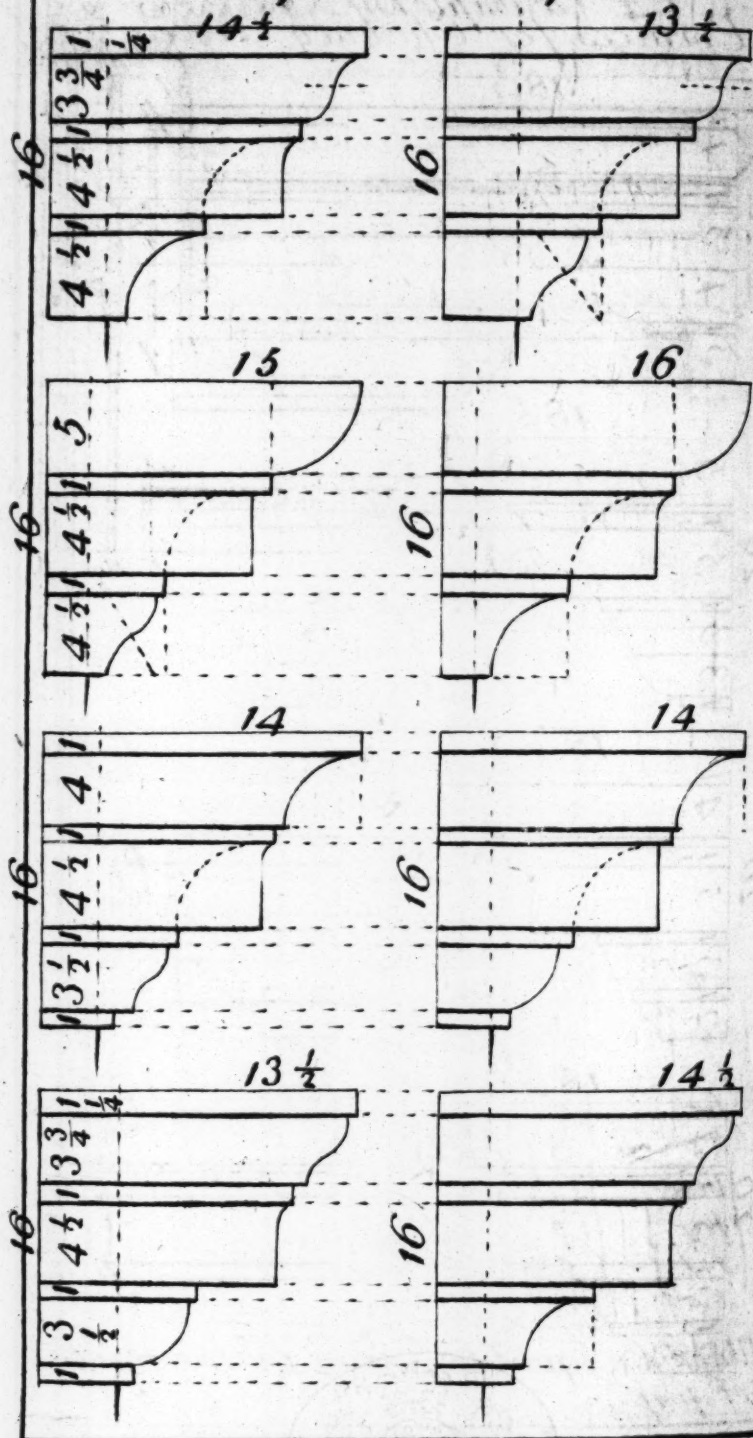
*4<sup>th</sup> Example By A Palladio*



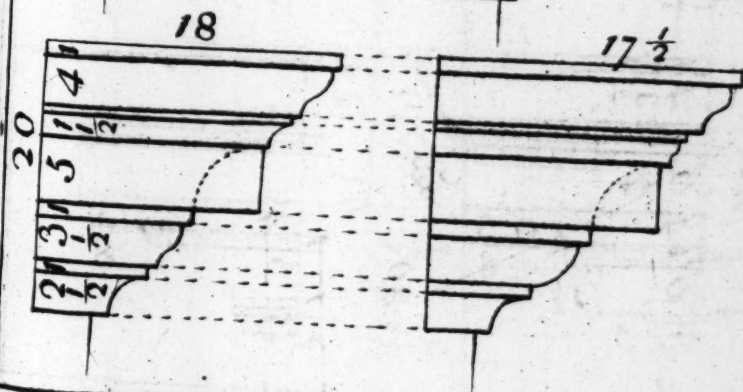
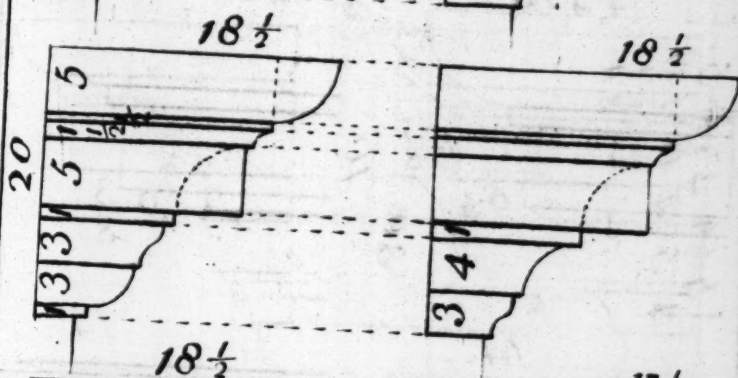
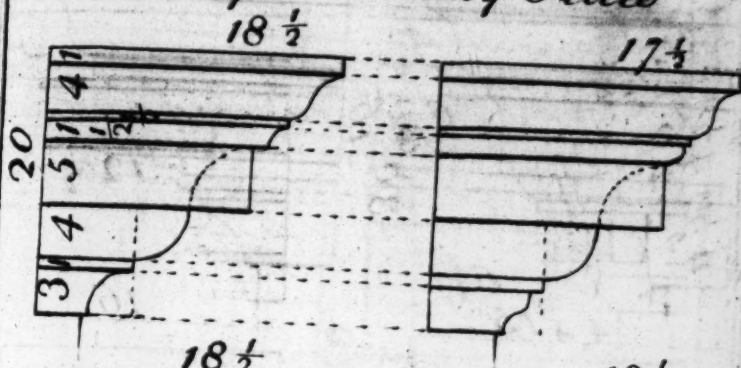
Divide  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ab \\ ce \\ fg \\ hi \\ ko \\ mn \\ pq \\ st \\ xx \end{array} \right\}$  in  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10 \\ 5 \\ 8 \\ 7 \\ 8 \\ 27 \\ 17 \\ 5\frac{1}{2} \\ 6 \end{array} \right\}$  Parts

Make rs. equal to 9. and tv. to 8 parts of pq

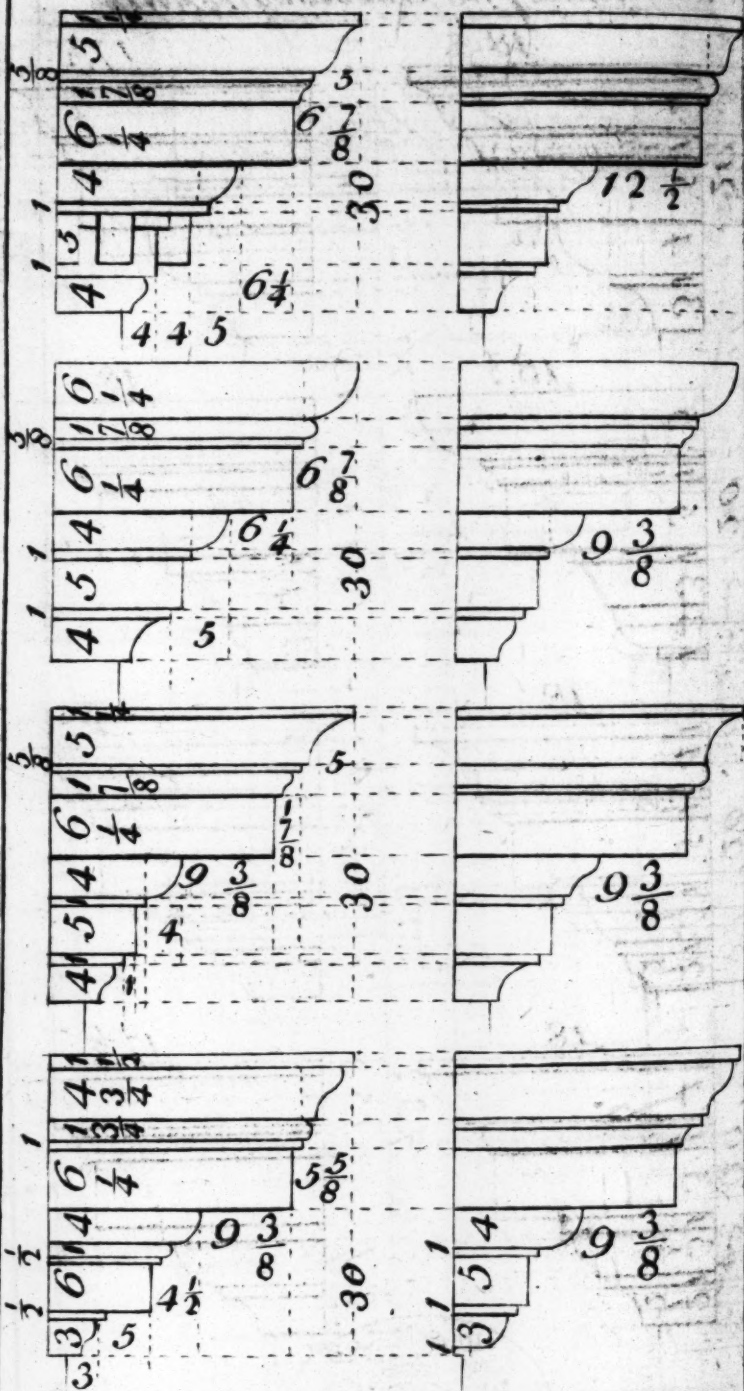
# *Cornices for Chimney Pieces*



# *Cornices for Chimney Pieces*

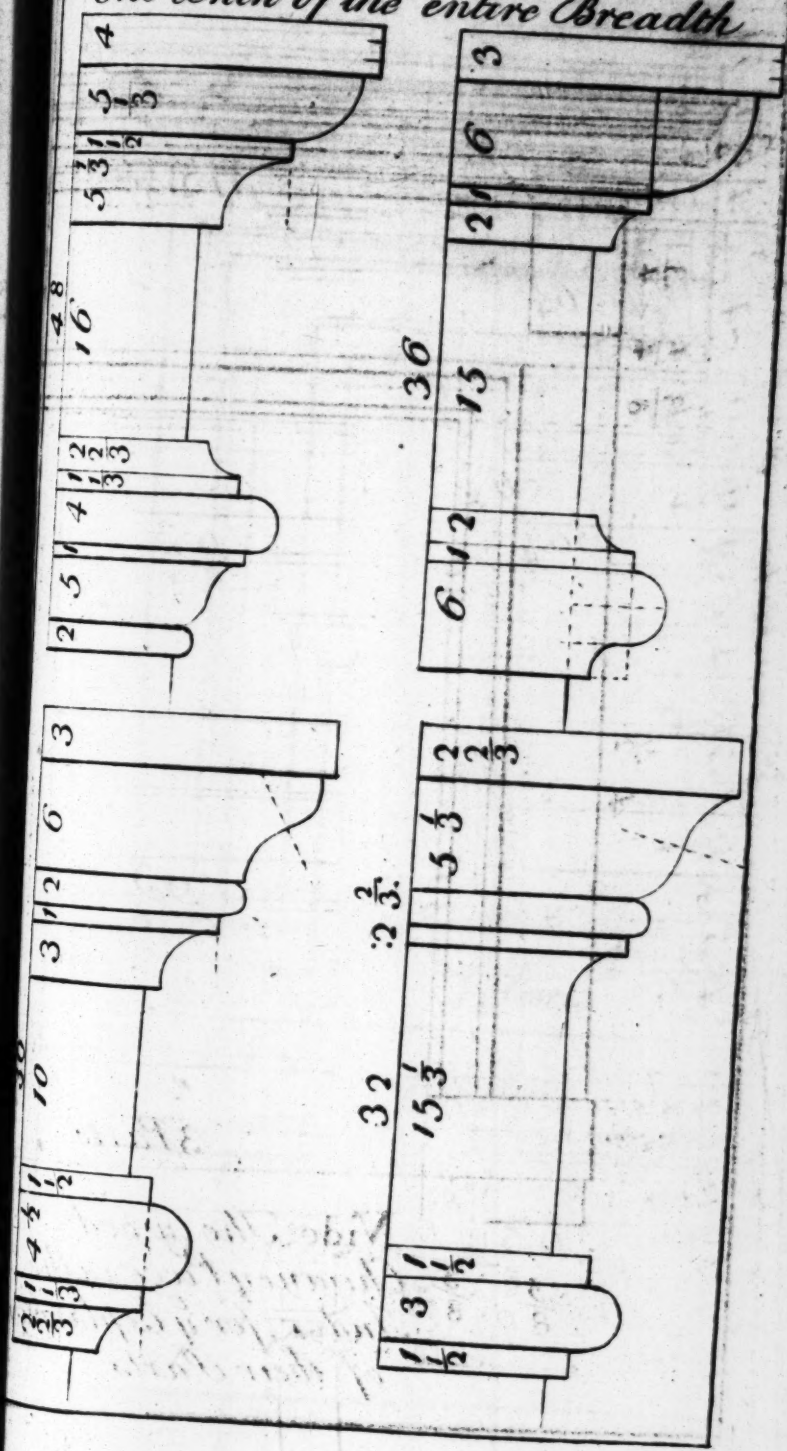


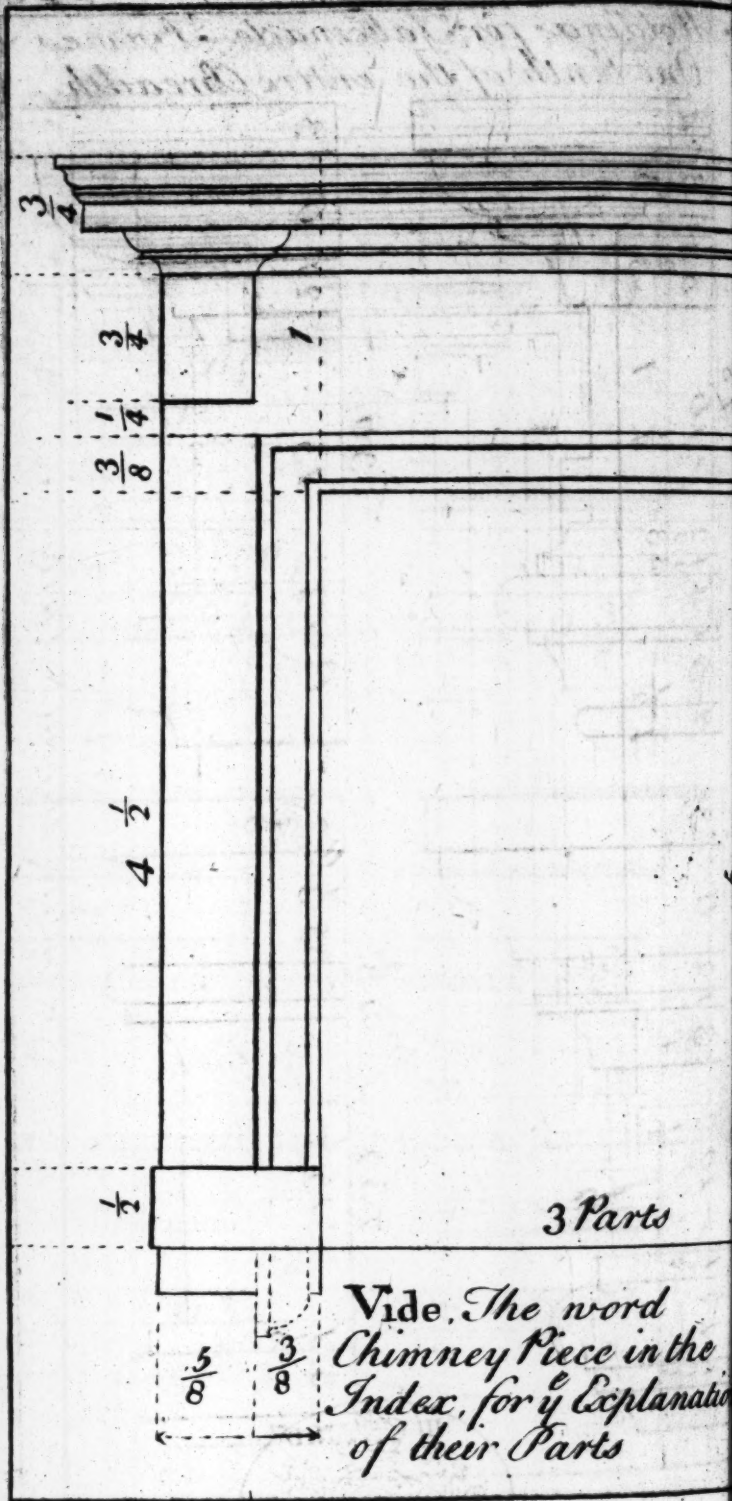
*Eight Cornices for Chim. Pieces.*

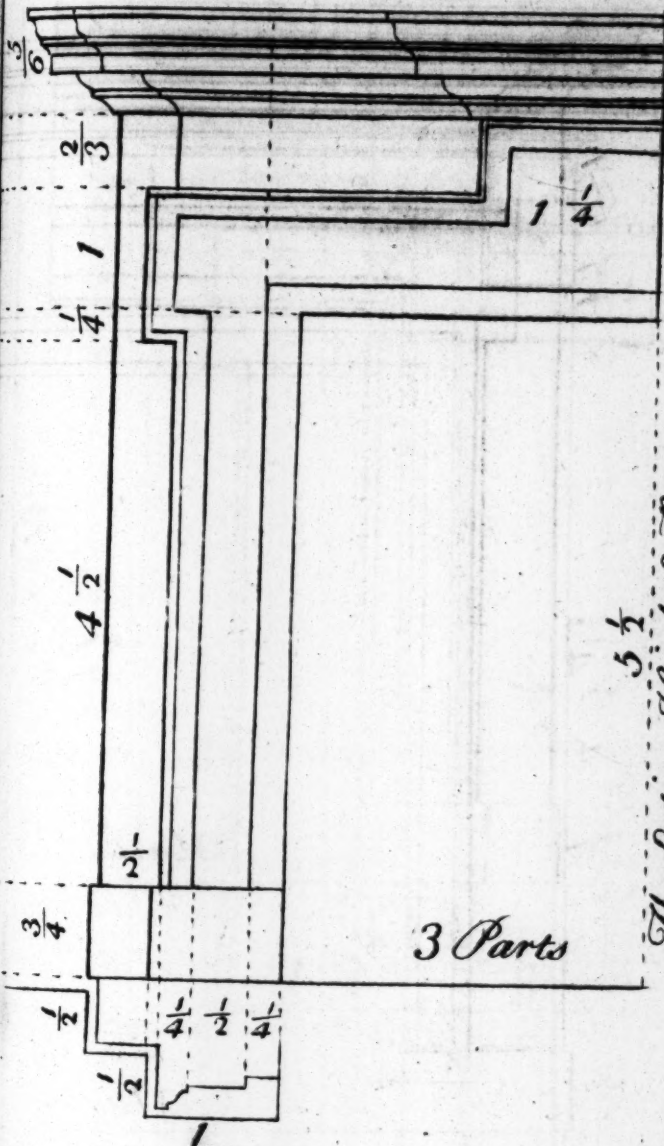




Moldings for Tabernacle Frames  
One tenth of the entire Breadth

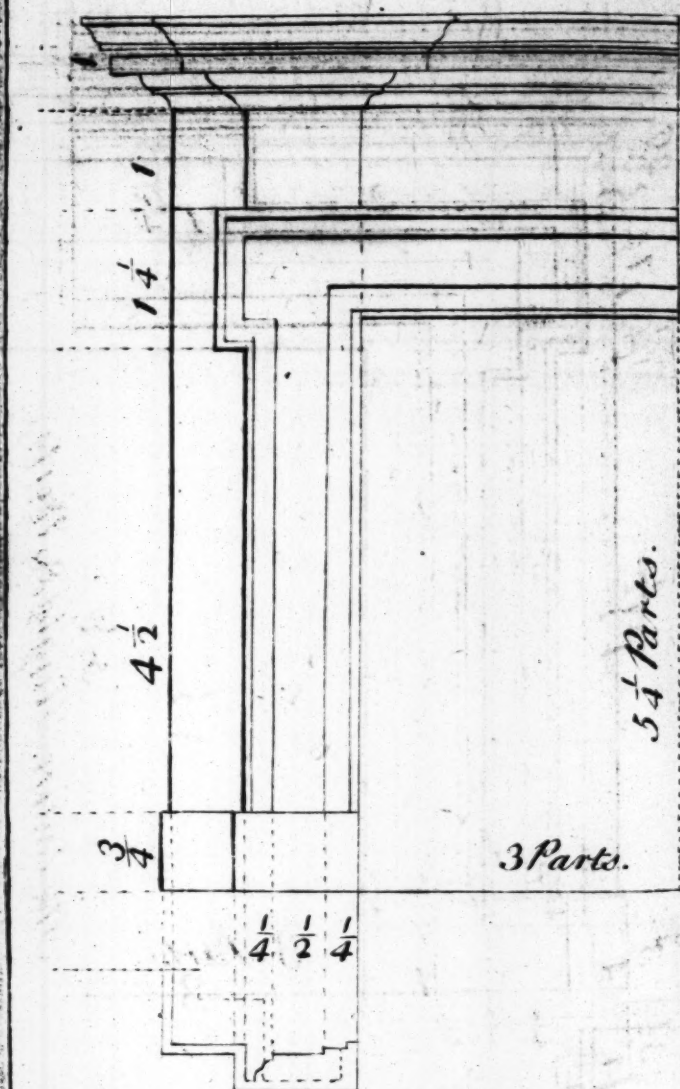






3 Parts

The Entire Height 8 Parts



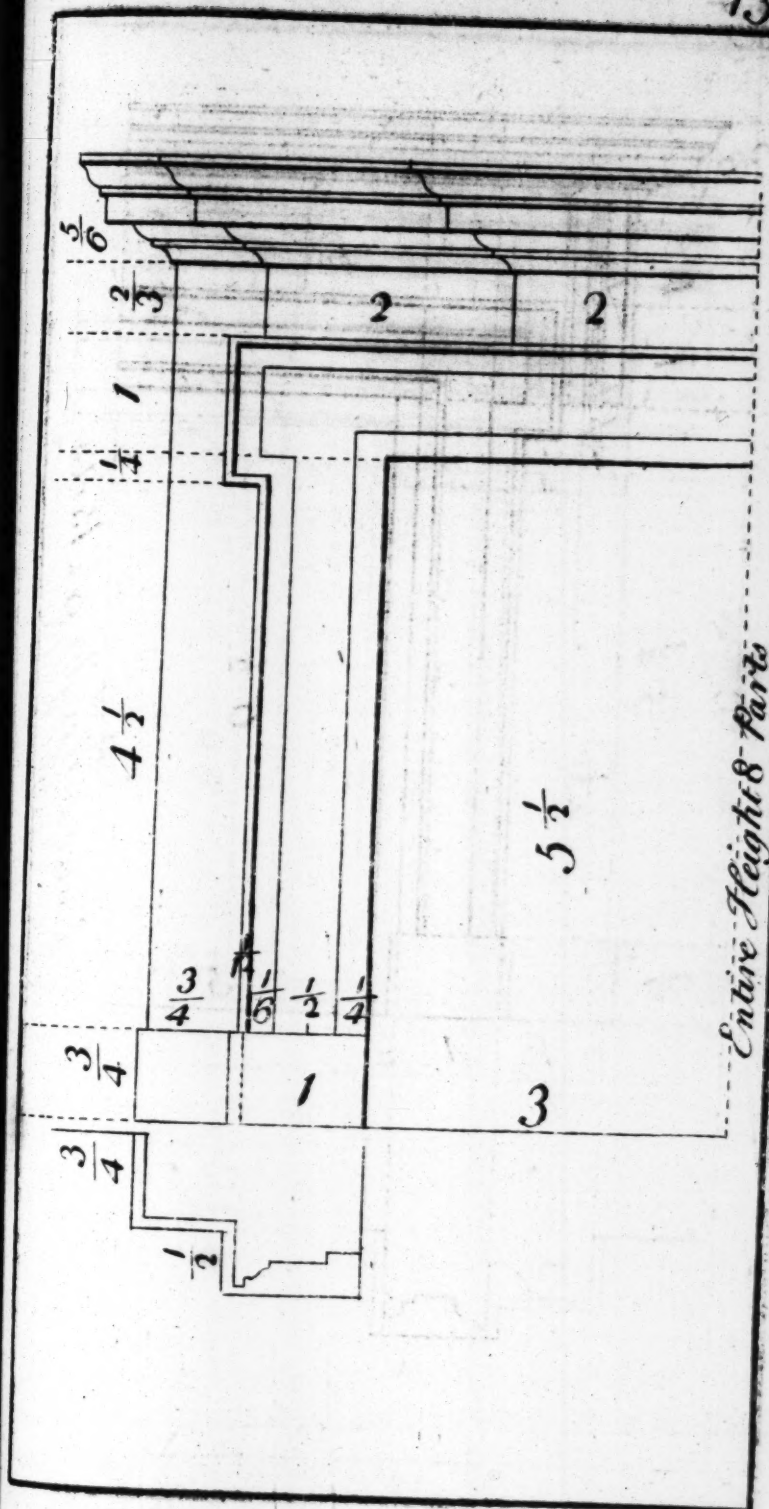
3 Parts.

5  $\frac{1}{4}$  Parts.

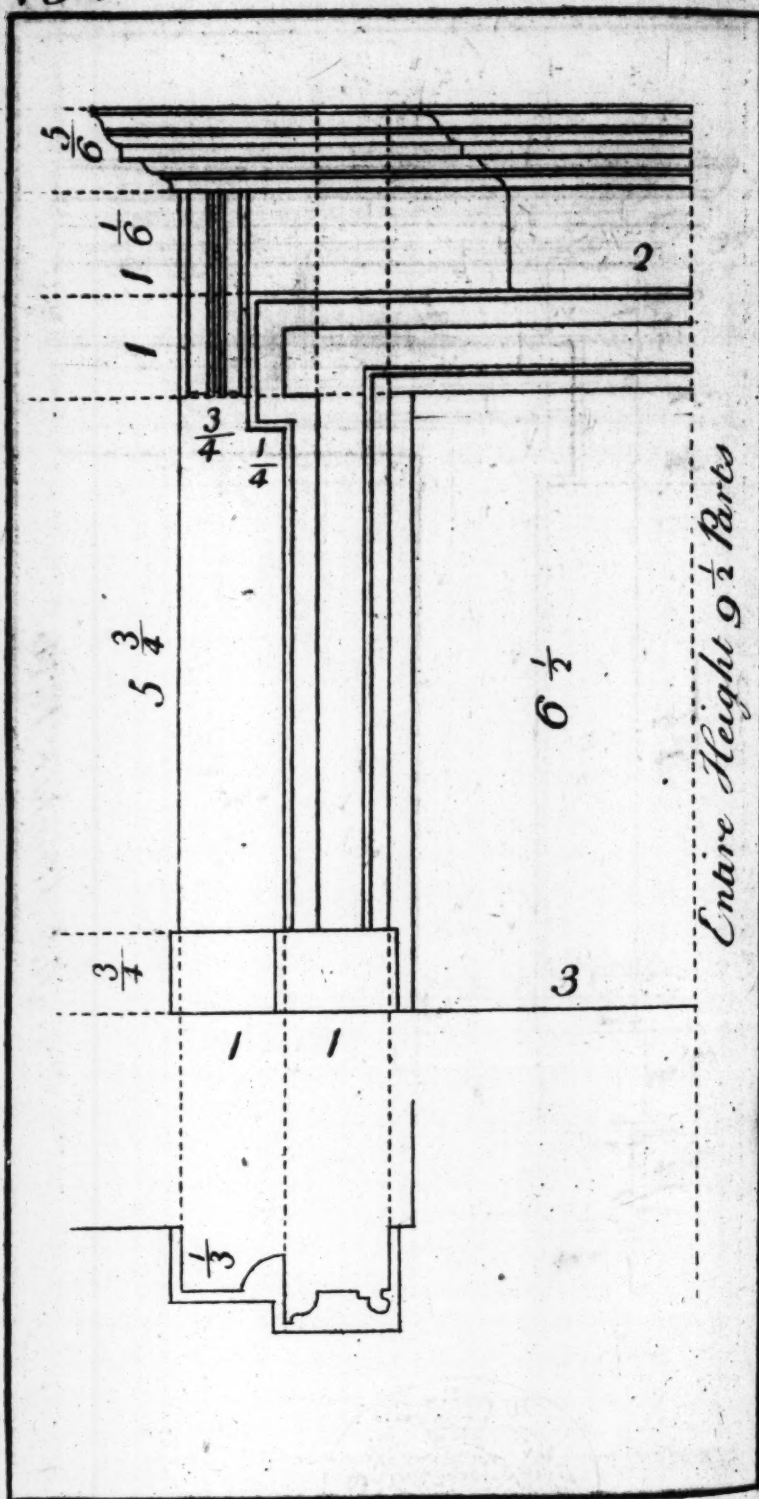
Entire Height 8  $\frac{1}{4}$  Parts

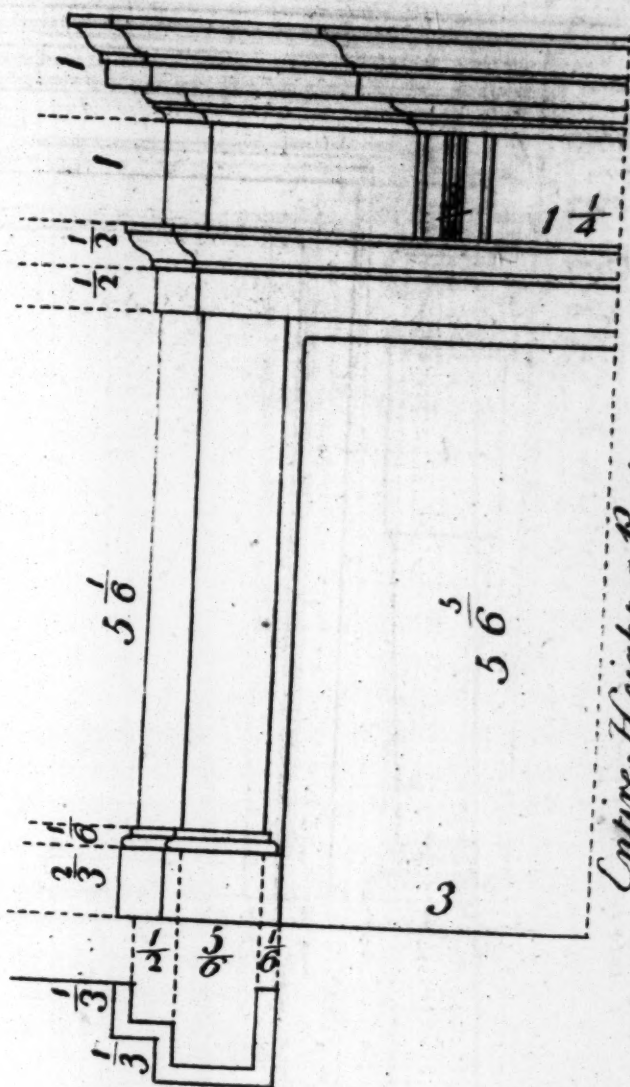


Entire Height 8 1/2 Parts



Entire Height 8 1/2 Parts



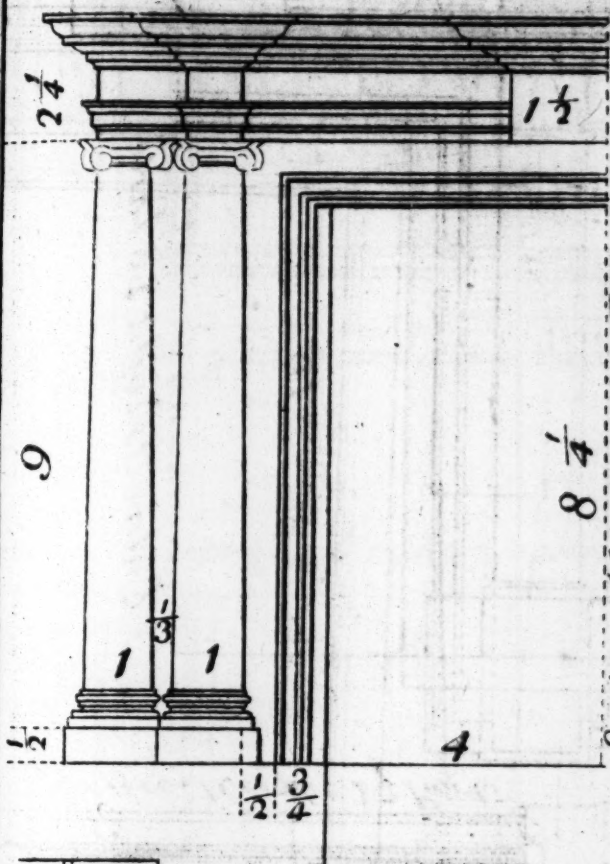


Entire Height 9 Parts

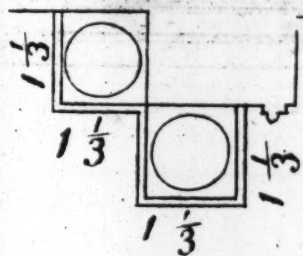
Entire Height 9  $\frac{1}{2}$  Parts

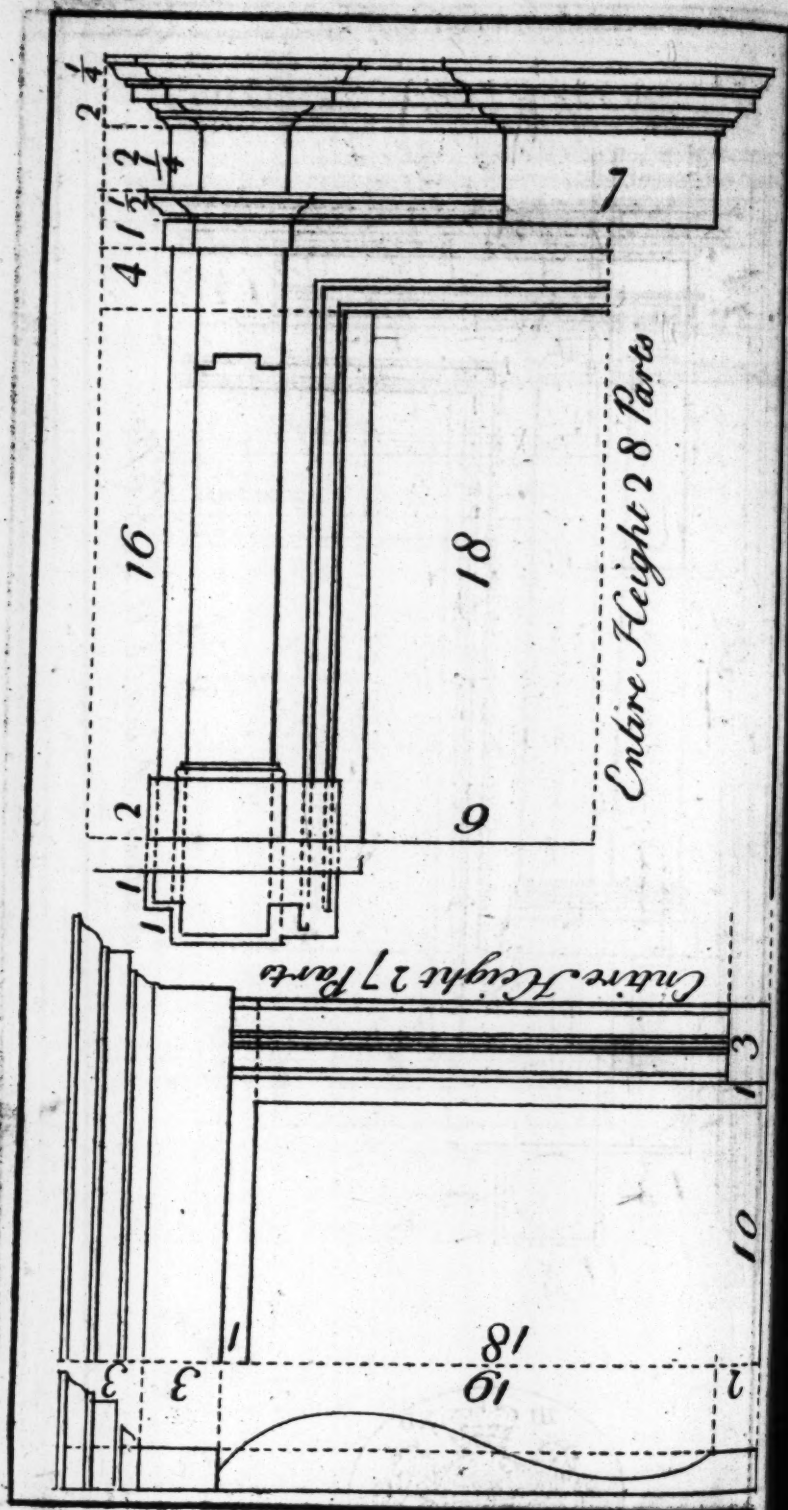




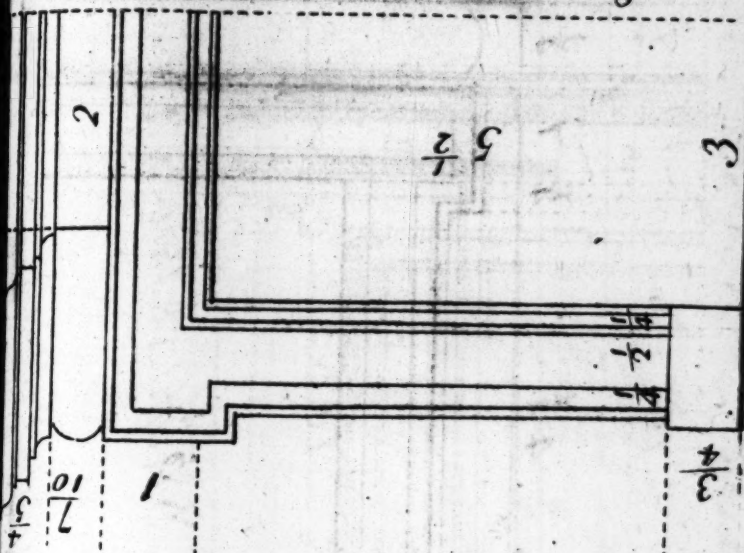


Entire Height  $11\frac{3}{4}$  Parts

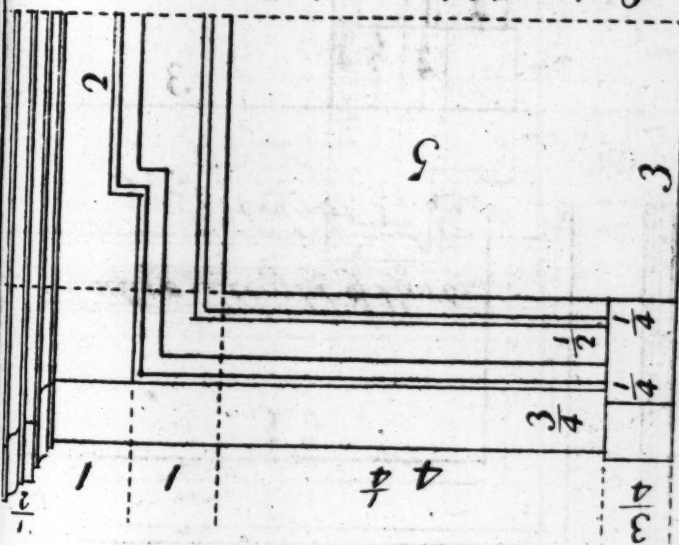




Entire Height 7 ½ Parts



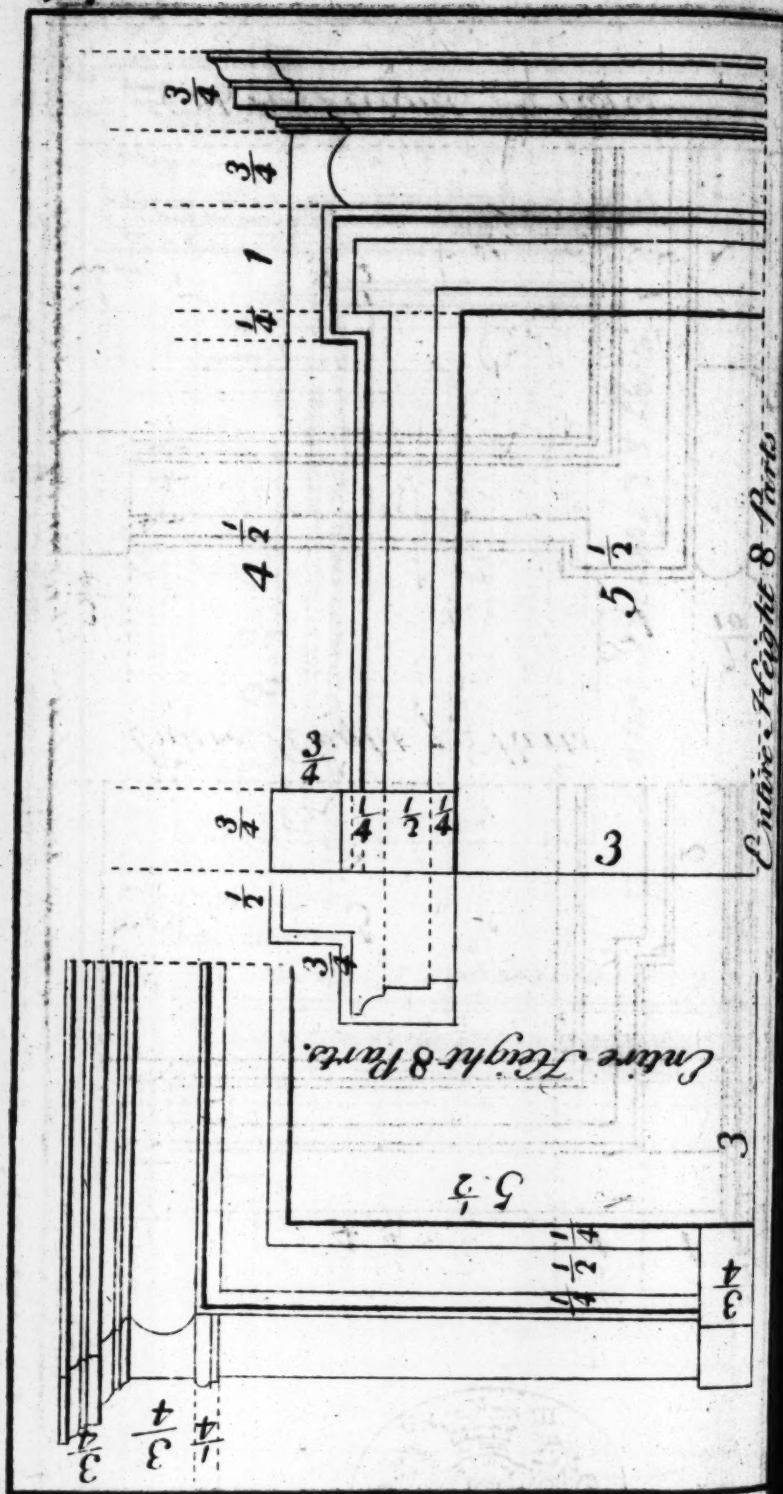
Entire Height 7 ½ Parts



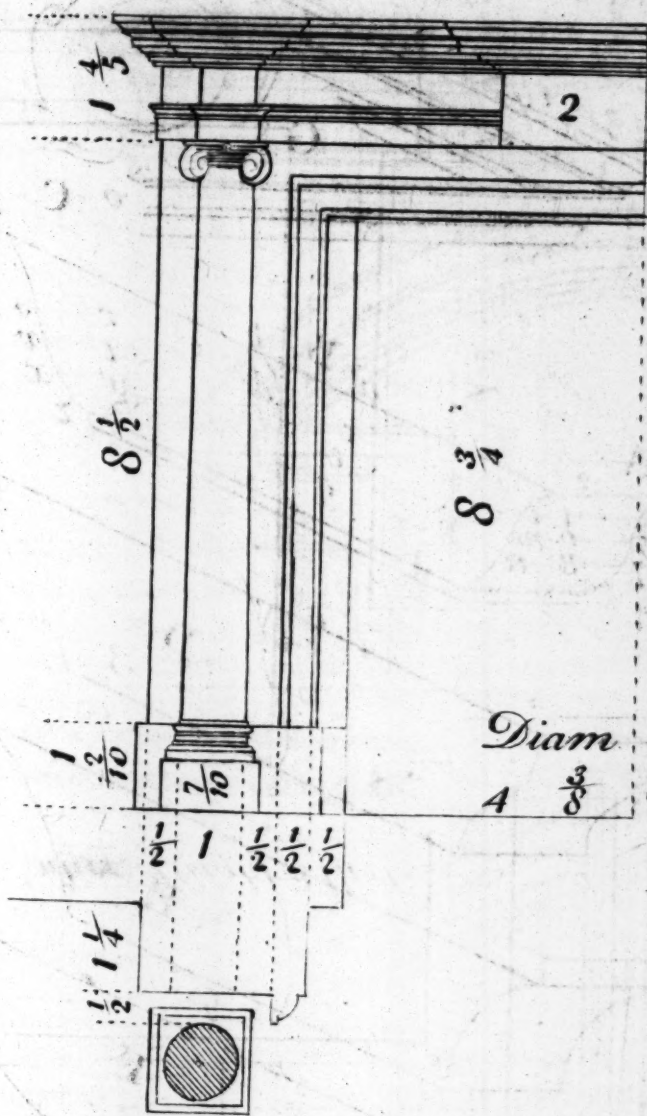
13

10

2







Entire Height  $11 \frac{1}{2}$  Diam. of the Column.

Diam  
4  $\frac{3}{8}$

$8 \frac{1}{2}$

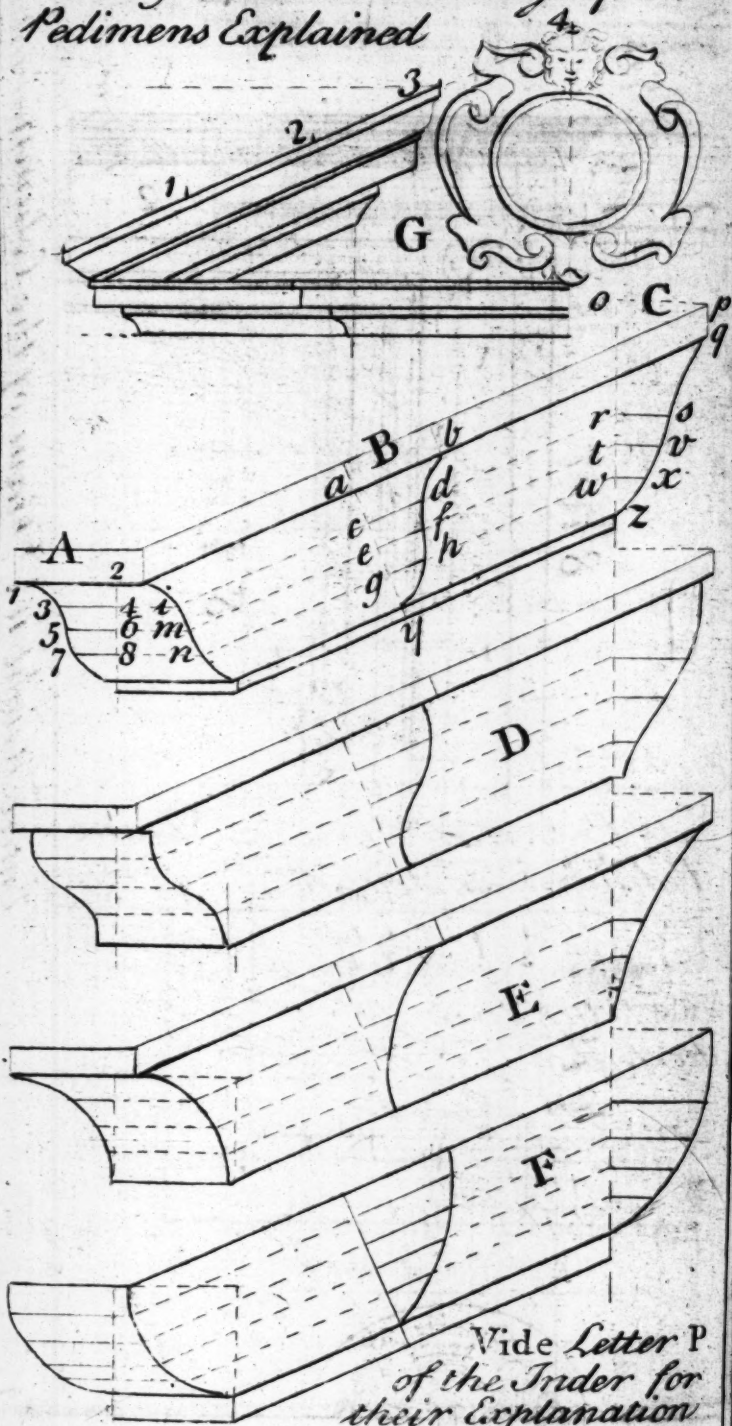
$8 \frac{3}{4}$

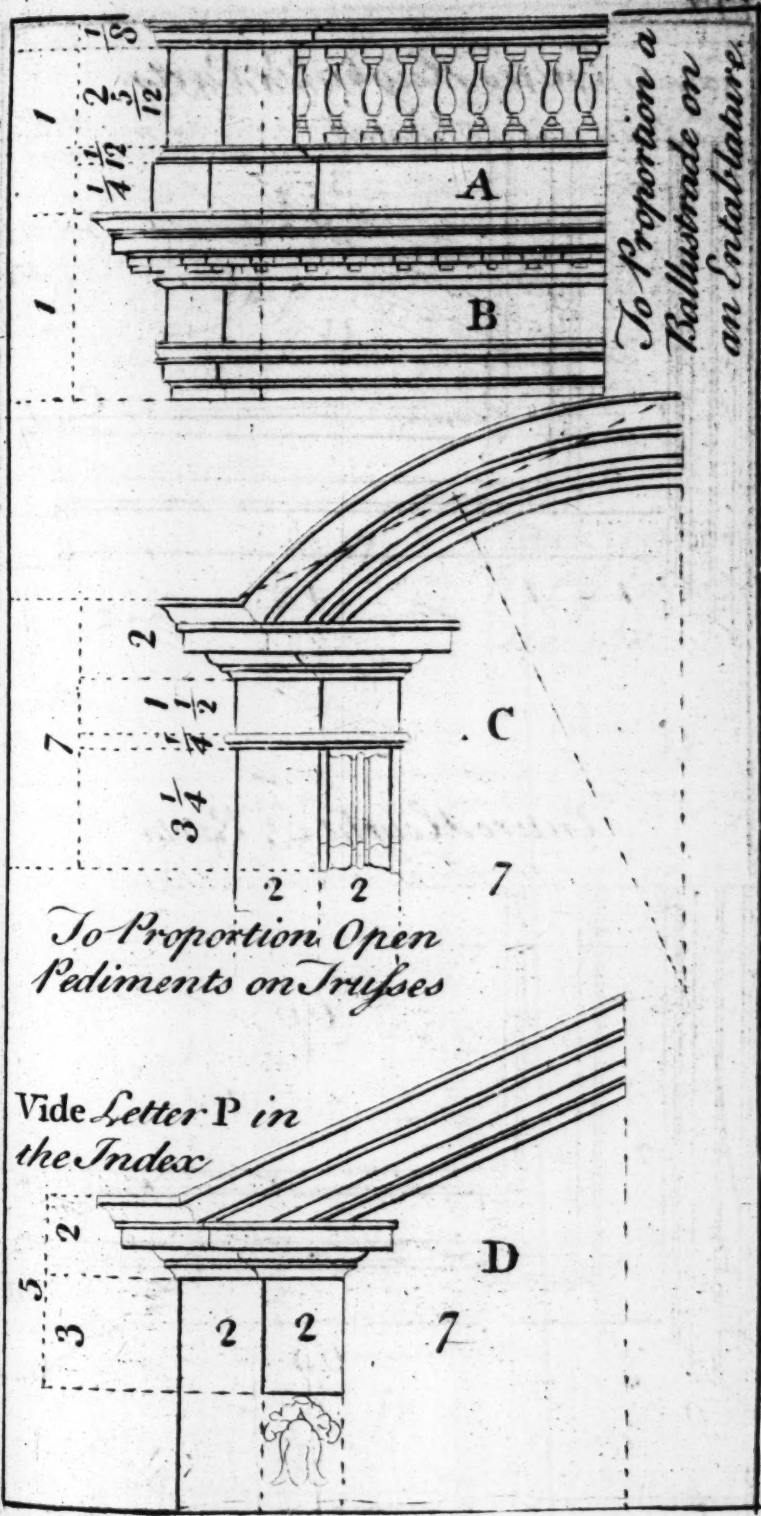
Entire Height 8 Diam

3

$\frac{4}{3}$

*Raking & Returned Moldings of  
Pediments Explained*





*To Proportion a  
Ballustrade on  
an Entablature.*

*To Proportion Open  
Pediments on Trusses*

*Vide Letter P in  
the Index*

Entire Height  $8\frac{1}{4}$  Parts.

The diagram shows a cross-section of a column capital. The total height is indicated as  $8\frac{1}{4}$  parts. The height of the main body of the capital is  $5\frac{1}{2}$  parts. The height of the base of the capital is  $4\frac{3}{4}$  parts. The height of the base of the column is  $3\frac{3}{4}$  parts. The drawing includes a dashed line indicating the top of the capital and a solid line indicating the top of the column.

$5\frac{1}{2}$

$4\frac{3}{4}$

$3\frac{3}{4}$

66

36

18

9

9

9

18

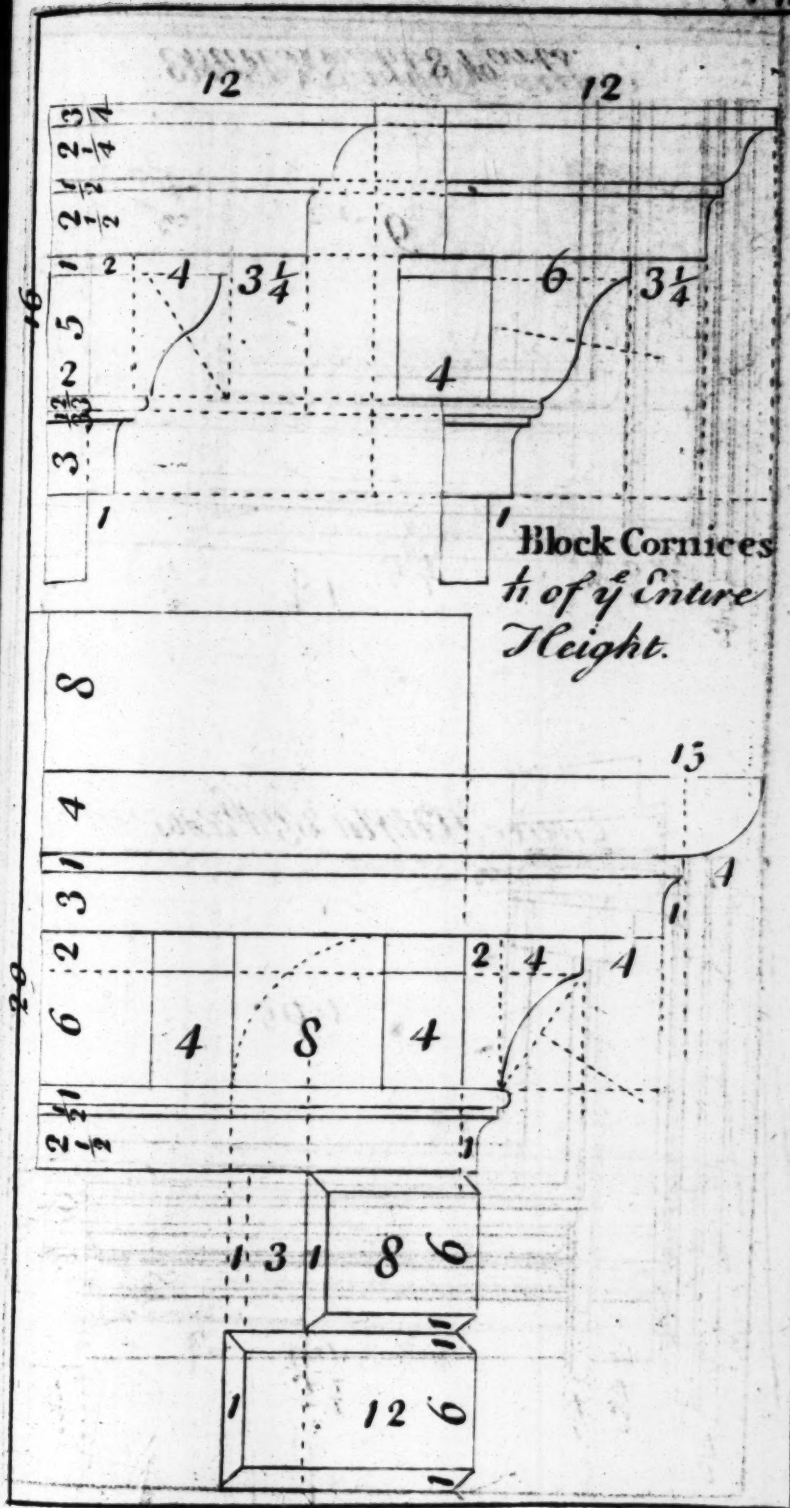
69

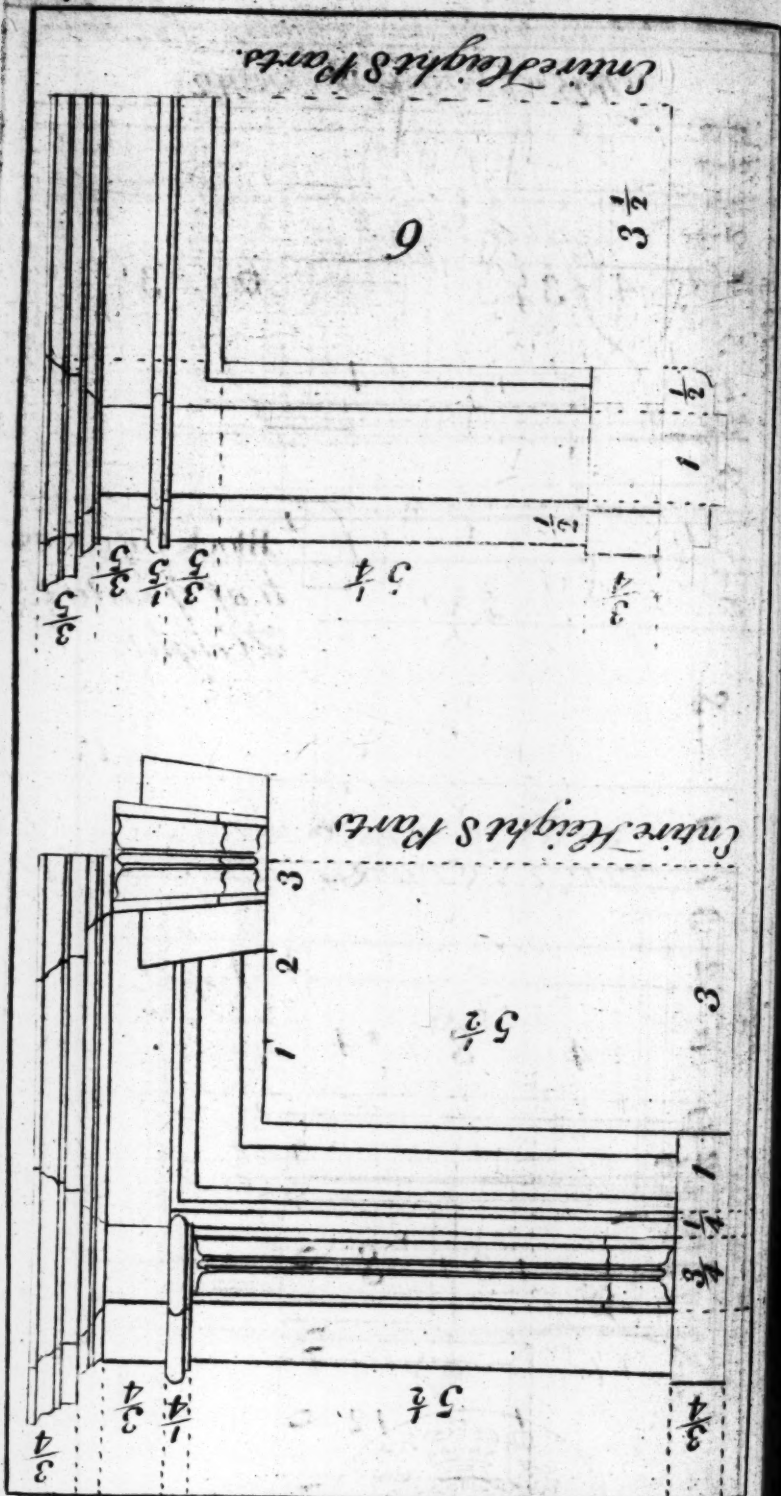
8

9

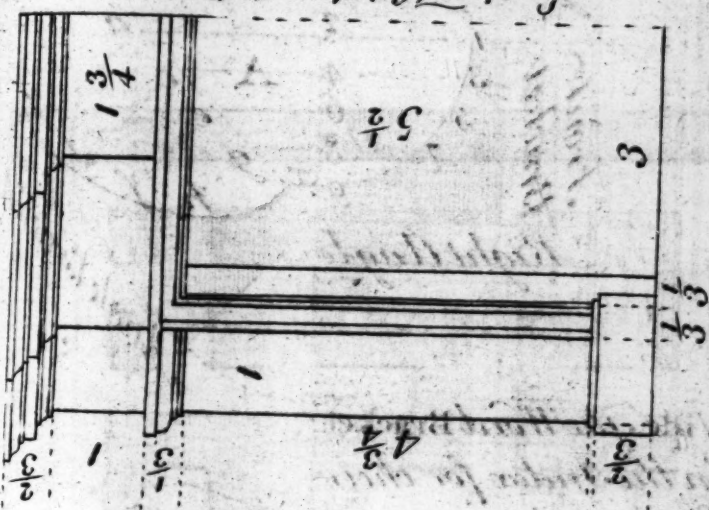
[illegible]



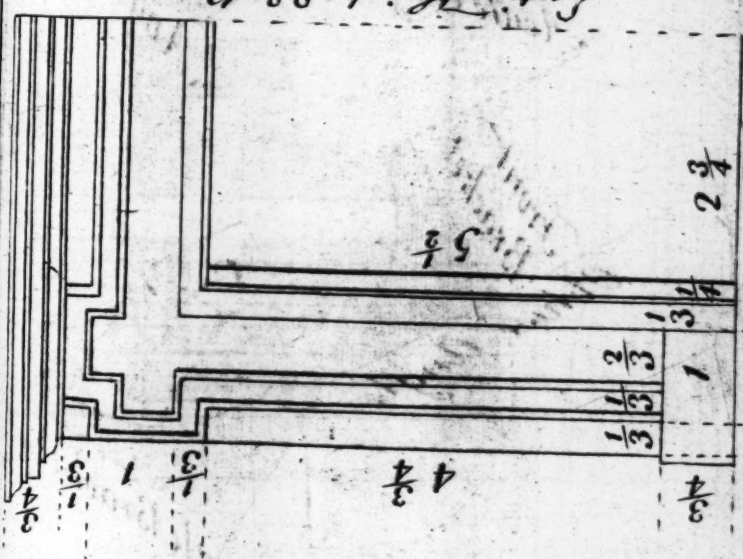




Entire Height 7 1/2 Parts.



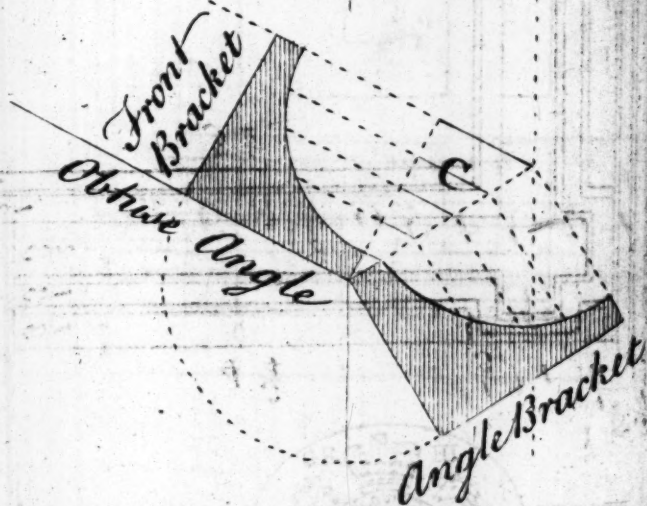
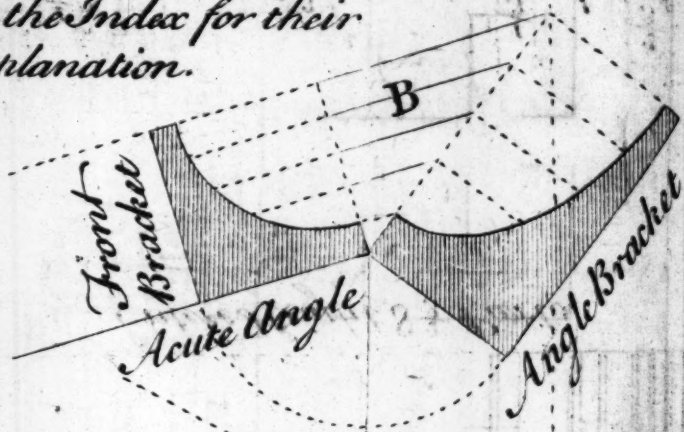
Entire Height 8 3/4 Parts.



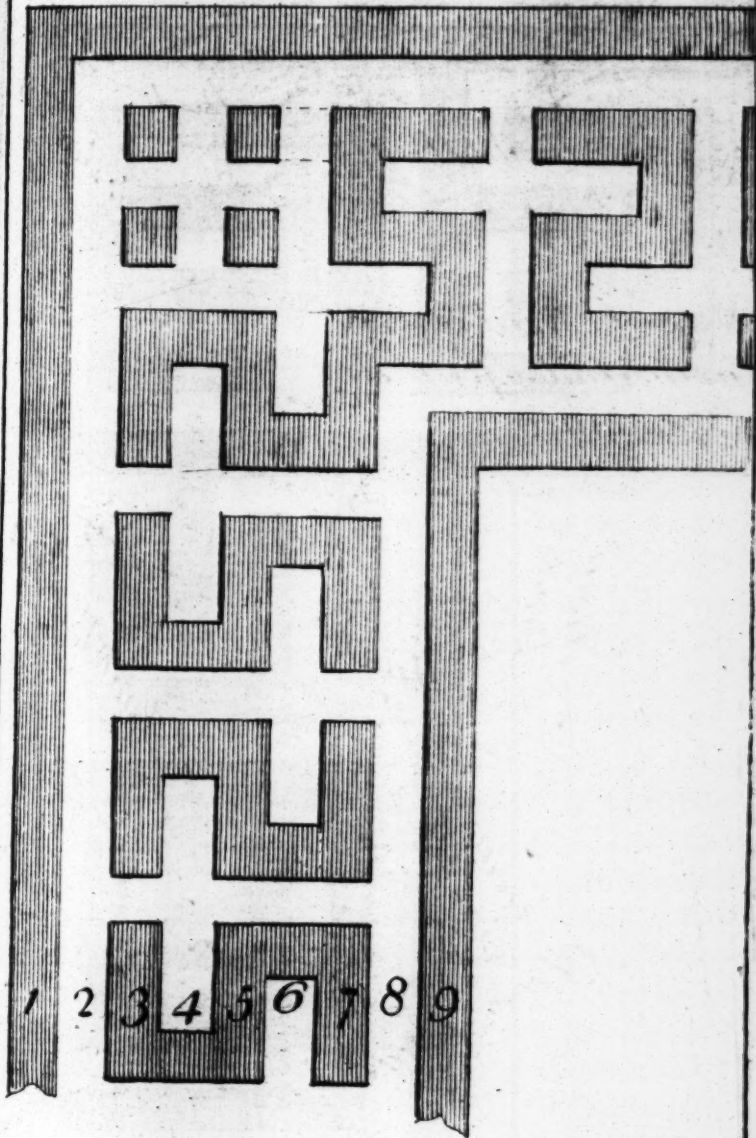
# Angle Brackets Explained.

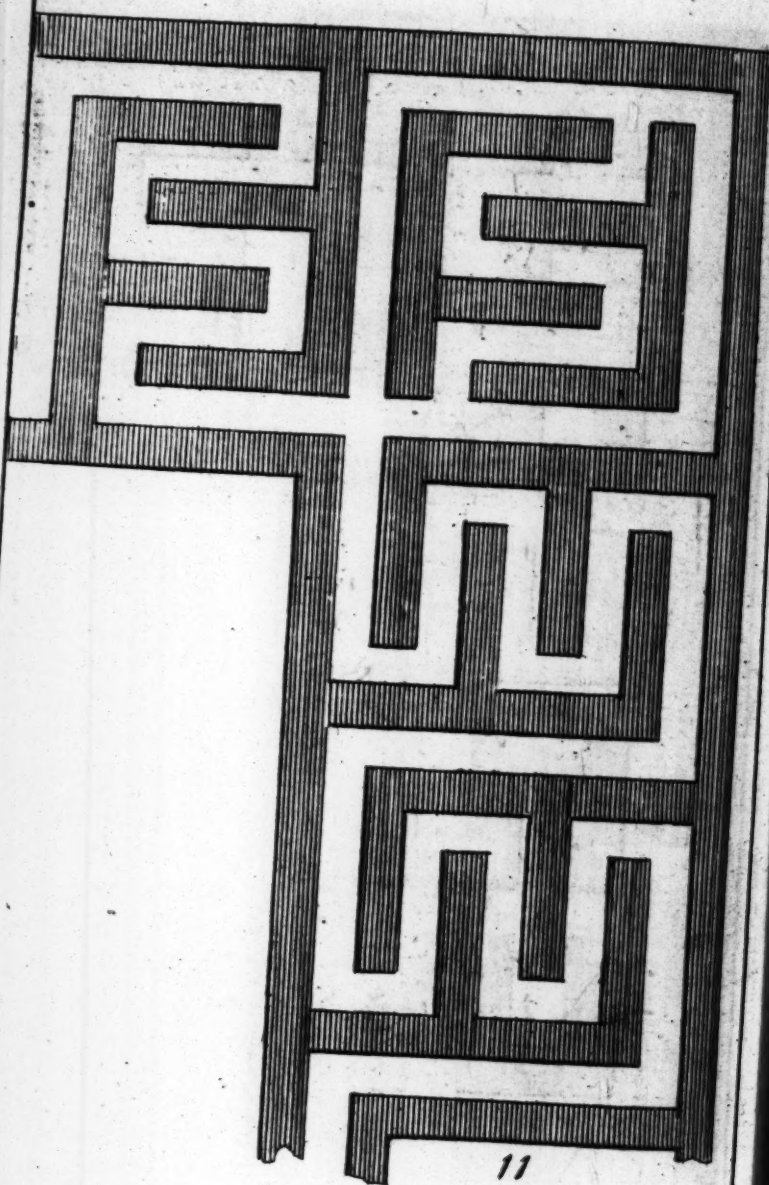


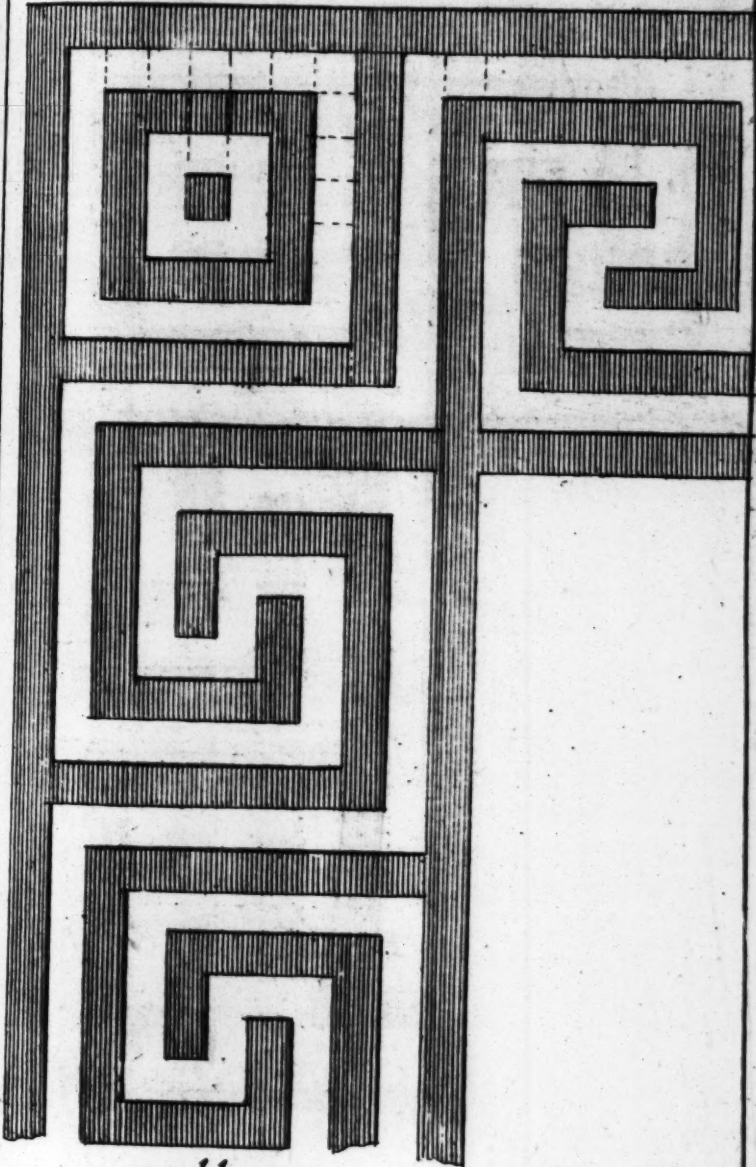
Vide The Word Bracket  
in the Index for their  
Explanation.

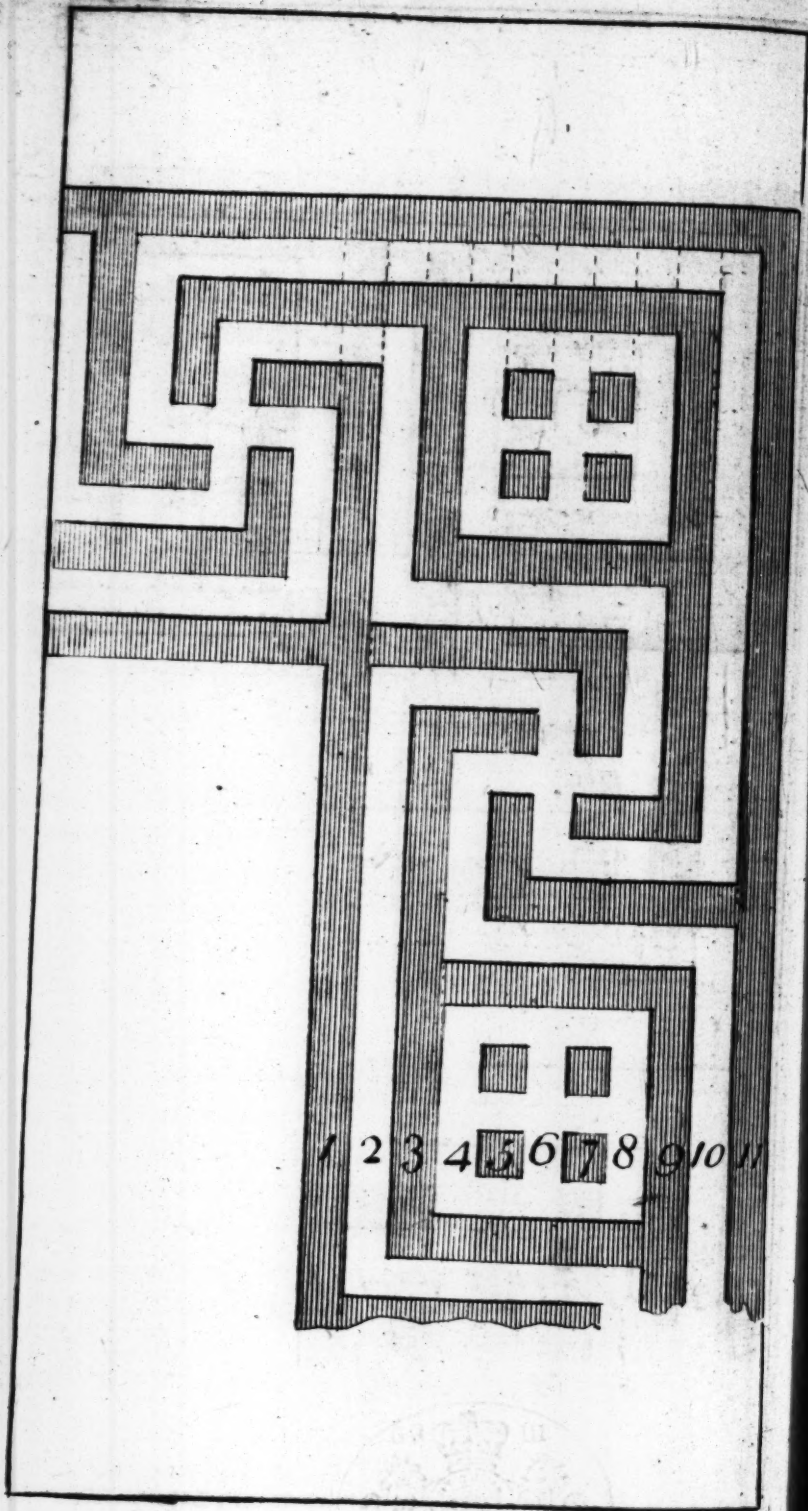




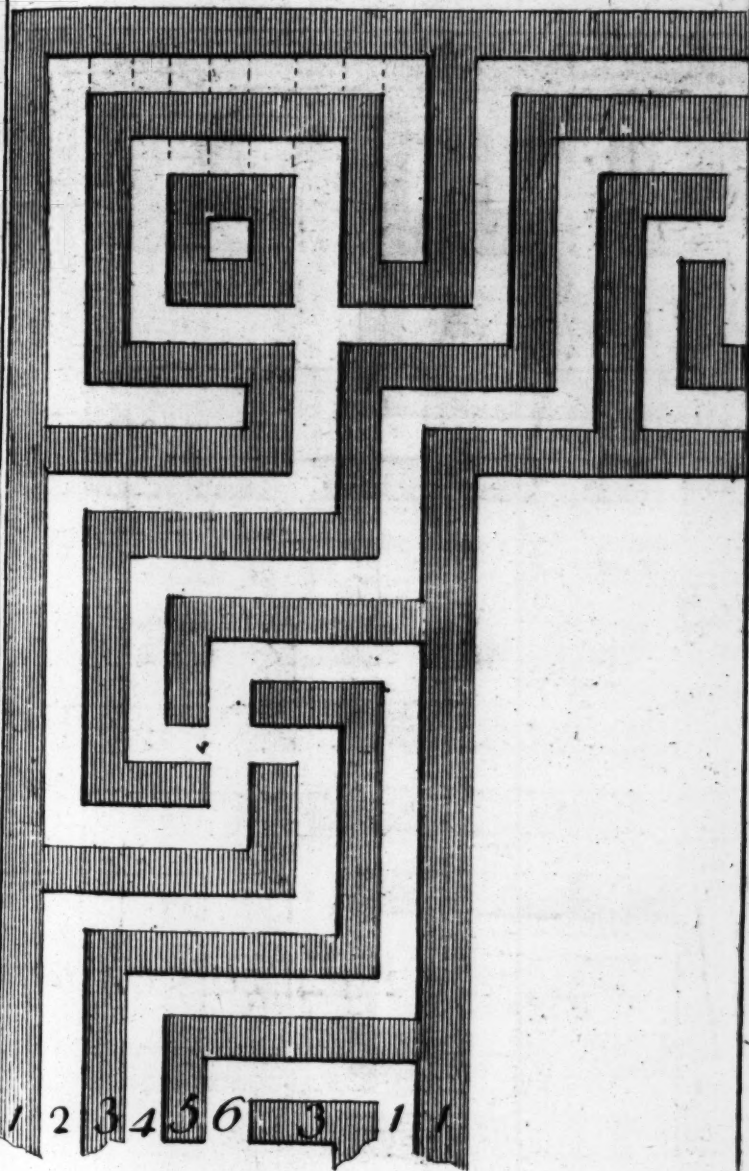


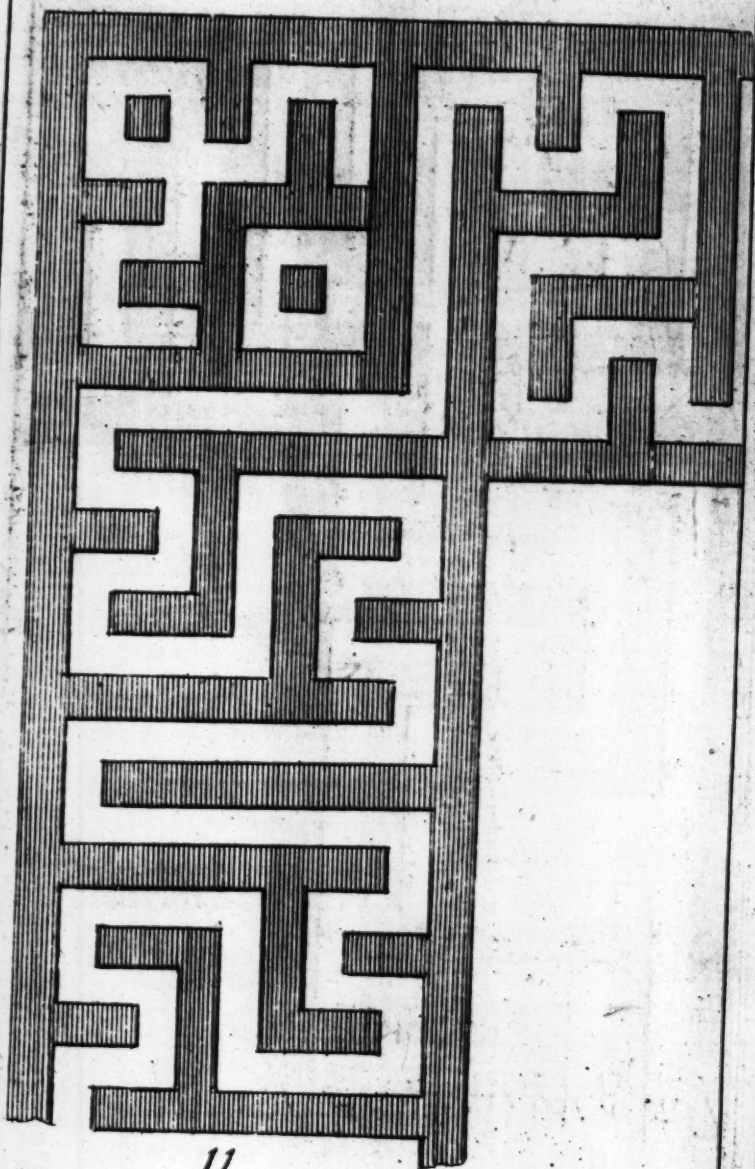


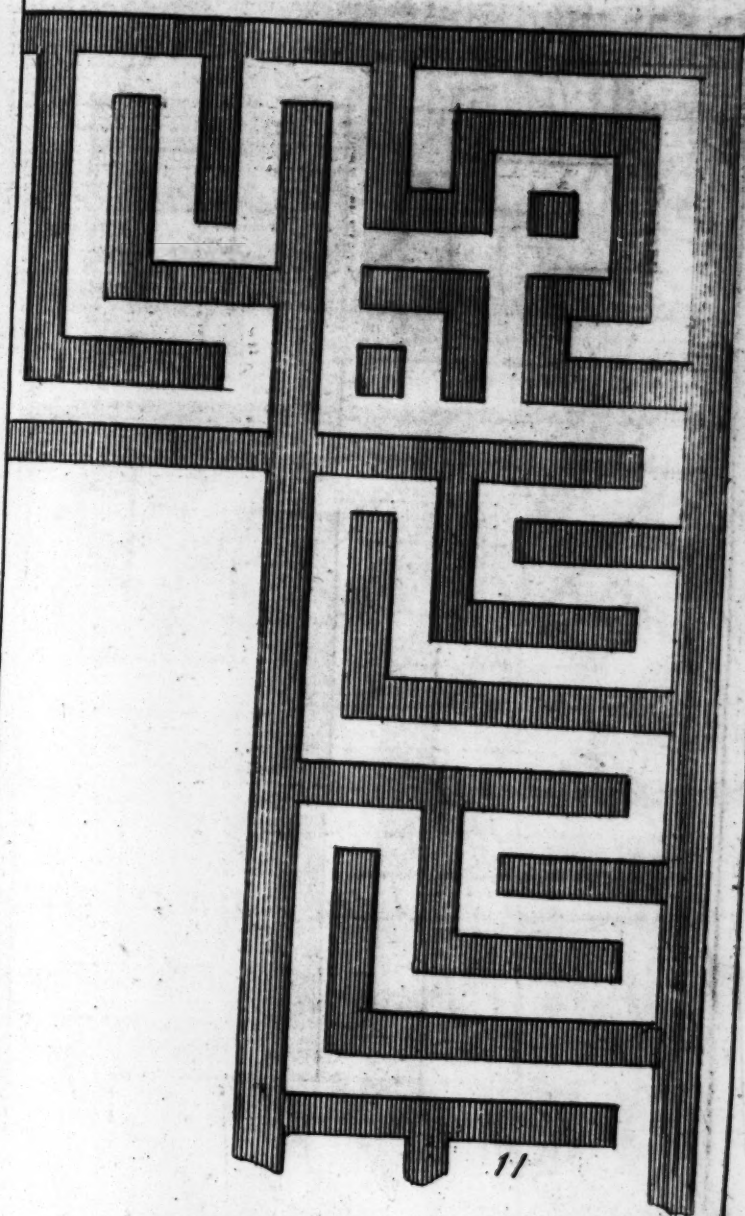


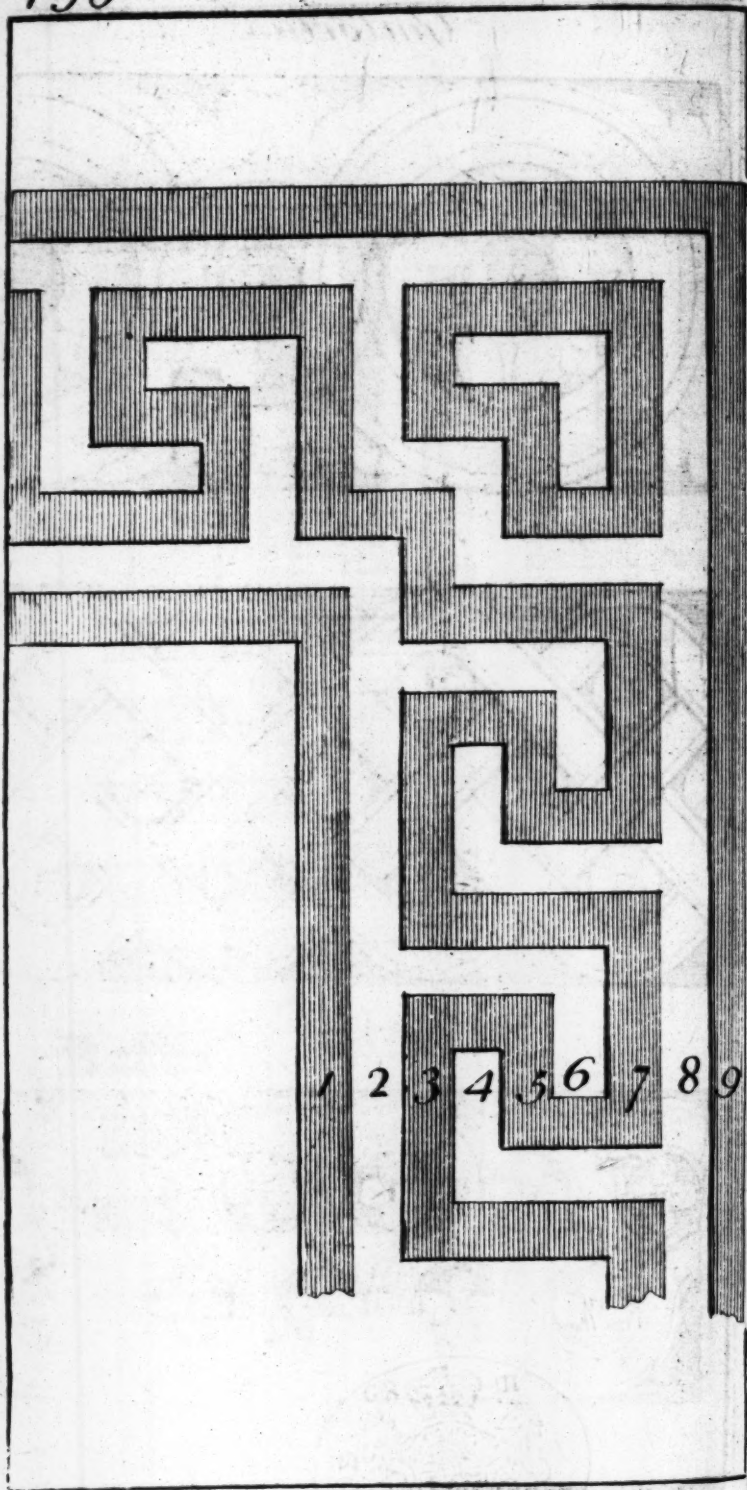




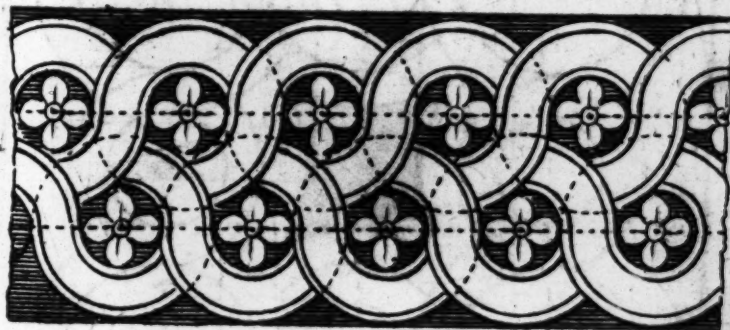
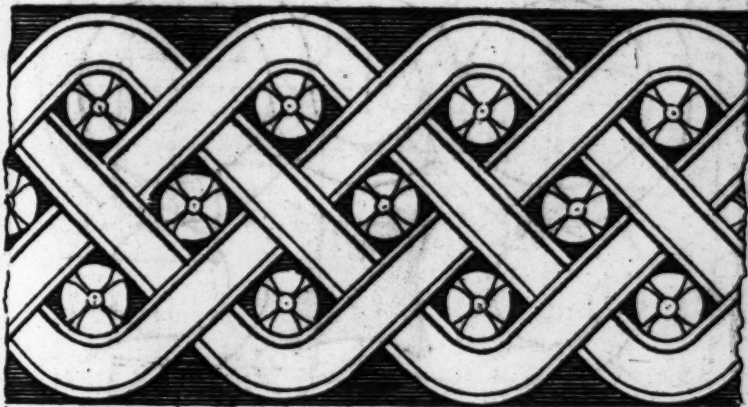
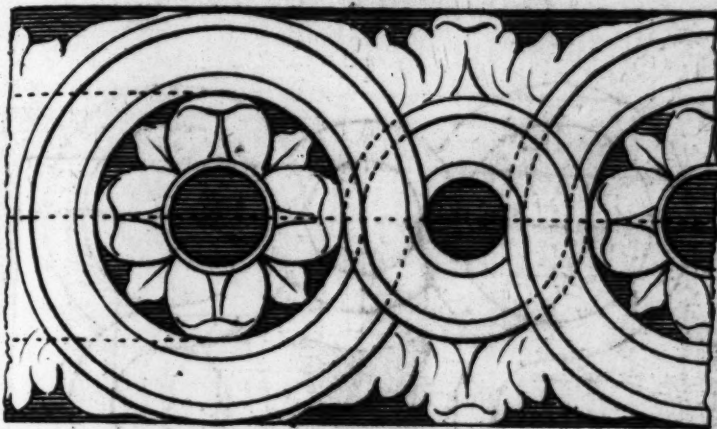


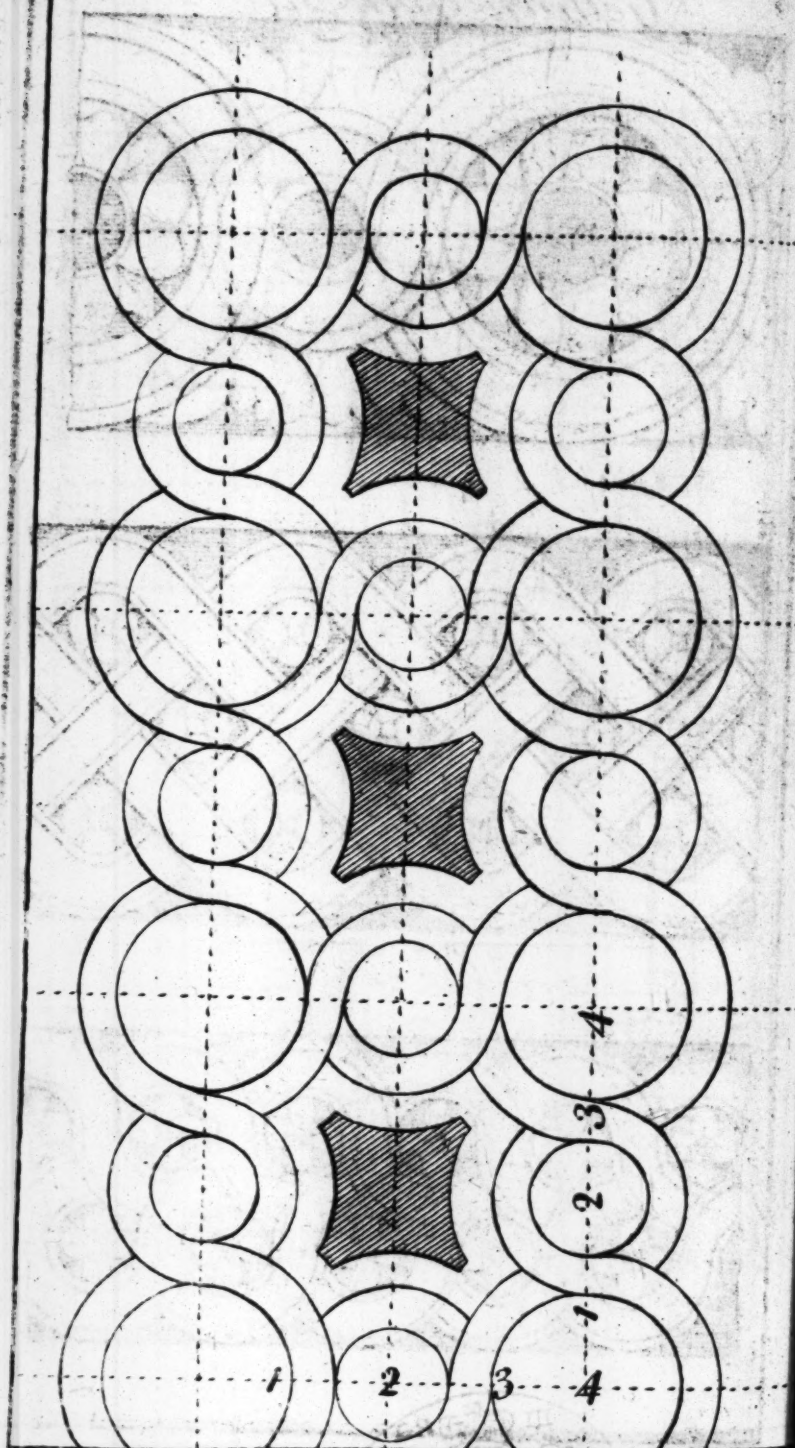


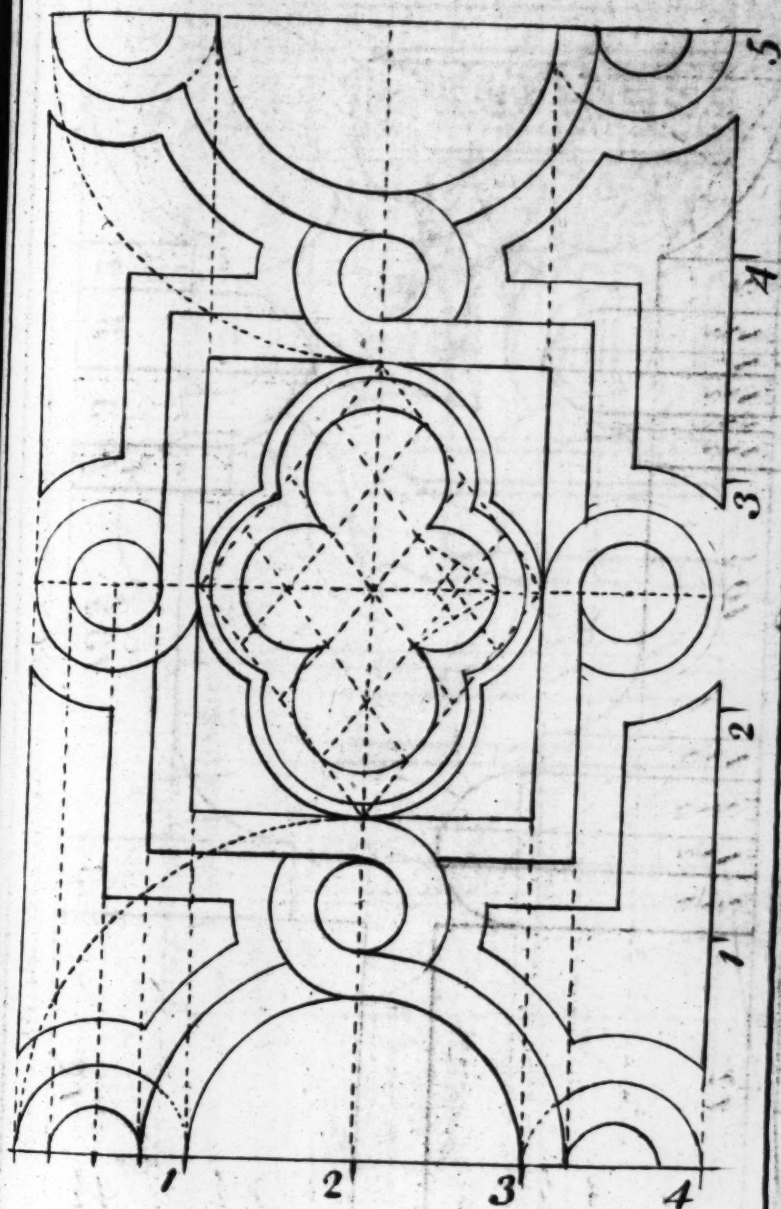




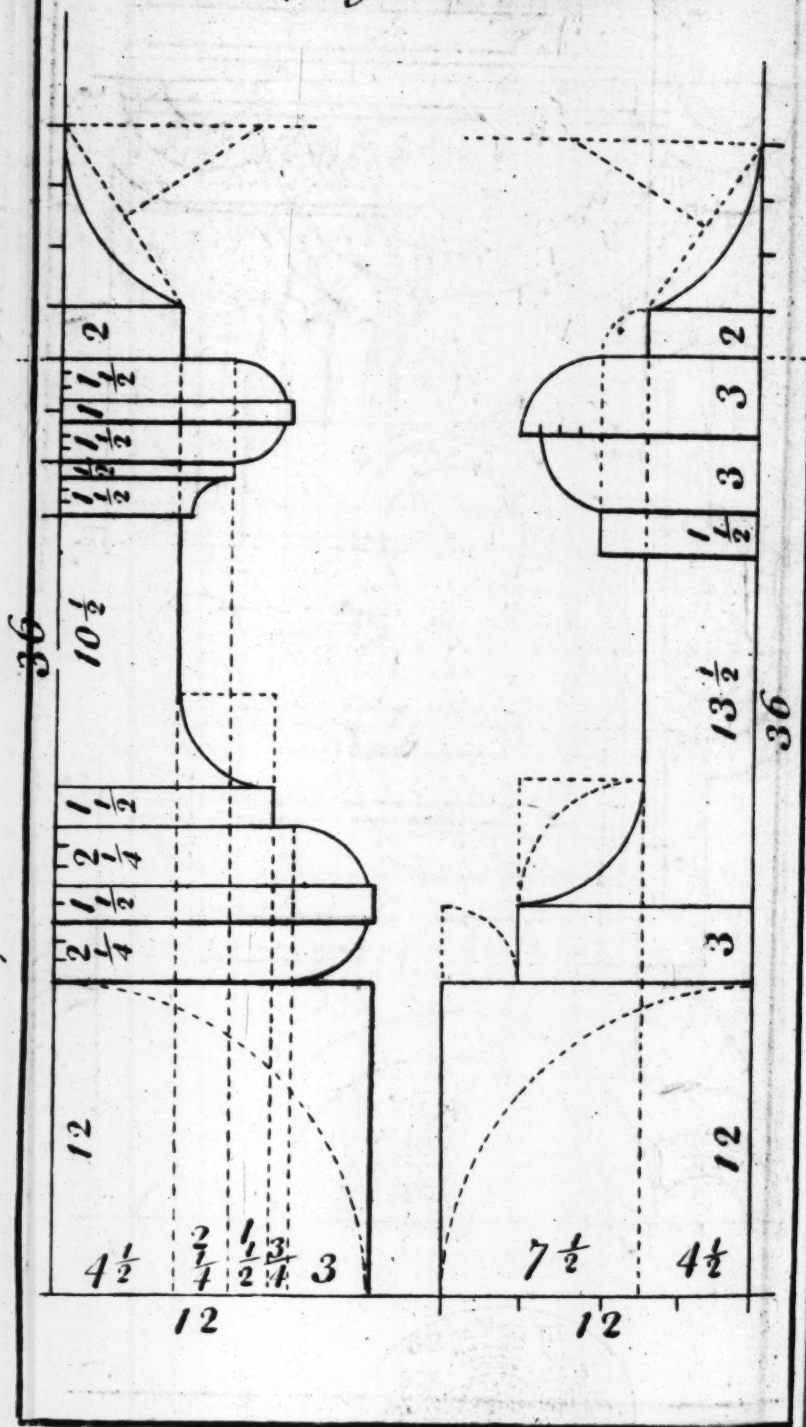


*Guilochis*

*The Antient Guilochi.*

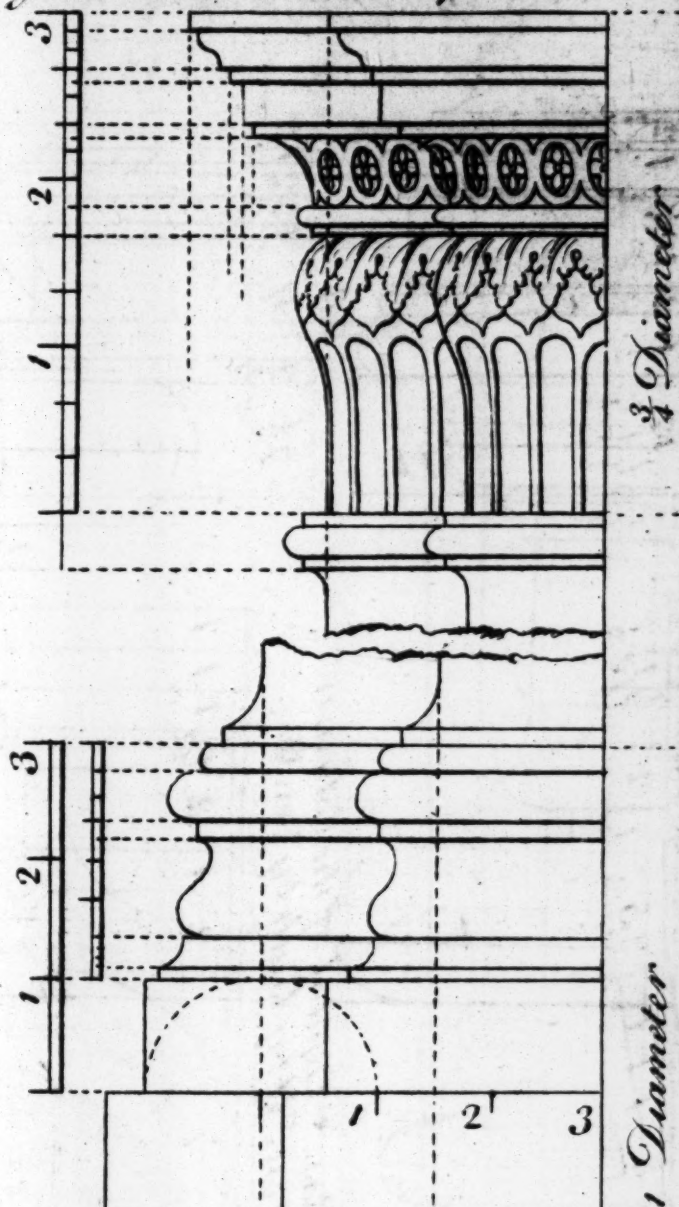
*Gothick Guitochi.*

*Bases for Gothic Columns*

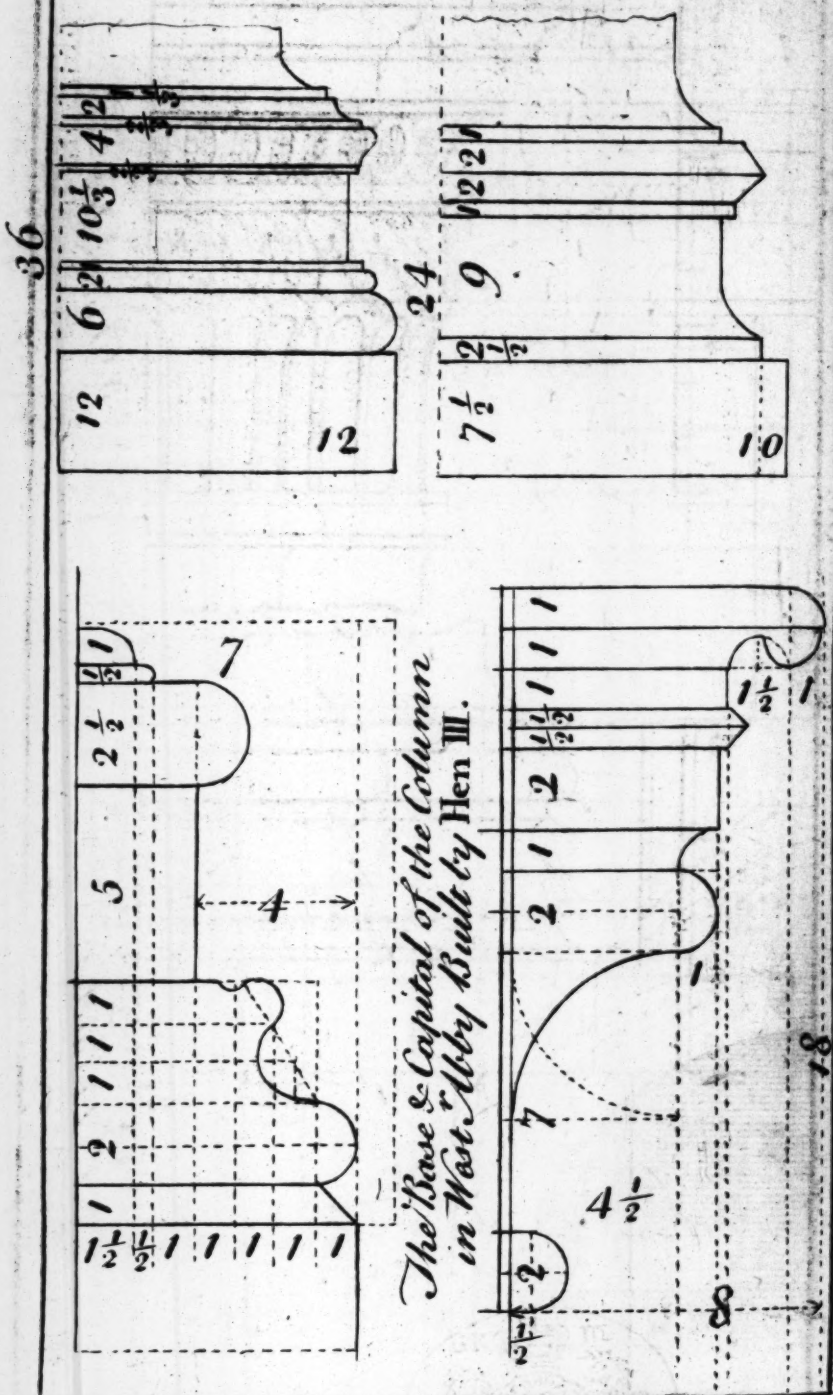




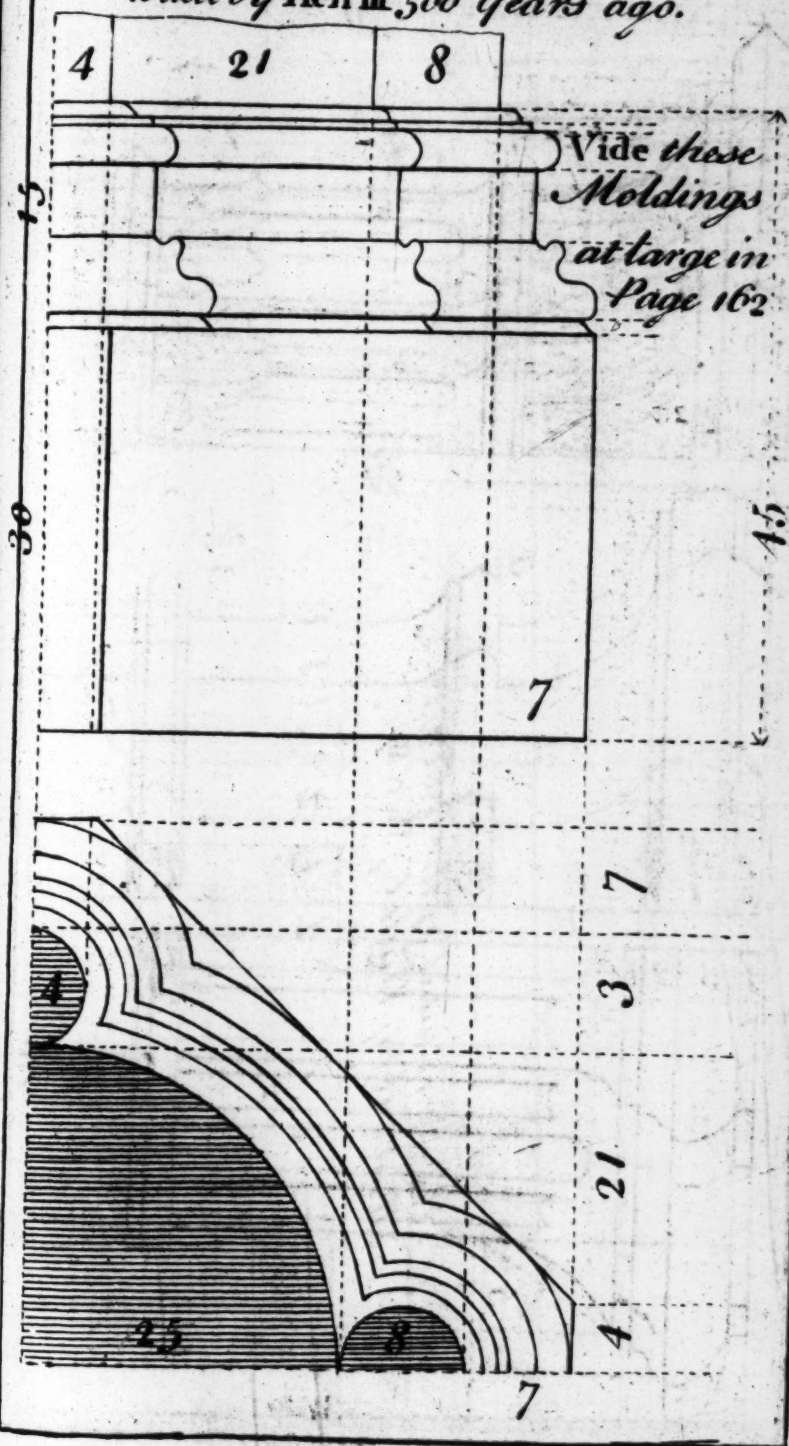
*Gothick Base and Capital.*



# Bases for Gothick Columns



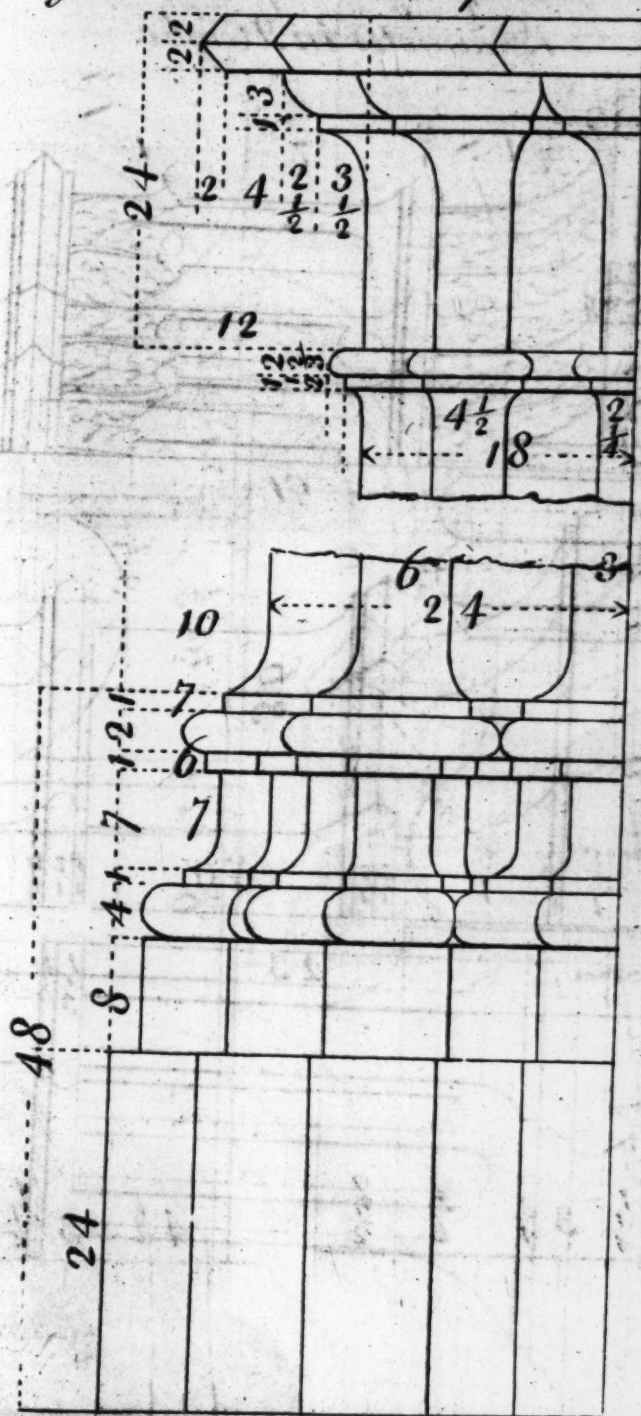
*The Base & Plan of 4<sup>th</sup> Column in West. Abby  
Built by Hen III 500 Years ago.*



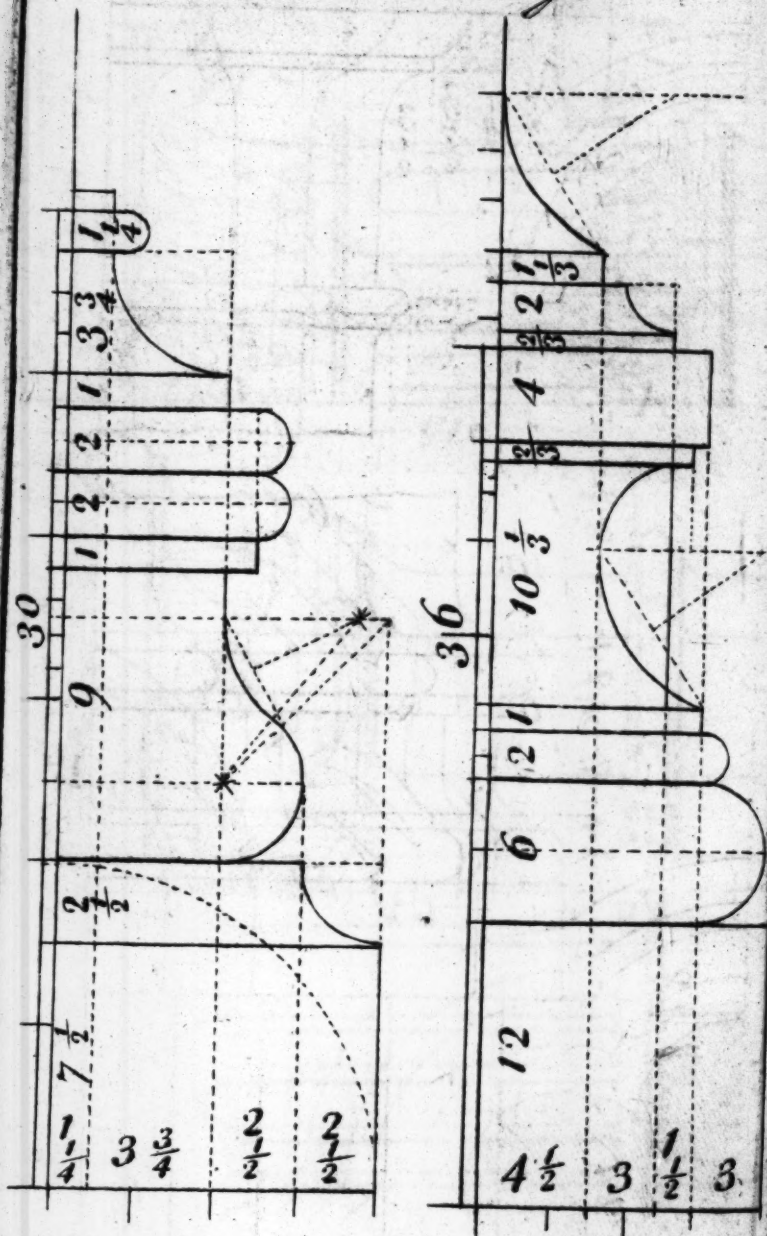


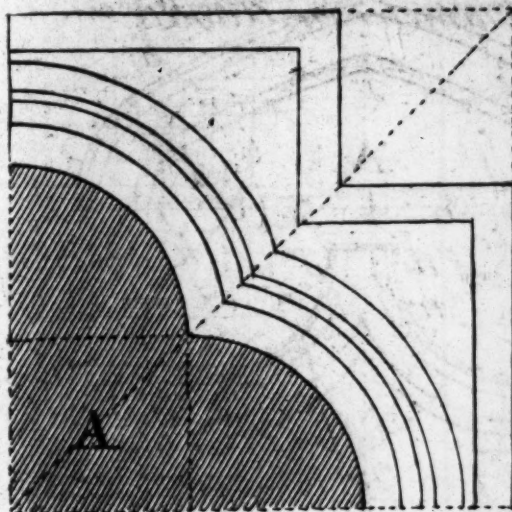


# Gothick Base and Capital



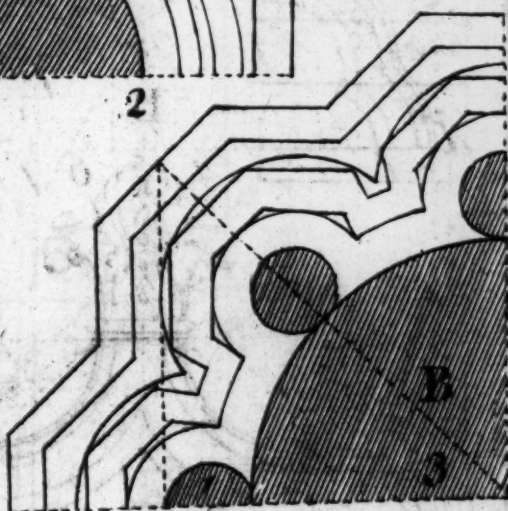
*Bases for Gothick Columns  
1 Diameter in Height.*



*Shafts of Gothick Columns.*

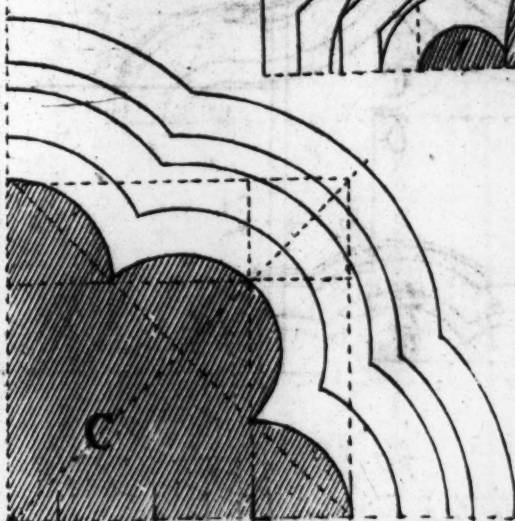
1

2



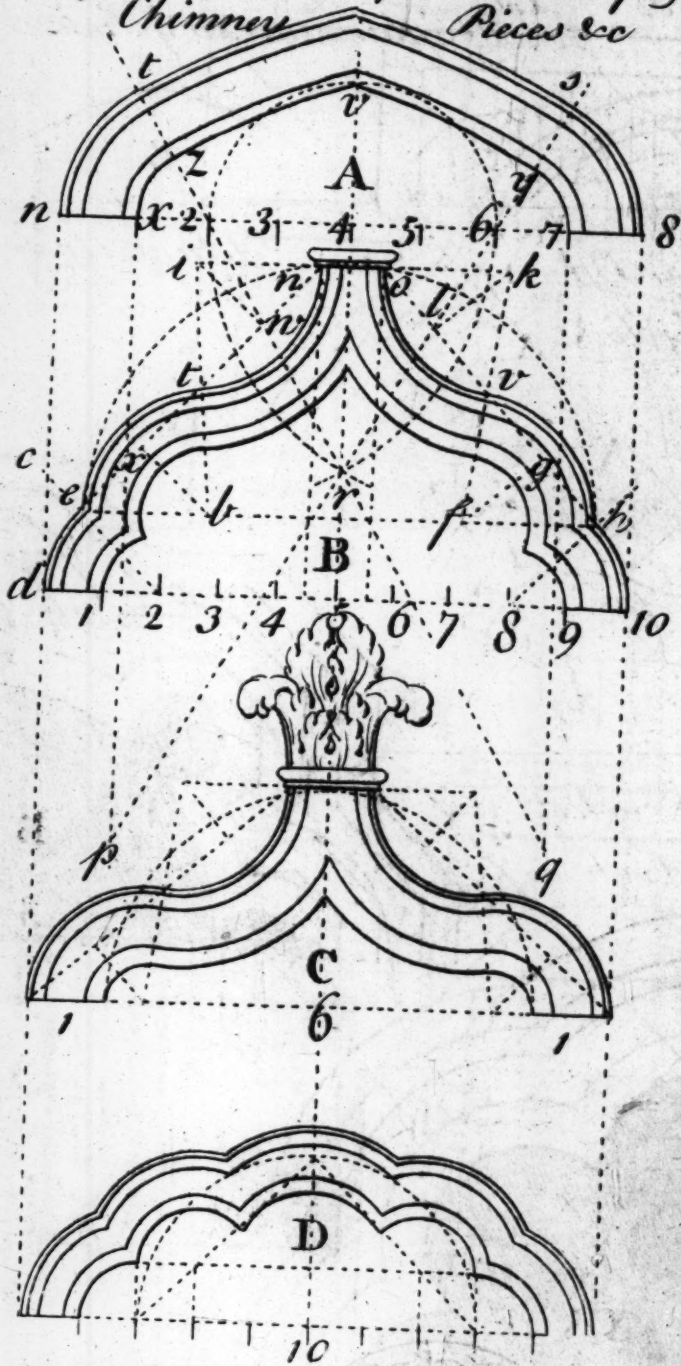
B

3



C

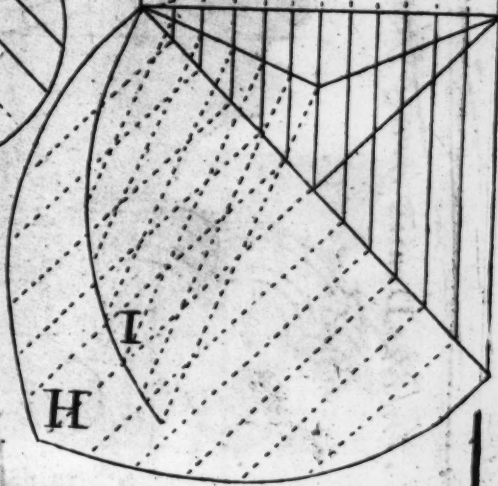
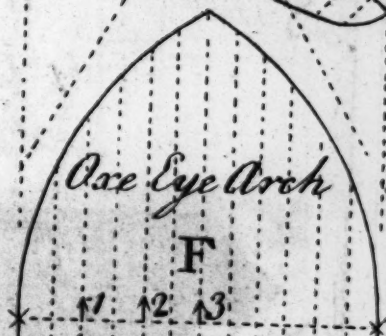
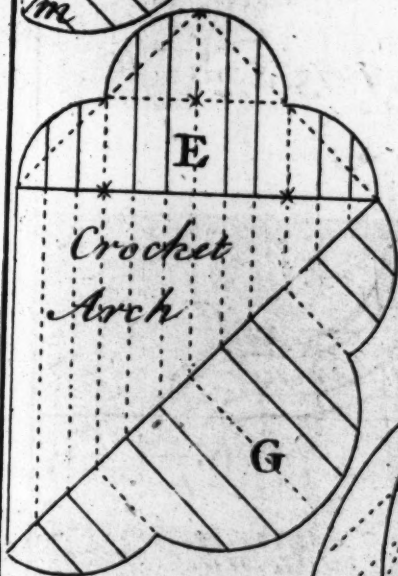
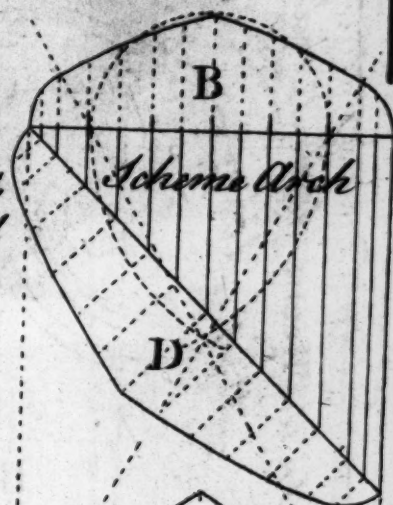
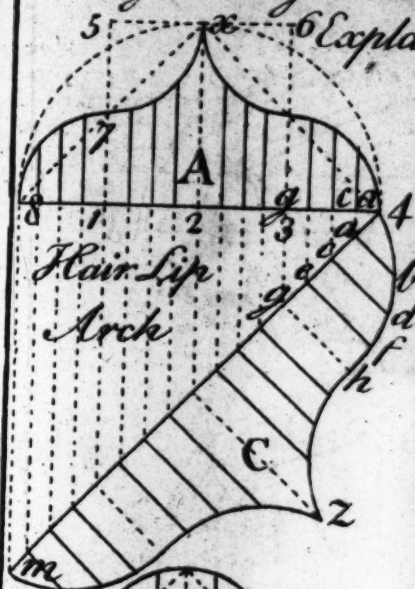
*Gothick Arches for Heads of  
Chimney Pieces &c*



*Vide. the Index for Explanation.*

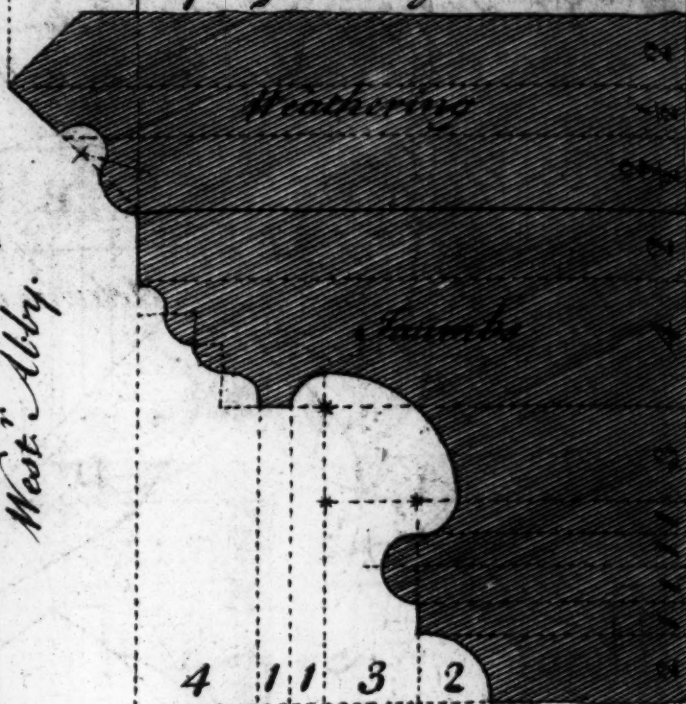


Gothick Groins. Vide their  
Explanation in y<sup>e</sup> Index

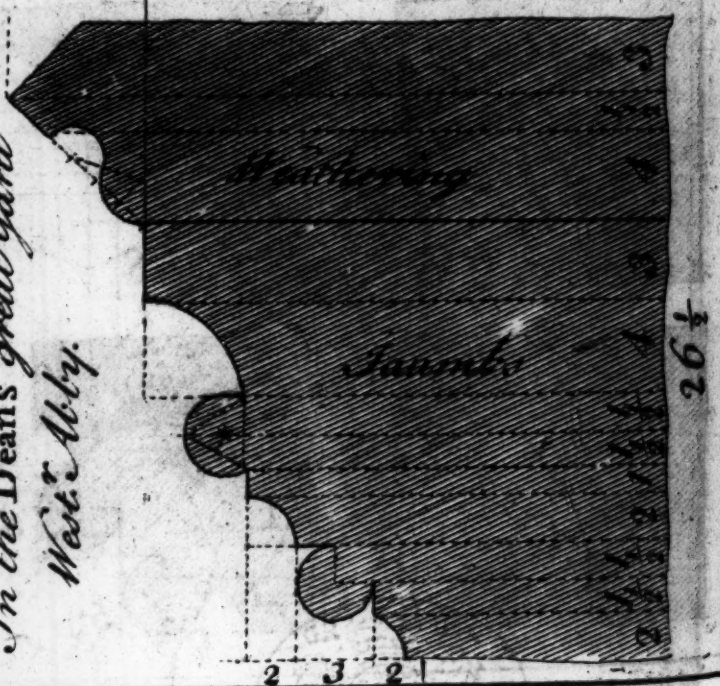


## Jaumbs for Gothick Gates. &amp;c.

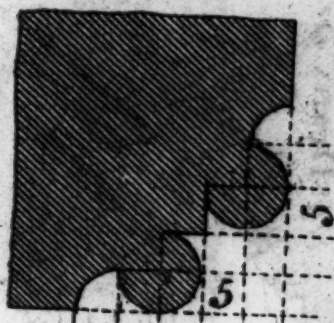
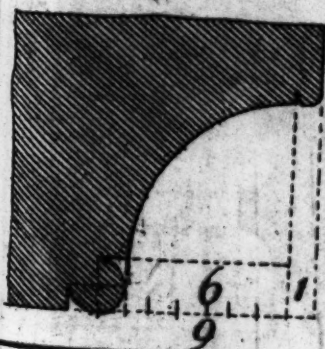
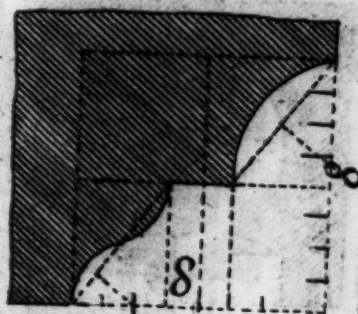
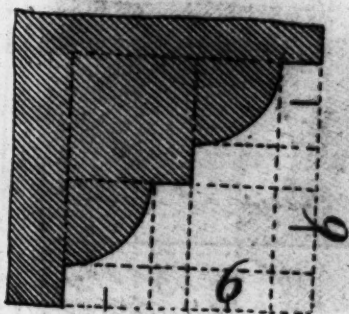
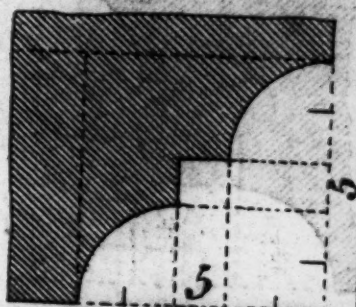
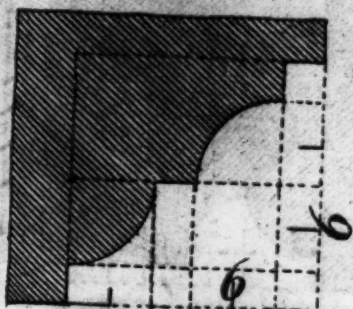
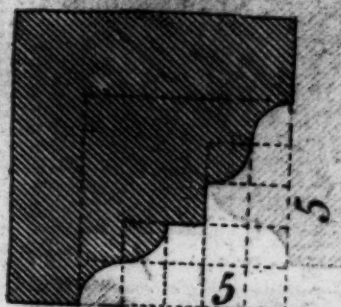
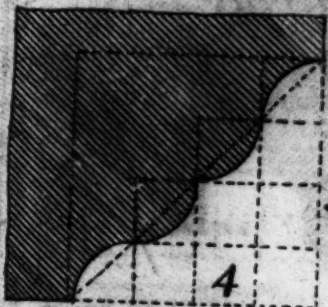
*In the Deans little Yard  
West<sup>r</sup> Abby.*



*In the Deans great Yard  
West<sup>r</sup> Abby.*

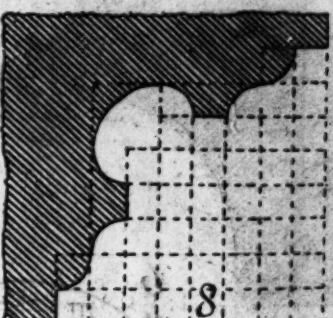
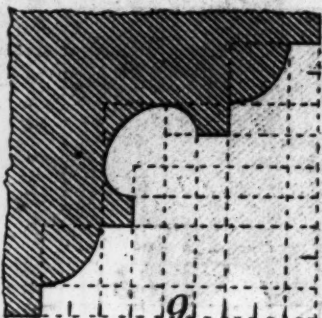
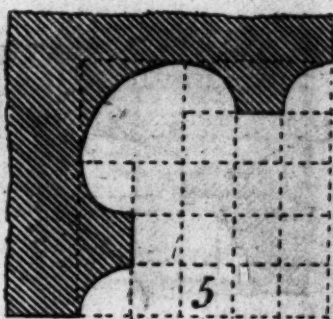
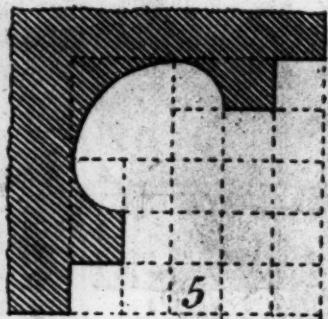
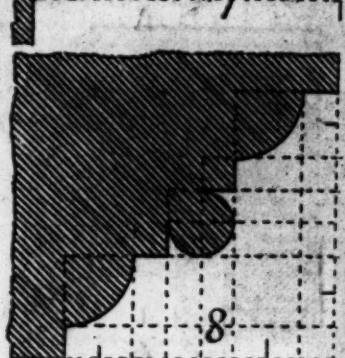
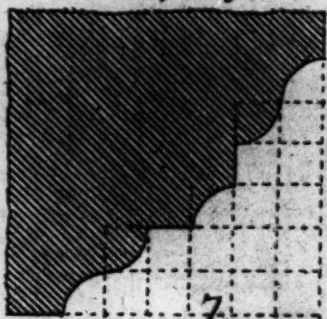


## Jaumbs for Gothick Doors &amp;c



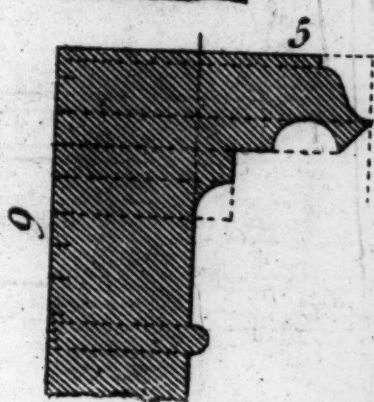
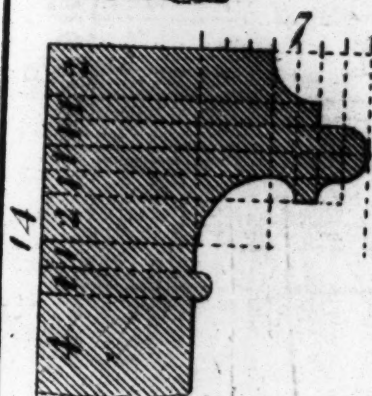
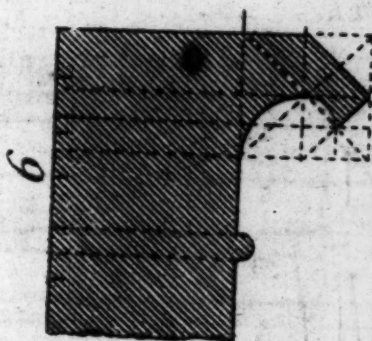
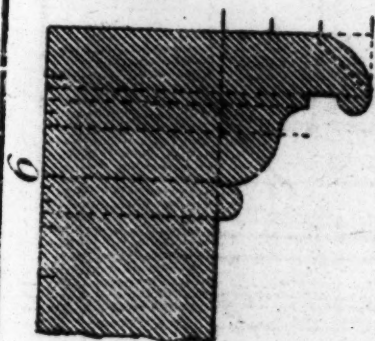
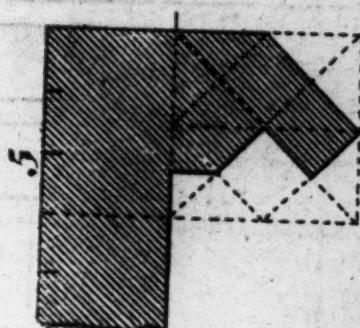
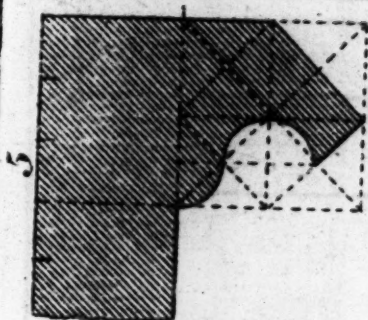
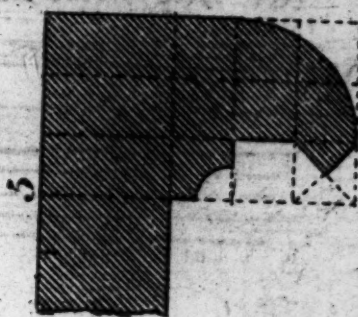
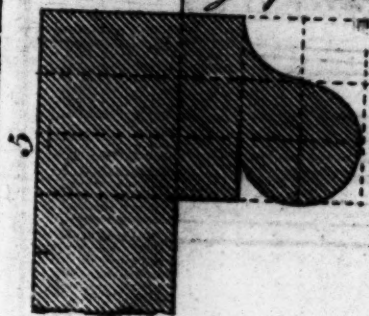


*Jaumts for Gothick Chimney Pieces &c*

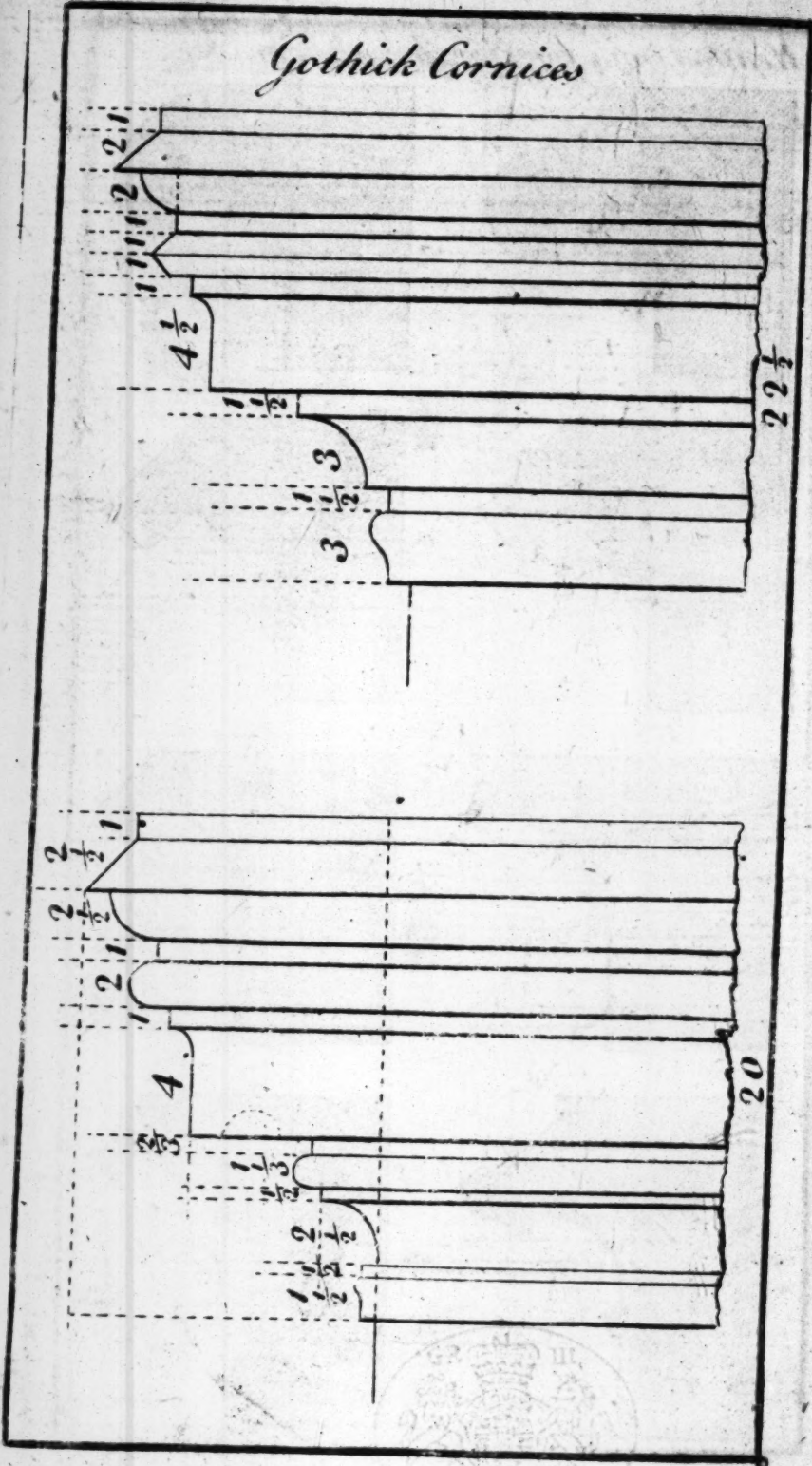




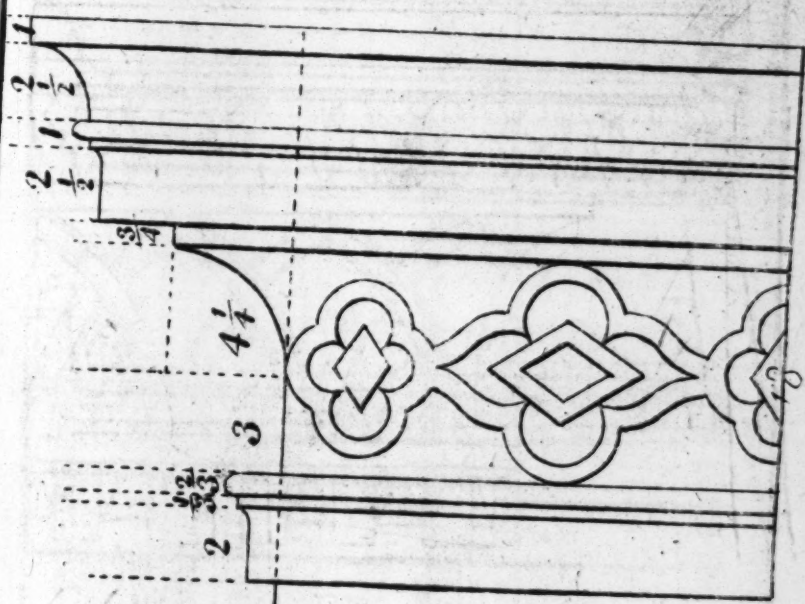
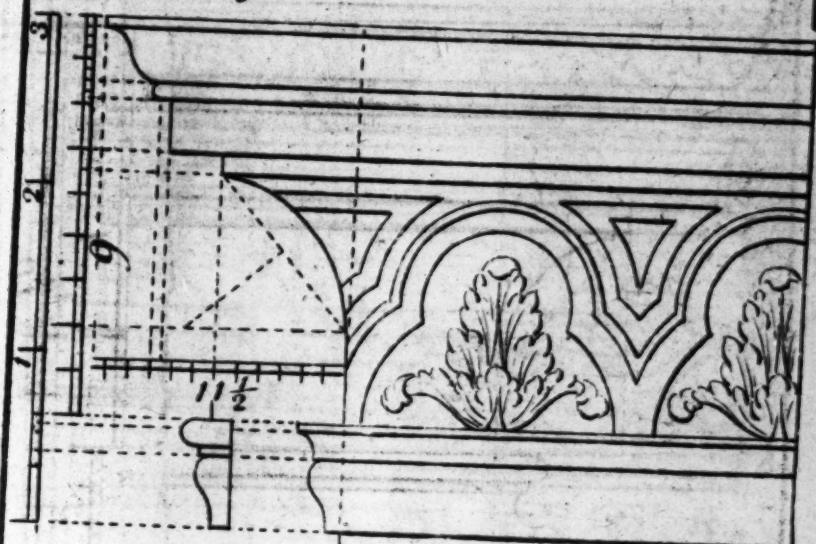
*Weatherings for Windows Doors. &c.*

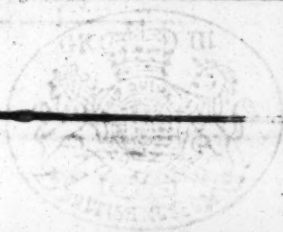
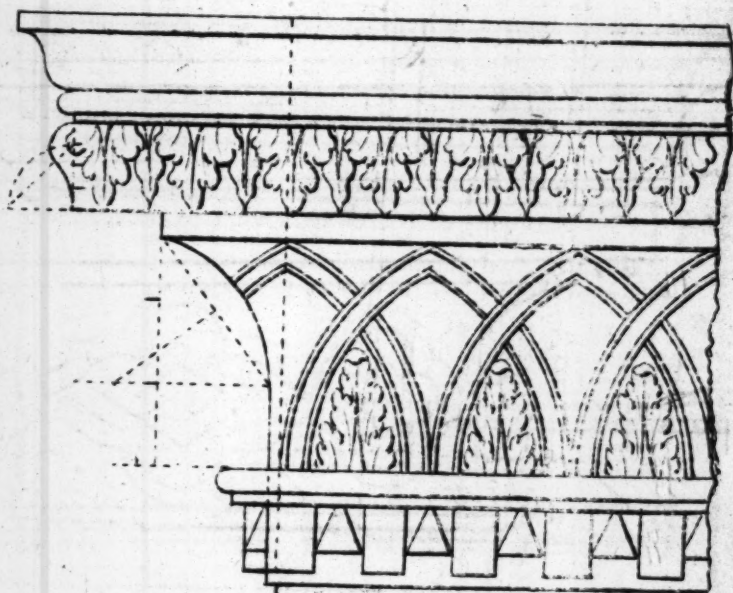
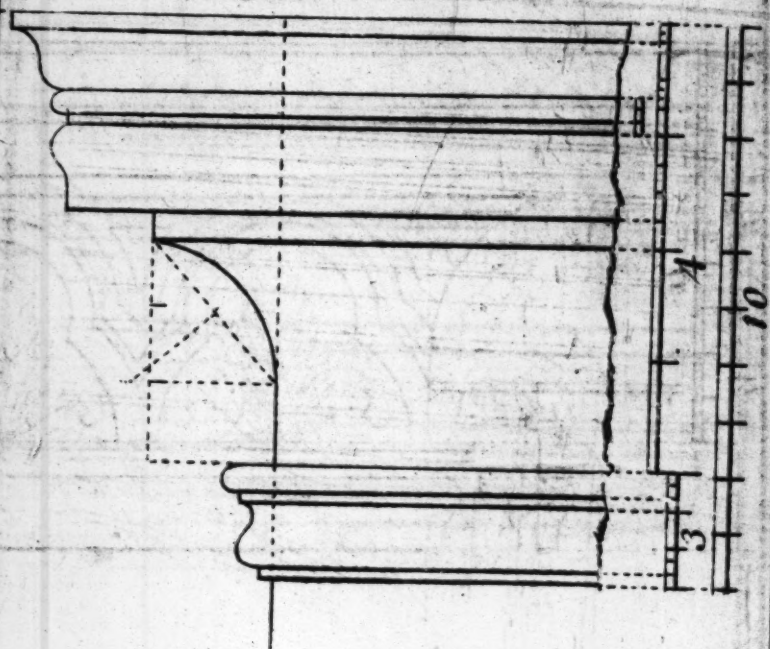


*Gothick Cornices*



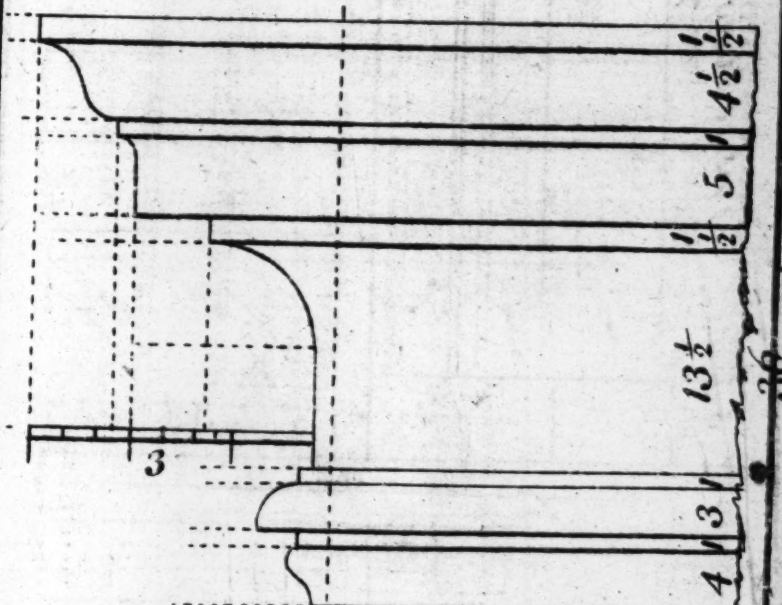
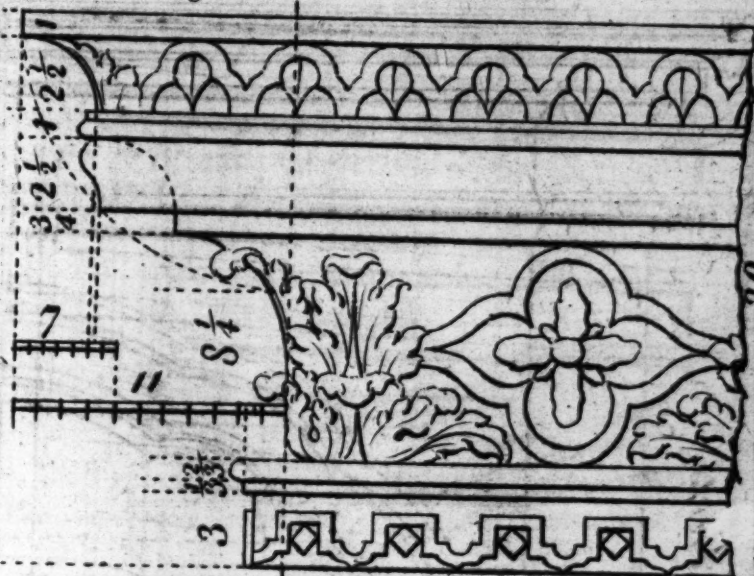
*Gothick Cornices.*

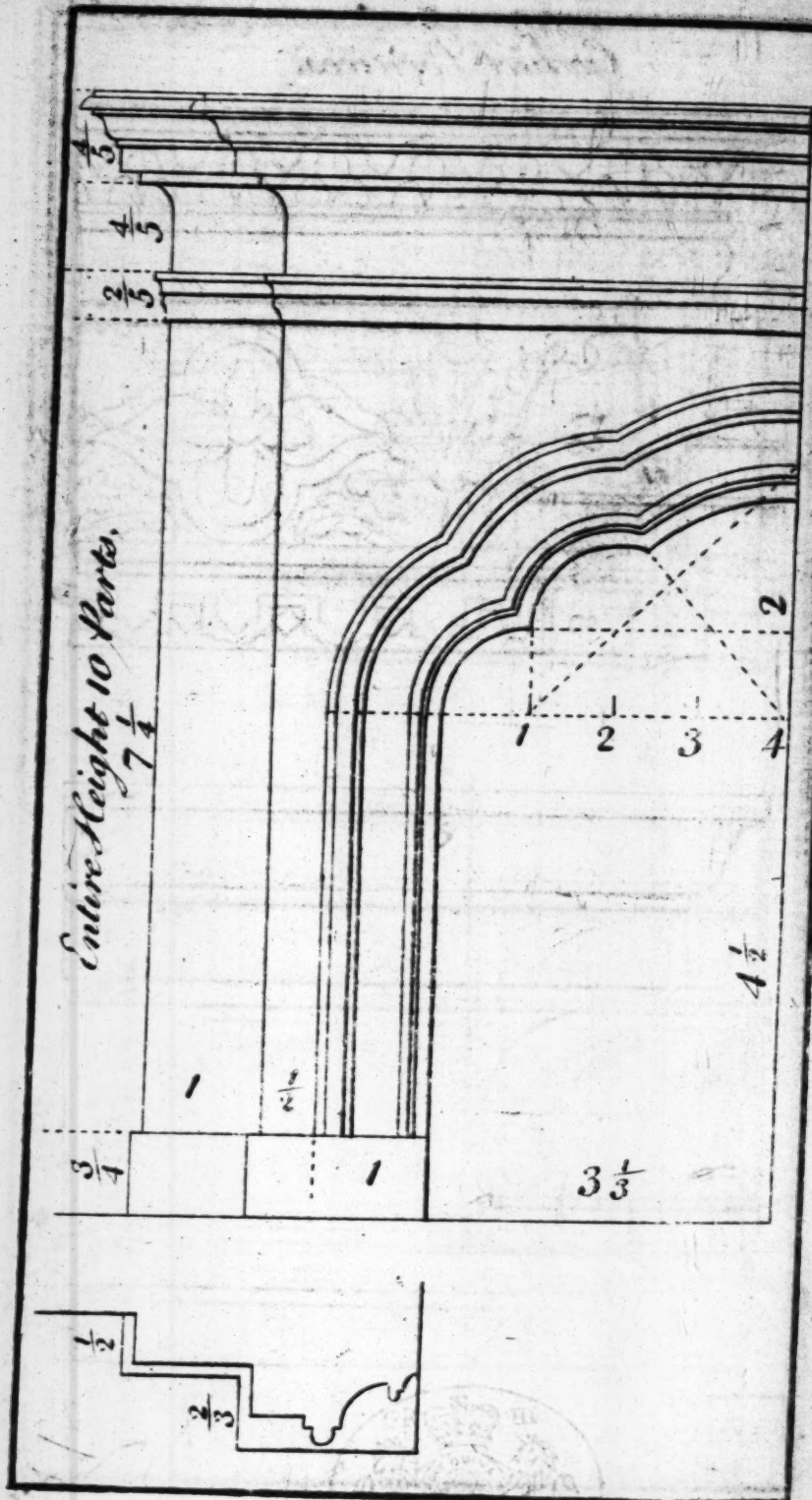


*Gothick Cornices.*

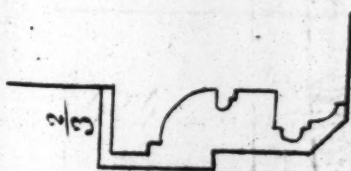
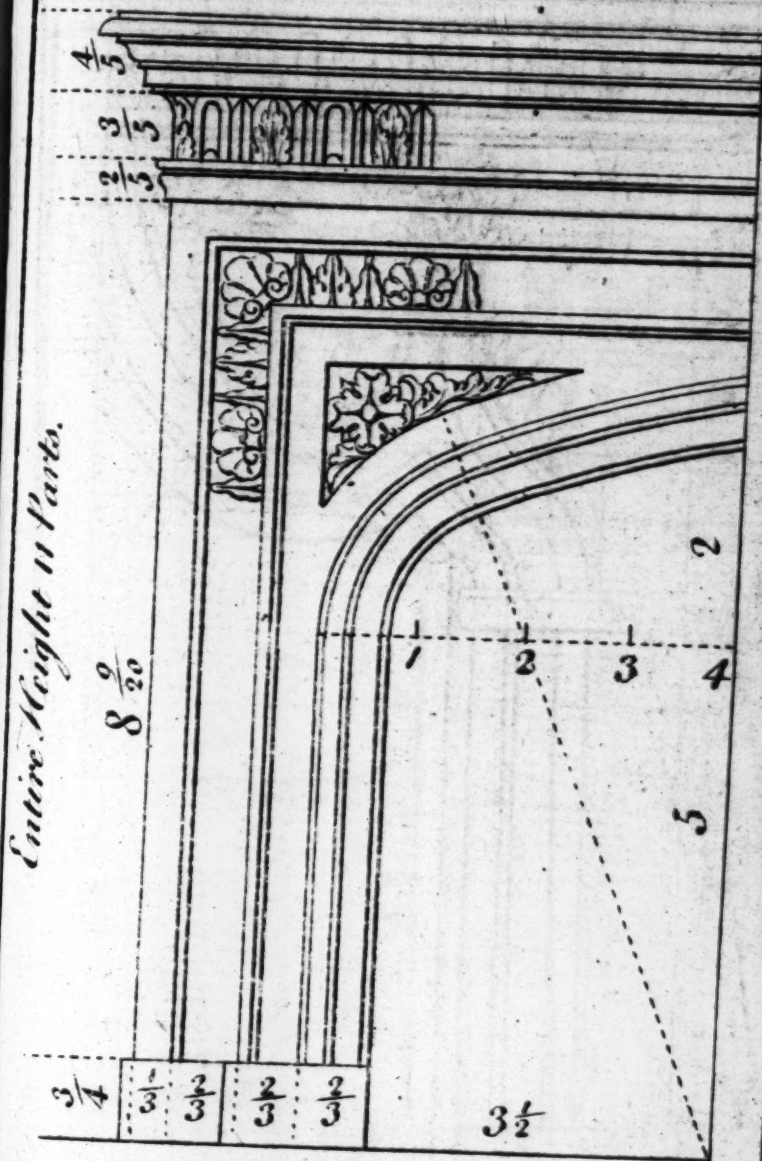


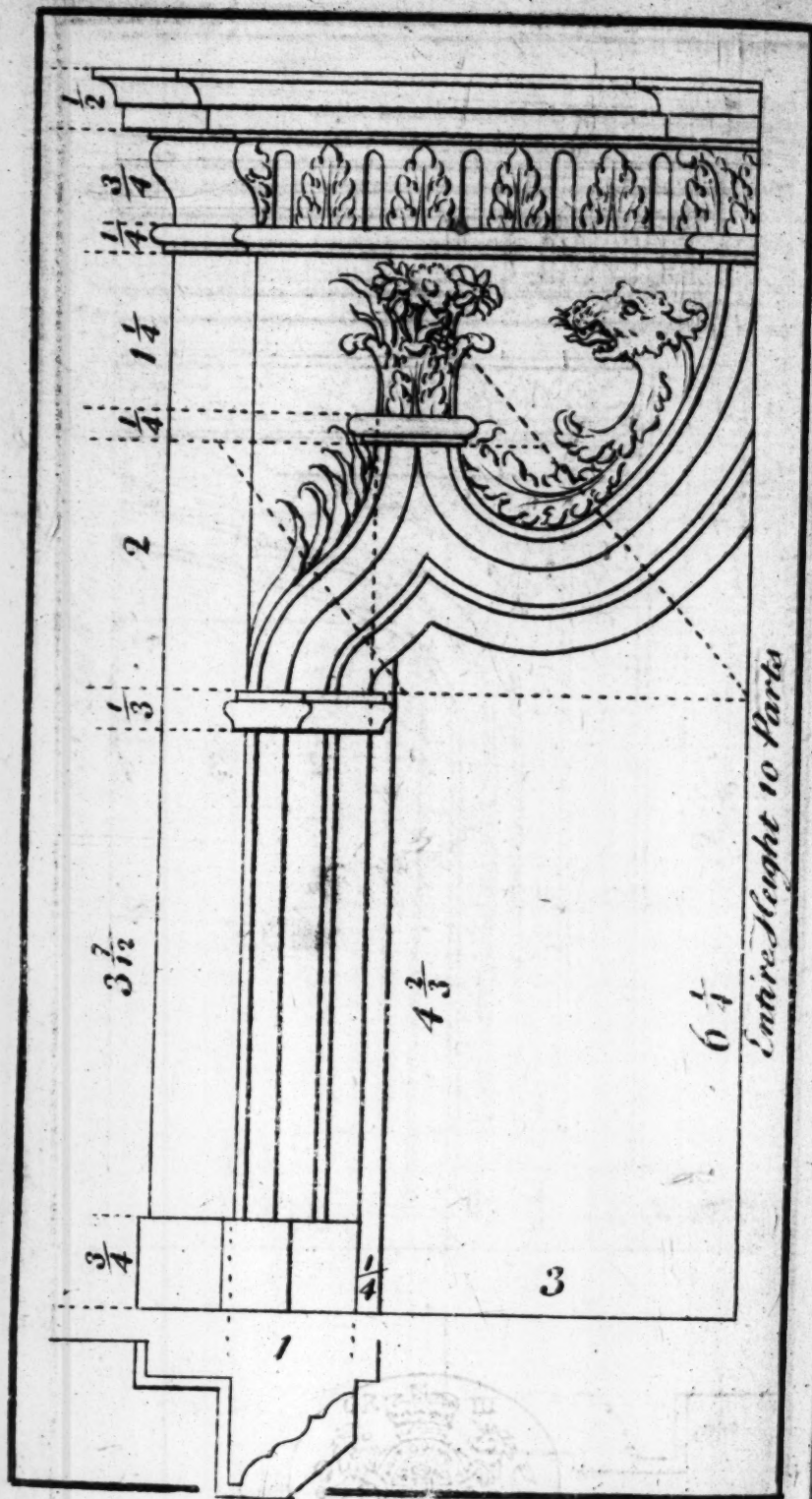
*Gothick Cornices.*



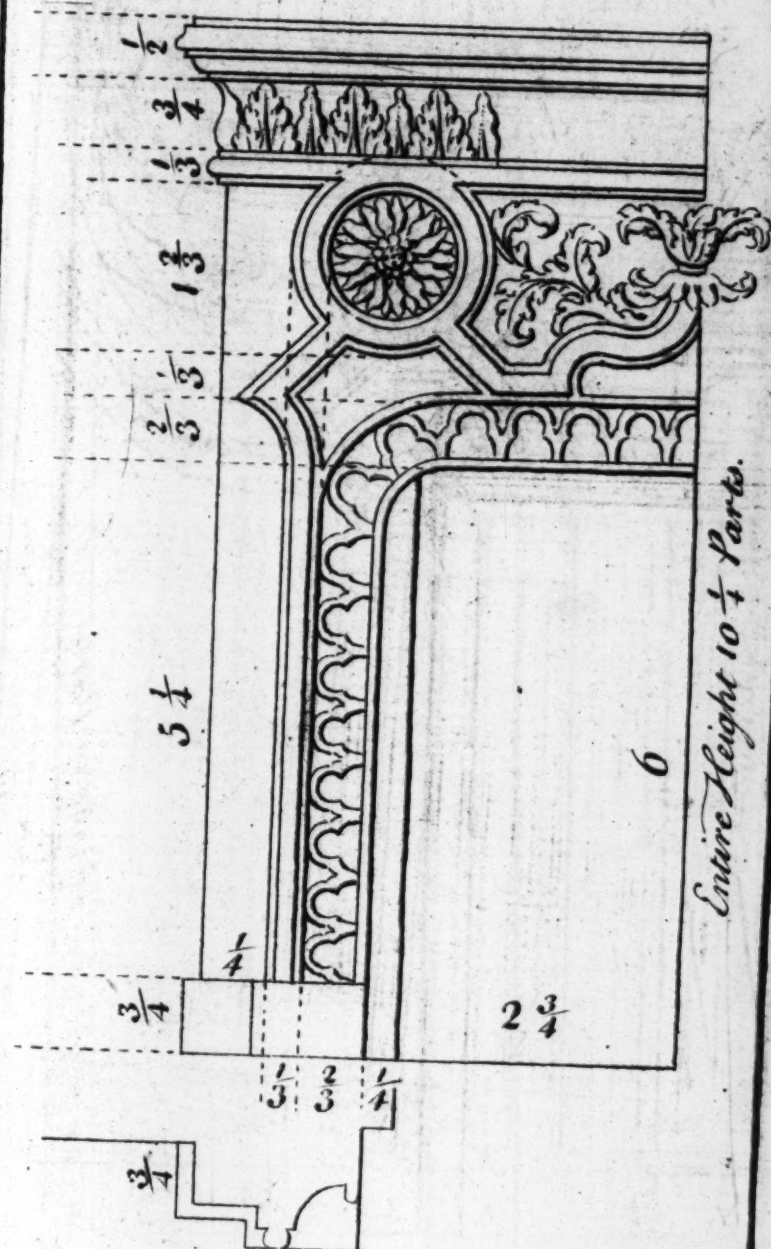


Entire Height 11 Parts.

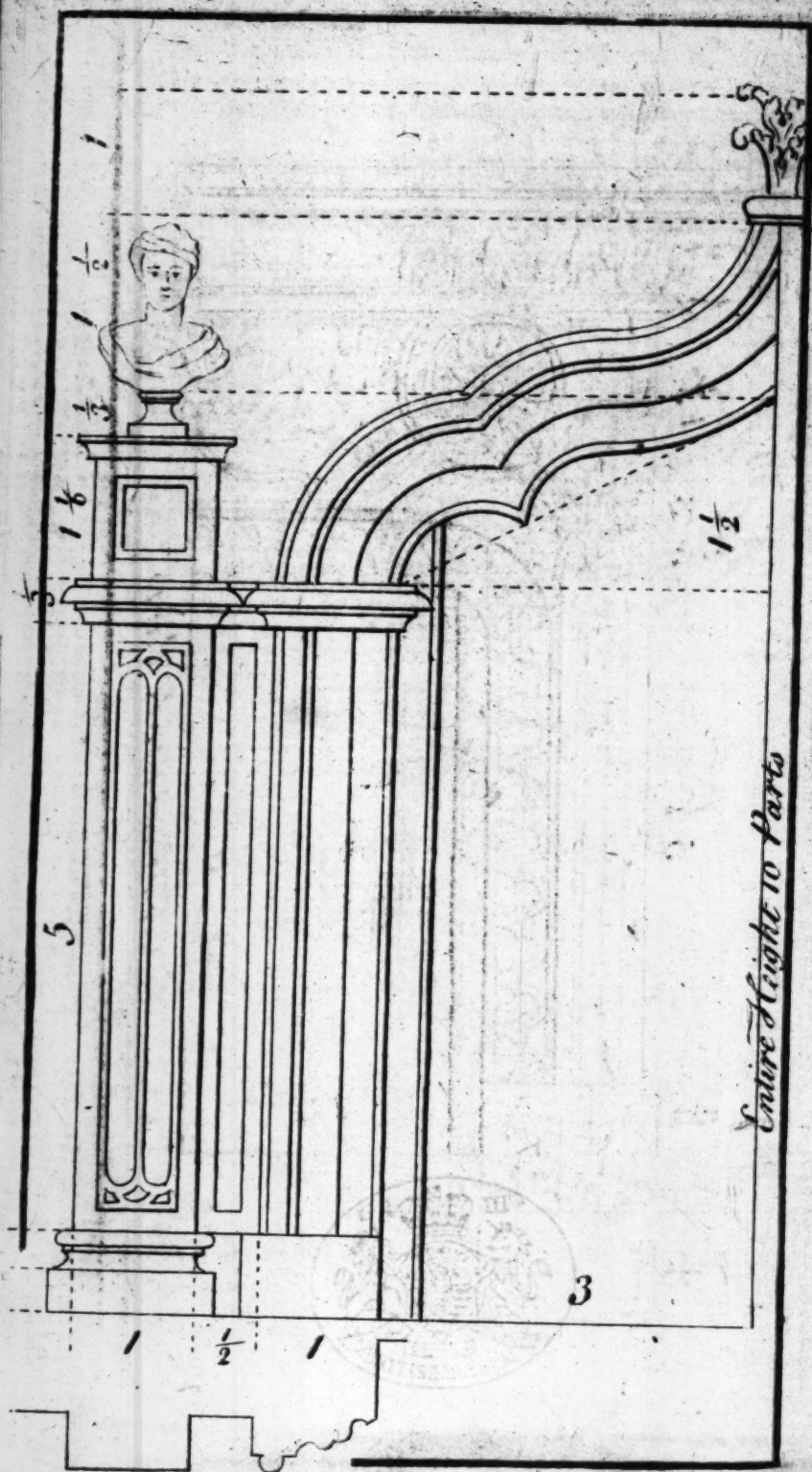


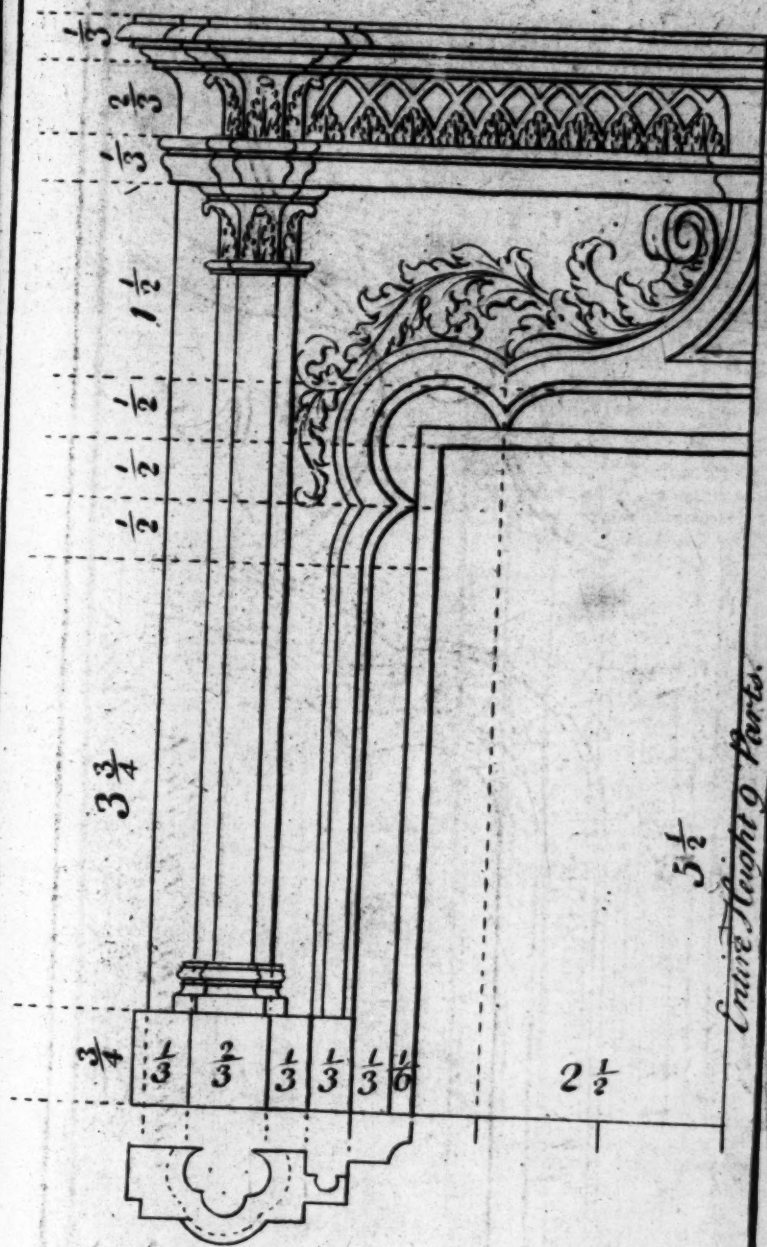




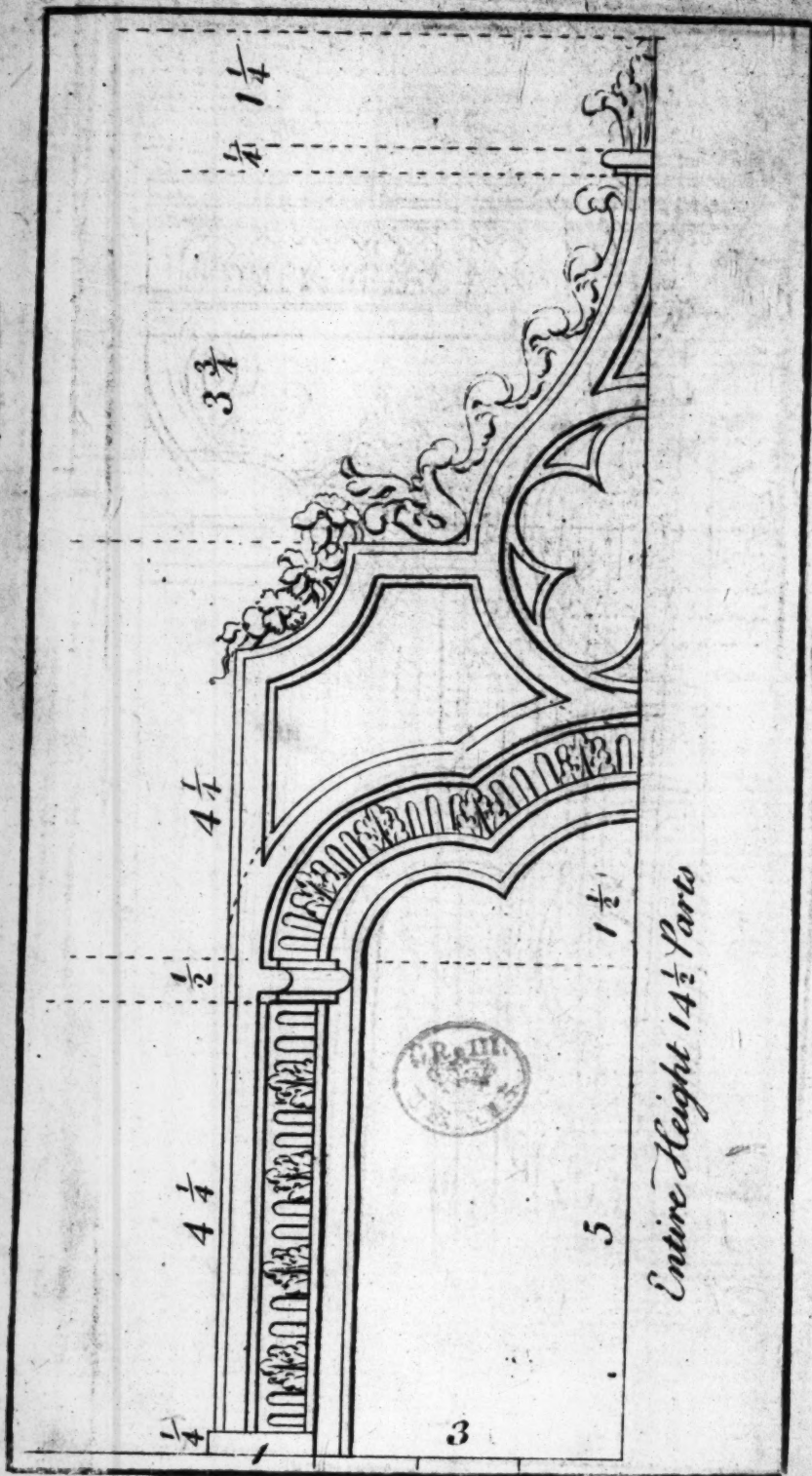


Entire Height  $10\frac{1}{4}$  Parts.





Entire Height 9 Parts.



Entire Height  $14\frac{1}{2}$  Parts

**FINIS.**





